ore. But it must not be imagined that the
ons of their ancestors have been discarded;
sentiments on this point are proved by the
ats, scarfs, and handkerchiefs, all fleur de
; by emblematic rings; and rumor states
the escutcheons embroidered on the heads
eir robes-de-nuit." All the linen, the fur-
re, curtains, and silver recall their nobility.
we will not deride this in a society that is
disappearing; for, although vanquished, it
right to our respect, for it has had its pa-
of glory and of grandeur, and never for a
ent has it ceased to be resolutely devoted
country. It is a numerous class, rich and
ligent, that events have separated from its
temporaries.
T. M. P.

BASE-BALL GAMES.

urday's league games resulted as follows:
ago 24, Troy 1; Providence 5, Cleveland 0;
oit 3, Boston 0; Buffalo 13, Worcester 2.
LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 10.—Cincinnati 9, St.
1.

DEATHS.

ARY—Sept. 10, at the residence of her parents,
a long and painful illness, Julia T. Cleary, aged
rs and 9 months, sister of Mrs. John Hackett.
eral Tuesday, Sept. 12, from her late residence,
efferson-st., by cars to Calvary.

GLADE—Alex. Megiade, aged 47 years.
eral from the residence of his sister, Mrs. John
r, 41 Bunker-st., today at 1:30 o'clock, by car-
to Rosehill.

VIS—Sunday, Sept. 10, at 3 a. m., Robert Lavis, of
monia and congestion of the brain and spine,
9 years 7 months and 24 days.
eral will take place from the residence of his
er, 809 West Madison-st., today at 1 p. m., to
hill.
Rockford papers please copy.

ANIGAN—At her late residence, 100 Sholto-st.,
aret M., daughter of John and Alice Branigan,
years 3 months and 12 days, on Sunday, Sept. 10.
eral Tuesday, Sept. 12, by cars to Calvary.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

POLITICAL.

ERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE
friends of Leonard Swett, of the Third Congres-
District, this evening in Grow's Opera-House,
est Madison-st. Good speakers will be in at-
ce. It is hoped that Mr. Swett, who is now on
y from New York, will arrive in time to partic-

ERE WILL BE A GRAND REPUB-
can meeting of the citizens of the Second Ward
Fourth-av. this evening. The following gen-
n will address the meeting: Jno. Lyle King,
by, Seth Hanchett, Wm. Baker, W. M. Taylor,
thers.

ERE WILL BE A BUSINESS MEET-
ng of the friends of M. A. Morse at Owsley's
this evening at 8 o'clock. All interested in his
ination are invited. Good speakers will be in
dance.

MISCELLANEOUS.

E FOLLOWING SERVICES WILL
ake place during the week at Brewer's Mission,
ottage Grove-av.: Monday evening, singing;
; Tuesday evening, Band of Hope; Wednesday
ng, conference and prayer; Thursday evening,
l temperance, W. Ernest Griffiths will speak;
y evening, Bible study; Saturday evening, tem-
ce.

E WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPER-
ance Union holds daily Gospel meetings, Sun-
excepted, in the Y. M. C. A. lecture-room, Far-
Hall, at 3 o'clock p. m. Entrance 148 Madison-st.
Arcade-court. The leaders for the week will
esday, Mrs. W. G. Waddell; Wednesday, Mrs.
Haines; Thursday, Mrs. M. M. Conwell; Friday,
V. G. Powers; Saturday, Mrs. M. Conklin.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

EO. P. GORE & CO.,
214 & 216 Madison-st.,
COMMISSION DEALERS IN
ots, Shoes, & Rubbers,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
MONDAY, SEPT. 11,
Commencing at 10 a. m.,
Lots Men's and Wom's Fine Wear,
AND
50 Lots Men's Samples,
From a Choice Factory.

RY GOODS
DEPARTMENT.
GULAR TRADE SALES
uesday, Sept. 12, 9:30 a. m., and
hursday, Sept. 14, 9:30 a. m.
OTH LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALES.

especially ask the attention of the trade to our
and well-assorted stocks of Dry Goods mer-
lise, which we shall offer in these sales. Never
we have been in business have our consign-
been so particularly desirable and property
as they are the present season. Merchants
ot well afford to allow these sales to pass with-
iving them due attention, as the various lines
very many leading specialties and staples that
xtremely essential to every well-ordered stock.
B.—Please examine the stock of INGRAIN
PETS which we shall sell in these sales, also
ell-assorted stock of A1 FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

SHALL HAVE ON OUR TABLES
AT OUR
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 13,
UCTION SALE
A FULL AND COMPLETE LINE OF
's, Women's, Misses' & Children's
FALL WEAR,
D, GOAT, GRAIN, KIP, CALF & BUFF.
COME AND INSPECT.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers,
214 and 216 Madison-st.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
sday Morning, Sept. 14, at 10 o'clock,
WE SELL AT
68 Thirteenth-st.,
Between Wabash-av. and State-st.,
Entire Contents of Residence.
or Suits, Marble-top Chamber Sets,
ling, Mattresses, Dining-Room and
hen Furniture, Stoves, Crockery
Glassware.
e peremptory.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Olive Butter!
The New Cooking Substitute
for Lard and Butter.
Manufactured by
Washington Butcher's Sons,
PHILADELPHIA.
an absolutely pure Vegetable Oil, per-
ctly Wholesome. CHEAPER than
Lard or Butter, and requires but
HALF THE QUANTITY to
attain the same results.
ingle Trial will Demonstrate its Great
Merits.
ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.

LIVE BUTTER
FOR SALE BY
NRY P. DARLINGTON & CO.,
N. W. Cor. Dearborn & Washington-sts.

andy
Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box
by express of the best Candies in
America, put up elegantly and
strictly pure, suitable for pres-
ents. Refers to all Chicago. Ad-
dress GUNTHER,
Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

$1000
REWARD! for any
case of Blind, Bleed-
ing, Itching, Ulcer-
ated, or Protruding
that De Bing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. Pre-
by J. P. Miller, M. D., at his Drug-Store, 15 N.
nth-st., Phila., Pa. None genuine without his
ure. Sold by druggists, $1, by mail.

ATS
85c TO $2.00.
OVER 10,000 FINE HATS.
ALL STYLES AND COLORS.
LESTER'S, 10 NORTH CLARK-ST.,
Near the Bridge.
DON'T PAY $2 TO $4 FOR SAME GOODS
where to encourage big rents and fancy ex-
penses.
MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES
IN WINDOW.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLII. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1882—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MANDEL
BROTHERS.
SPECIAL OFFERING
OF
BLACK
DRESS GOODS
OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION,

Comprising an assortment of goods which, for quality and number of styles, has never been equaled in this market.

SILK AND WOOL SATINE,
With Moons, Spots, and Plush Figures.

48-INCH
SILK AND WOOL SICILIAN,
With Circles, Shaded Oval Figures and Brocades.

CREPE FLEUR,
With Chenille Figures.

44-inch Silk and Wool
OVAL SPOTS AND BROCADE SATINE.

Watered, Pique and Polka Dot Satines,
Silk and Wool Brocades, Armures,
Jersey Cloths, Cordurettes,
Diagonals, Camelettes, &c., &c.

Elegant Designs in Richly Embroidered
Cashmeres, Camelettes, and Ladies' Cloths.

Our assortment of fabrics for Mourning Wear will be found unusually complete.

OUR
Henrietta Cloths, Drap d'Almas,
Crepe Marettes, Cashmere Hindou,
Imperial Serge and Australian Crepe,

Being selected with a special view to the durability of texture and shade.

We have just received the entire fall importation of our celebrated

PARIS GOLD MEDAL
BLACK CASHMERES,
All 46 Inches Wide,

Which for brilliancy of color and durability cannot be excelled by any other known make, and which are offered

At Our Well-Known Lowest Prices.

Samples cheerfully mailed.
Orders promptly filled.

MANDEL BROS.
121 & 123 State-st.
Michigan-av. and Twenty-second-st.

THE OLD RELIABLE
CUNARD LINE,
Established 1840.

Three and four sailings a week. No overcrowded ships and no live stock carried. This line has never lost a passenger. It is the oldest line in existence, and has the finest fleet afloat. Passage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Draft for £1 and upwards. P. H. DU VERNET, Agent. F. G. WHITING, Manager Western Department. 51 Randolph-st., Chicago.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
STEAMSHIP LINE.
BETWEEN NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken. RATES OF PASSAGE—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre and Bremen, First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30; Prepaid Steerage certificates, $24. Return Tickets at reduced rates. Steamers from Pier, between Second and Third-sts., Hoboken, N. J.
OELRICHS & CO.,
2 Bowling Green, New York.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st.,
General Agents for Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE. LIVERPOOL SERVICE.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
FOR LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
The new steamship CITY OF ROME [illegible] from New York for Liverpool [illegible] Saturday, Oct. 14, 5 a. m. [illegible] Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Steerage—Outward, $28; Prepaid, $30.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents,
48 South Clark-st., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS
NEW YORK AND GLASGOW VIA DERRY.
ETHIOPIA, Sept. 16, 7 am | FURNESSIA, Sept. 30, 7 am
CIRCASSIA, Sept. 23, 2 pm | BOLIVIA, Oct. 7, 2 pm
Cabin, $60 to $80. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40; Steerage—Outward, $28; prepaid, $30. Send for "Tours in Scotland," rates, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 48 South Clark-st.

DOMINION LINE.
The Magnificent New steamship "Sarnia," 3,600 tons register, Capt. Lindall, will sail from Quebec for Liverpool 30th September. The steamer has splendid accommodation for passengers, with saloon amidships.
RATE OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC:
Cabin, $60.00 and $80.00; round trip, $110.00 and $144.00; intermediate, $40.00; steerage, $25.00.
D. TORRANCE & CO., General Agents, Montreal.
G. SVENSON, General Western Agent, 60 La Salle-st., Chicago.

THE TENTH ANNUAL
OF THE
Inter-State Industrial Exposition
OF CHICAGO
NOW OPEN,

And will continue day and evening (Sundays excepted), from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m., until and including Saturday, Oct. 21st, 1882.

The entire Exhibition is fuller of higher order and more complete than ever before.

The music as furnished by the Orchestra, led by Prof. LIESEGANG and assisted by Sig. LIBERATI, the Cornet Virtuoso, is a superb addition to this Great Show.

Commutation rates on all the Railroads.

ADMISSION—Adults, 25 cts.; Children, 15 cts.

BASE-BALL PARK.
BASE BALL. BASE BALL.
The Deciding Games of the Season,
Providence vs. Chicago,
TUESDAY, Sept. 12, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, THURSDAY, Sept. 14, at 3:40 p. m. prompt.
Avoid the rush at the gate by securing your tickets at SPALDING'S, 108 Madison-st.; CLAYTON'S, 103 Madison-st.; MAYER'S, 126 Washington-st.

SCHLESINGER
AND
MAYER.
"Terra Cotta!"
Silks! Velvets!
AND
Plushes!
Have arrived; also ten additional
"Queer Shades,"
Some homely—others rich, beautiful and fashionable.
Samples Sent by Post!
State and Madison-sts.

LEVEE WORK
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS in duplicate will be received till 12 o'clock noon, September 25th, 1882, at U. S. Engineer Office at Memphis, Tenn., for construction or repair of Levees on Mississippi River, in the States of Louisiana and Mississippi, as follows—viz:

	CU. YDS.
Louisiana below Red River.	
From Atchafalaya River to Red River Landing, about	122,000
From Hog Point to Raccourci, old river, about	74,000
Morganzia and Stewart Crevasses, about	175,000
Point Coupee Crevasse, about	120,000
Louisiana above Red River.	
Bougiere Crevasse, about	200,000
From Green's to Fairview, about	373,000
Lake Concordia Breaks, about	301,000
Hole in the Wall and Waterproof Gaps, about	58,000
Kempe Extension, about	280,000
Hardscrabble and Bondurant, about	330,000
Shipp's Bayou to Hard Times, about	185,000
From Castleman's to Buck Ridge, about	285,000
Upper Delta to Bedford, about	278,000
Sparta, above Duckport, about	42,000
Milliken's Bend to Cabin Teele, about	250,000
Omega to Milliken's Bend, about	190,000
Raleigh to Willow Point, about	60,000
Wilson to Raleigh, about	300,000
Ashton Crevasse and Lake Providence Reach, about	272,000
Mississippi.	
Chotard's, about	30,000
Magna Vista to Chotard's, about	50,000
Shiloh to Tennessee, about	60,000
Ellesile, about	111,000
Skipwith, about	91,000
Longwood, about	86,000
Jenkins' to Easton, about	84,000
Clay and Bagott to Roland's, about	217,000
Wade Break, about	97,000
Hughes' Break, about	192,000
Beulah enlargement and Clear Creek Break, about	107,000
Beulah Breaks 1 to 9, about	32,000
Riverton Break, about	172,000
Parker's enlargement and Breaks, about	180,000
Lake Charles Break, about	30,000

Work above these points will be advertised when more definite information is obtained. Information respecting localities and character of work in Louisiana may be obtained at office of Board of State Engineers, New Orleans, La., in Mississippi at Office of Engineer of Mississippi Levee Board, Greenville, Miss.

Bidders must furnish a bond of twenty-five per cent of the amount of their bids, that they will enter into contract within five days of notification of award of contract. Contractors must furnish a similar bond for execution of contract.

Blank forms and instructions to bidders may be obtained by addressing U. S. Engineer Office at New Orleans, La., or Memphis, Tenn.

Proposals must be made on forms furnished. The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals must be addressed to Major Amos Stickney, President Board of Engineers, U. S. Engineer Office, Memphis, Tenn., and marked on outside of envelope "Proposals for Levee Work."

ROCKBRIDGE ALUM WATER.
The great remedy for all Chronic Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels. It cures Skin Diseases and Scrofula. Get a pamphlet and read the certificates from some of the most eminent physicians in the country. Has stood the test of seventy-five years. Bottled direct from the springs in Rockbridge County, Virginia, which are open for the reception of visitors from June 1 to Oct. 1, each year. Capacity, 1,000 guests. For sale by druggists and mineral water dealers generally. Seventy-five cents for a half-gallon bottle.

FOR SALE.
An Iron Manufacturing Plant, located near Chicago. Apply at 14 Metropolitan Block, Chicago.

Fruit
Our elegant assorted baskets fruits $1 to $5; expressed to all parts of the United States.
Taylor's Fruit Stores 7 Clark-st. Telephone 550. Branch 93 Madison-st., opposite Tribune.
Established 20 years.

PIANOS.

Great Bargains in Square Pianos, new or second-hand. Must be closed out to make room for our immense stock of elegant designs in

UPRIGHTS

Now arriving, including the unrivaled Decker Brothers, Haines, and Mathushek makes. The largest stock, the lowest prices, and easiest terms to be found in Chicago. Old Pianos and Organs taken in exchange. Fine tuning and repairing a specialty.

STORY & CAMP,
188 & 190 State-st.

A. REED & SONS.
PIANOS.
Guaranteed FIRST-CLASS in tone and durability. Reasonable Prices and Terms.
Old instruments in exchange.
Correspondence invited. Catalogues 1882, free.
REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC,
Established 1842. 136 State-st., Chicago.

A. GOLDSMID
Begs leave most respectfully to inform his numerous friends and patrons that he has opened a
BROKERAGE OFFICE
AT 97 EAST MADISON-ST.,
For the purchase, sale, and assay of Gold and Silver Bullion in every shape on the most liberal terms. Will also keep on hand a large and select stock of
FINE DIAMONDS,
WATCHES and CHAINS,
Which will be offered at prices defying competition, and will insure a continuation of his former large patronage.
A. GOLDSMID, 97 East Madison-st.
N. B.—A large assortment of goods adapted for Xmas Presents which will be sold for convenience of customers on the installment principle.

ROBERTS BRO.'S--NEW BOOKS.

UNDER THE SUN. By PHIL. ROBINSON, the new English Humorist. With a Preface by EDWIN ARNOLD, author of "The Light of Asia." 16mo. Cloth. Price, $1.50.

This is a volume of essays, humorous and pathetic, of incidents, scenes, and objects grouped under the heads: Indian Sketches, The Indian Seasons, Unnatural History, Idle Hours under the Punkah.

"Mr. Edwin Arnold's praise is valuable, for it is the praise of one who knows; and Mr. Robinson fully deserves all that is said of him. His style is delightful. He has read much and observed much: and there is a racy flavor of Charles Lamb about him. A book which once begun is sure to be read through, and then read aloud to any to whom the reader wishes to give pleasure," says the London Echo.

OUR LIBERAL MOVEMENT IN THEOLOGY, chiefly as shown in Recollections of the History of Unitarianism in New England. By JOSEPH HENRY ALLEN, Lecturer on Ecclesiastical History in Harvard University. 16mo. Cloth, Price, $1.25.

A competent critic says of "Our Liberal Movement in Theology": "It is THE book of the last decade on this subject. There has been no statement like it; and I am much mistaken if it does not go far to satisfy both sides—theologic and scientific—and prove a WHOLE word too many."

THE GREAT EPICS OF MEDIÆVAL GERMANY. An Outline of their Contents and History. By GEORGE THEODORE DIPPOLD, Professor at Boston University and Wellesley College. 16mo. Cloth. Price, $1.50.

Says Professor Child, of Harvard College: "It is an excellent account of the chief German heroic poems of the Middle Ages, accompanied with spirited translations. It is a book which gives both a brief and popular, and also an accurate, account of this important section of literature, and will be very welcome."

RED CLOUD, THE SOLITARY SIOUX. A Story of the Great Prairie. By Lieut.-Col. BUTLER, author of "The Great Lone Land." With 24 full-page illustrations. A capital book for boys. Uniform with "The Two Cabin Boys." Square 16mo. Cloth, black and gold. Price, $1.50.

Sold everywhere. Mailed, post-paid, by the publishers,
ROBERTS BROTHERS, Boston.

Real Estate Loans
At current rates promptly made.
SAM'L GEHR,
114 Dearborn-st.

Money to Loan
On improved city property at current rates.
MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

NORMAL PARK.
The Most Popular Residence Property In or About Chicago.
180 180 180 180
One Hundred and Eighty Lots Sold During the Year Ending August 1, 1882.
ACTUAL SALES—FIRST-CLASS PURCHASERS.

In view of the greatly increased demand and the rapid development of the property, it has been decided to offer lots in the Park at their present price—$500 per lot, $20 per front foot—*only until December 1st next, when the price will be raised to $600 per lot.*

NORMAL PARK.

ITS ACCESSIBILITY.

Normal Park is situated in the best part of Englewood, between Sixty-seventh and Sixty-ninth-sts., and is directly connected with the business centre by all the lines of railroad whose depots are nearest the heart of the city. The Rock Island Road has a station at Sixty-eighth-st., about three minutes' walk from all portions of the Park. The Western Indiana Road, over whose line run the Eastern Illinois, Wabash, and other roads, has a station on the Park grounds at Sixty-eighth-st., and all the trains of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and the Pittsburg & Ft. Wayne Roads can be reached by a walk of only about four blocks to Sixty-third-st. As far as the convenience of reaching it is concerned, Normal Park as a residence site for city business-men will be equal, if not superior, to any other location outside the city limits.

ITS BEAUTY.

A very large sum has been expended in improving the Park with shade trees, hedges and shrubbery (which have a ten years' growth), sidewalks, etc., etc., so that it is impossible to find in the environs of the city a single tract of land that can compare with it in beauty and desirability. It borders on three sides the twenty-acre park of the County Normal School.

ITS COMPARATIVE CHEAPNESS.

The price of lots is twenty dollars per front foot, and not less than fifty feet will be sold to one purchaser. Three thousand dollars expended at Normal Park will secure a ten-thousand-dollar city home with plenty of room, air, sunlight, and good neighbors. The price of an ordinary city lot would buy from one hundred to two hundred feet at the Park—and the Park property is of unusual depth, ranging from one-hundred and forty-four to one hundred and eighty feet.

ITS HEALTHFULNESS.

The estate lies high and dry. There is no miasma, nor are there any Bridgeport odors; but the air is pure and fresh, drainage ample, and water good.

ITS VALUE AS AN INVESTMENT.

The rapid growth of the city and the constantly increasing demand for houses, together with the advancing rents, is driving many to seek homes in the more desirable suburbs. The growth in the region of the Park is unprecedented, and the rise in value must be steady and probably rapid.

ITS POPULARITY.

Since August 1st, 1881, we have sold one hundred and eighty-five lots, the purchasers being mainly men of means who do business in the city, and who have already built them handsome homes or plan to do so in the future.

With any who desire to look at the property, we would be glad to make an appointment for that purpose at any time.

Plans and full information furnished if desired.

TURNER & BOND,
Managers of the Estate,
No. 102 Washington-st.

THE
"LAKESIDE"
THE MOST ELEGANT
PUFF SCARF
EVER MADE
For either standing or turn-down Collars. Ask your dealer for it.
Manufactured at Wholesale Only by
THOMAS & HAYDEN
254 Madison-st., Chicago.

To Real Estate Investors

We wish an offer for 89 Lots in Ashland 2d Addition to Chicago, fronting on Van Buren, Congress, Lincoln, and Honore-sts. and Ogden and Winchester-avs.

OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.,
Room 3 Ogden Building.

To Real Estate Owners.

I want to purchase for a non-resident client a piece of improved business property, ranging in value from $25,000 to $50,000, and paying a reasonable net income.

Parties having such, and desiring to sell, will please communicate with me. All communications will be treated as confidential.

SAMUEL GEHR, 114 Dearborn-st.

L. MANASSE, Optician,
88 Madison-st., Tribune Building.
Importer and Dealer in Optical, Mathematical and Surveying Instruments, comprising Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Drawing Instruments, &c.

MANASSE
SIGHT
OPTICIAN
IS
PRICELESS
TRIBUNE
BUILDING

☞ Spectacles and Eye Glasses accurately adjusted to the various defects of vision.

$100,000
Minnesota State
10-30 4½s.
We offer the above bonds and recommend them as a safe and desirable investment.
PRESTON, KEAN & CO.,
Bankers, 100 Washington-st.

CLARENDON SHIRTS
Will not tear down the back.
ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THEM.
THOMAS & HAYDEN, Manufacturers, Chicago.

CUTLERY
The Finest retail Assortment in the city. Pocket and Table Cutlery. Razors, Scissors, Shears, etc., at A. G. SPALDING & BROS. 108 Madison-st.

WASHINGTON.

The Jury Disagrees as to Brady, Vaile, and the Two Dorseys.

Two Little Fish, Rerdell, the Squealer, and Miner Convicted.

Brady "Stood Solid" with the Foreman of the Jury and a Colored Juror.

The Dorseys and Vaile Came Equally Close to Occupying a Stone Flat.

Of Course, the Foreman Claims the Bribes Were All Offered by the Government.

The Verdict a Hideous Fraud, Showing Only the Good Faith of Nine Jurors.

THE VERDICT.

RERDELL, THE SQUEALER, AND MINER CONVICTED—TURNER ACQUITTED—THE REST IN STATU QUO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 11.—The prison-doors are turned upon two of the star-route defendants. As to the rest, save two, they are simply not guilty, and as to these two one is acquitted at the direction of the Government for want of evidence, and the other is in his grave. It is for the public to say whether the press was justified in its original exposure of the star-route frauds, and whether the Government is to be justified in having prosecuted these frauds. That

THE FRAUDS HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED BEYOND QUESTIONS

few intelligent men will deny, and that the conspiracy existed the verdict of the jury has established. The star-route trial has been a long one, and the conclusion reached is most lame, impotent, inconsistent, and illogical, but the end of the star-route trials is not yet, and after the verdict which may follow the prison doors may open wider. The close of the present case and the dismissal of the jury is to be followed by an investigation into the alleged bribery, which, if a small portion of the current rumors are true, will attract public attention to a scarcely less degree than the star-route scandals themselves. Meanwhile

THE VINDICATION

which the principal defendants have at the hands of this jury is that ten of the twelve voted that Brady was guilty; ten of the twelve that John W. Dorsey was guilty; nine of the twelve that ex-Senator Stephen W. Dorsey was guilty; while Vaile escaped conviction by just one vote. This was not the vindication which was to reinstate Brady and Dorsey in public estimation, and to send all the editors in the country to prison. The jurors who voted steadily to acquit in each case, and who hung out to the end, causing the mistrial, were in every instance either all of the following three, or some combination of them: Dickson the foreman, Brown, and Holmstead. Whether that circumstance deserves public attention is a matter as to which the Government will probably make some searching inquiries.

THE PROCEEDINGS

of the last day of the trial opened as those which have preceded it, with a large audience and with discontent manifested upon the faces of the counsel, who sat both at the defendants' and the Government's table. The rumors of a disagreement were numerous, but the confidence of the defendants' counsel was not shaken so far as their words indicated. "Ten to two for acquittal will be the verdict," said one of the defendants' counsel, the honest and earnest McSweeny, shortly before the Court opened this morning. Ten to two the verdict was as to one of his clients, John Dorsey, but it was ten to two for conviction, and not for acquittal. This illustrates the worthless character of the speculations in which the defendants' counsel have indulged, and it shows, also, that the suspicions of the Government as to individual jurymen have been unjust and unfounded. The court, upon assembling

THIS MORNING,

directed the ancient Bailiff to get rid of the fiction of the continuing session of Friday by declaring the court adjourned until Monday, Sept. 11. This the aged officer found it was difficult to do, but finally, after four unsuccessful efforts, the court was adjourned to instantly meet again. "Tell the jury that the court is here," said Judge Wylie to the Bailiff. The Bailiff returned, announcing that they would be down in a few moments, and the twelve men came in. They showed fatigue from their night's confinement under the roof of the court-house, and it was noticed particularly that the foreman looked haggard and jaded. In response to the usual inquiry, he answered that the jury had made no progress towards agreement since the adjournment on Saturday, "but," he added, "we have agreed as to four of the defendants, and are disagreed as to the rest." There was

AN EXPRESSION OF DISAPPOINTMENT

on the part of all connected with the trial on both sides, but it was noticed that the seats of the leading defendants were vacant, as if they had not expected a verdict would be announced. The Judge informed the jury he was not then willing to accept an imperfect verdict, and remanded them again to their quarters until 2 o'clock this afternoon, with another comfortable suggestion of what Col. Ingersoll, in an interlocutory, suggested was the barbarism of common law—that if the jury was too long out, it might be necessary to limit them to bread and water. A long recess of nearly four hours was to follow. The crowd was reluctant to separate. Judge Wylie had intimated that he possibly might dismiss the jury at 2 o'clock if a verdict should not then be reached, and the expectant crowd waited about the square at the foot of the Lincoln statue. During all this time, as before the meeting of the court, many of the jurymen sat at the jury window, and what gossiping observers characterized at the time as

SIGNALS BETWEEN THE JURYMEN AND THE DEFENDANTS

were witnessed from these windows. That some of these signals may have been correct seems possible to many from the verdict; that many of them were incorrect is beyond question true. For instance, in the night, a person who may have been a detective in waiting saw a lighted candle quickly placed upon the window-sill and taken away, and the act was again repeated, but it appears that the candle served to light the cigars for the jurymen which, by the permission of the court, were given them. Another observer thinks that he saw the Juror Brown, a coal-black negro, who was one of the three who voted consistently for acquittal, make peculiar signs with his hat, as if to indicate by this movement a certain number of figures. In the court-room this morning, too, those who were anxious for a sign thought that in more instances than one they saw indications of a correspondence between some members of the jury and some one who sat in the court-room. For instance,

THE FOREMAN, DICKSON,

is said to have taken from his pocket very carefully, and to have laid down upon the desk with deliberation, separately, four folded pieces of paper, and then to have, with equal care, replaced them in his pocket. Another juror is said to have tapped his leg slowly with his hand ten times in succession; then to have halted, and to have tapped it twice; which would make the ten to two in the case of John W. Dorsey. Still another juror is said to have twisted his hat around slowly twice (that was two acquitted), and then to have twirled it indefinitly a number of times (that was disagreement as to all the rest)—and so the speculation went on. A juror could not wipe the perspiration from his face, or cough, or move about uneasily in his chair, or ask for a glass of water, or look towards the defendants' table but there was some eager eye in the audience to interpret the action as a signal of communication between the jury box and the defense. Whether there is anything in all these stories it will be for the Government counsel, in the rigorous investigation which is soon to begin, to determine. The gossip as to these signals now simply serves to illustrate the general impression that desperate attempts, at least, have been made to tamper with the jury.

TWO O'CLOCK CAME.

The Judge was promptly on the bench. Word came from the jury-room that the jurors would be down in five minutes. There was such a silence in the court-room as there has not been before. There seemed to be an intuition that at last the end of the long trial had come, and that Judge Wylie would accept the partial verdict which in the morning it was announced had been agreed on. The Government counsel were early in their places. At the defendants' table Miner sat, his face quiet and pale, his dark eyes moving nervously, and the air of assurance which he has worn for a week in the court-room gone. Could it be that he had a premonition that he alone of all of the first-supposed conspirators was to suffer? Near him sat Vaile, the Missouri farmer, tall, portly, with a smiling face, which any one would pronounce a good one, looking like a country parson, and having a cheerful word for all. His face was the sunniest at the defendants' table, yet

HE ESCAPED A CELL IN THE JAIL TONIGHT

by only one vote. John Dorsey was next in order, and it was remarked that his face was not so careworn as it has been for a week; that the huge knots of wrinkles had been smoothed somewhat from his forehead, and that he looked as if he had rested better last night. His changed appearance naturally suggested the rumors that have been current—that the Dorseys would escape. Turner, bland and unctuous, the luxuriantly-curled pet of the defendants, is to be counted no more at the defendants' table. Then came Rerdell. His swarthy, sallow face looked a little darker, his eyes were more troubled, and he seemed to be quite the friendless man that, from listening to the speeches of the counsel in behalf of the brother-defendants, one would think him to be, for few appeals were made on his behalf. There were two vacant seats. Brady and ex-Senator Dorsey were not there.

THE JURY CAME IN.

Never has it been so closely watched before. First came the tall form of the foreman, William Dickson. He is a man of six feet and very spare build, with a pale face, black hair, and keen, piercing eye, and he is said by those who know him familiarly to be the smartest man in the District. The foreman looked sallow and very haggard and jaded, and there was that about his manner which did not fail to attract notice. The rest of the jury took their places, while Dickson walked to the Clerk's desk, where the foreman stands to listen to the statements of the court. "Are all of the defendants present?" said Judge Wylie. "Call their names."

Dorsey and Brady were absent. The lawyers said they were on the portico. They were loudly called, and soon appeared, and answered rather gruffly as the roll proceeded.

"Have you agreed upon your verdict?" said the Clerk.

"We stand where we did on Saturday and this morning," answered Dickson.

Then the Judge, without a moment's deliberation, said:

"I HAVE DECIDED,

gentlemen, to accept your verdict." The court-room had been still before, but the silence became almost painful, and every eye was eagerly fixed upon the foreman's lips to catch the first word he said.

THE VERDICT CAME:

"We have found the defendants Peck and Turner not guilty. We have found Rerdell and Miner guilty [a start of surprise was plainly felt throughout the audience], and we have disagreed as to Thomas J. Brady, Stephen W. Dorsey, John W. Dorsey, and Harvey M. Vaile."

The Judge directed that the verdict be reduced to proper form, and the jury was dismissed. As these words were being spoken, the faces of the defendants were an interesting study. Turner's acquittal was expected. The fact that Peck had been considered by the jury was a surprise, as Peck was dead, and the Government long ago had declared that he was not in the case. As the words "We have found them guilty" were uttered after the names of

MINER AND RERDELL,

the dark face of Miner grew very pale. His large eyes flashed fire, and he sank back in his chair as if he had received a shock from which he would not soon recover, while Rerdell's swarthy face turned white: there was an expression of agony about his eyes, and he bowed his head in his hands. A look of amazement passed over Brady's face, while Senator Dorsey seemed no less astonished.

"The jurors are discharged," said Judge Wylie.

The counsel for Rerdell and Miner immediately gave notice of a motion for a new trial, while Merrick, for the Government, insisted that the bonds of the defendants who were not found guilty should be increased. There was a wrangle about the bonds, the court announcing that the matter would be argued Wednesday, when the question of bailing the defendants committed to jail will also be considered. Then the ominous words, "The Marshal will

TAKE CHARGE OF THE PRISONERS,"

were heard. Before leaving the court Foreman Dickson, who is a Democratic orator accustomed to stump speech-making, made a speech in which he thanked the Judge and officers of the court for their courtesy. This was ill-received by Judge Wylie. He replied politely, but with determination, that he had hoped that the verdict would decide the case, which had not been done, and he said, without noticing the complimentary remarks of the foreman: "It is your verdict, your work, and the court is not responsible for it." Foreman Dickson, then apparently eager to come to the front, asked if he could present a sworn statement as to the approaches to the jury. The court replied not at present. The counsel for the Government and defense then vied with each other in insisting that the bribery charges should be investigated, and the Judge, greatly in earnest, answered: "Here are both sides threatening the exposure of crime, and we will certainly have a conviction next time." and the crowd slowly left the court-room. Soon afterwards a bailiff brought a carriage to the door. Marshal Henry, with two deputies, left the court-house with the convicted Rerdell and Miner in their custody, and the carriage was

DRIVEN TO THE JAIL.

Standing a little apart, in earnest conversation, were Brady and Dorsey alone. Bob Ingersoll came up. "It is," he said, "an idiotic verdict. Think of it! Poor Miner and Rerdell going to jail for conspiracy, and Brady, the king bee in it, not convicted. It is too laughable, if it were not so serious."

But Ingersoll's cheerfulness was not shared by his client, Senator Dorsey, who stood near. "It is an astounding result," said McSweeny, another of Dorsey's counsel, who was watching the receding carriage which contained the prisoners. "A conspiracy without Brady!—it is a verdict without sense or reason. There is no law or justice in it. It is simply absurd, and is the work of idiots." Richard Merrick, Government counsel, came out of the court-house, and, passing, was very earnest in his declarations that the verdict vindicated the Government, and that the escape of the principal conspirators was due alone to the use of the money of the defendants, and said it may happen that some of the jury may go where they do not want to. Efforts were immediately directed to ascertain

HOW THE JURY STOOD.

The record in the jury-room shows:

The vote for the conviction of Brady was 10 yeas to 2 nays, the nays being Dickson, foreman, and Brown, colored.

For the conviction of John W. Dorsey, 10 yeas and 2 nays, the nays being Brown, colored, and Holmead.

For the conviction of Stephen W. Dorsey, ex-Senator, 9 yeas and 3 nays, the nays being Dickson, foreman, Brown, colored, and Holmead.

For the conviction of Vaile, 11 yeas and 1 nay, Holmead.

The fact that the negative votes were cast by a combination of Dickson, Holmead, and Brown is a circumstance to be considered in connection with coming inquiries of the Government. The question of the alleged bribery, as to which the Government's counsel has much to say, is creating great excitement here. There is no logic whatever in the vote of the three jurors, Dickson, Brown, and Holmead, who continually voted for acquittal. These three jurors, a detailed analysis of the ballot showed, were recently assisted by Martin, another colored man. Those who voted for acquittal

SEEM TO HAVE CHANGED THEIR VOTES

to suit the exigencies of the occasion, transferring their votes first to one and then another. Having voted upon the question that there was no conspiracy, they subsequently, by some accident, voted Miner and Rerdell into a conspiracy, and found them guilty. Any one who carefully looks over the tally-sheet, which is preserved of every vote, might think that the votes of three men were carefully shifted and controlled by some one experienced with the ballotings at political conventions, and that their votes were designed to produce some predetermined result. Whether this was true or not, of course, is to be a subject of inquiry. But the theory of the Government, undoubtedly, is that the votes for acquittal were given as the result of a corrupt combination. When jury first met for deliberation,

DICKSON, THE FOREMAN,

informed the jury that he had a statement to make, and, taking up a Bible from the table, he swore that the statement he was going to make was true. He then proceeded to read in detail a statement the substance of which he has given to the Associated Press—that an officer named Bowen approached him on behalf of the Department of Justice and offered him a bribe. Dickson made this same statement to Judge Wylie several weeks ago, when Judge Wylie told him in substance: "The idea of any one having approached you on the part of the Government is an absurdity, and if any one has approached you, pretending to be in the interest of the Government, it was probably some one with hidden designs, acting in behalf of the defense." When the matter was spoken of in open court, it was suggested that the jurors could communicate to each other any information they had in respect to improper proposals made to them. The Government and the defense were willing that this should be done, but Judge Wylie said that it could not be allowed, and he specifically directed the jury not to do so. Nevertheless, the foreman, Dickson, after having thus been instructed under such circumstances, made it his business to make that very statement to the jury. This circumstance, of course, stimulates to a degree the acrimonious comment with respect to the conduct of the jury. The following are

THE BALLOTS:

First informal ballot—"Has the conspiracy as to all the defendants been proven by the evidence?"—Martin, blank; Brown, not guilty; Cox, guilty; Dickson, not guilty; Doniphan, guilty; Holmead, not guilty; McCarthy, guilty; McLean, guilty; McNelly, guilty; Martin, guilty; Murray, guilty; Olcott, guilty.

Second informal ballot—"Have the overt acts as to all the defendants named in the indictment been fully proven by the evidence?" Guilty as to all except Turner, Jurymen Cox, Doniphan, McCarthy, McNelly, Murray, Olcott, and Tobriner; guilty as to J. W. Dorsey, J. R. Miner, H. M. Vaile, and M. C. Rerdell, not guilty as to the rest, Juryman Dickson; guilty as to Miner and Rerdell, not guilty as to the rest, Juryman Holmead.

First formal ballot—Turner declared not guilty.

Second ballot—As to the cases of J. W. Dorsey, J. R. Miner, and J. R. Peck, Dorsey 9 yeas, 3 nays; not guilty, Jurymen Brown, Holmead, and Martin; Miner, 9 yeas, 3 nays; not guilty, Jurymen Brown, Holmead, and Martin; Peck, 4 yeas, 8 nays.

Third ballot—"Who were guilty of the conspiracy and of the commission of overt acts under the indictment performed since May 23, 1879?" J. W. Dorsey, guilty 11, not guilty 1 (Juryman Holmead); J. R. Miner, guilty, 12; Peck, guilty none; not guilty 12; S. W. Dorsey, guilty 8, not guilty 4 (Jurymen Dickson, Brown, Holmead and Martin); H. M. Vaile, guilty 9, not guilty 3, (Jurymen Dickson, Brown, and Holmead); M. C. Rerdell, guilty 12, not guilty none; T. J. Brady, guilty 10, not guilty 2, (Jurymen Dickson and Brown).

Fourth ballot—J. W. Dorsey, 11 to 1 (Juryman Holmead); S. W. Dorsey, 8 to 4 (Juryman Dickson, Holmead, Martin, and Brown); Vaile, 9 to 3 (Jurymen Brown, Holmead, and Martin); Brady, 9 to 3 (Jurymen Dickson, Brown, and Holmead).

Fifth ballot—Same.

Sixth ballot—J. W. Dorsey, 11 to 1 (Juryman Holmead); S. W. Dorsey, 9 to 3 (Jurymen Brown, Dickson, and Holmead); Vaile, 10 to 2 (Jurymen Martin and Holmead); Brady, 10 to 2 (Jurymen Dickson and Brown).

Seventh ballot—J. W. Dorsey, 10 to 2 (Jurymen Brown and Holmead); S. W. Dorsey, 9 to 3 (Jurymen Brown, Holmead, and Dickson); Vaile, 11 to 1 (Juryman Holmead); Brady, 10 to 2 (Jurymen Dickson and Brown).

All the rest the same.

THE JURYMEN

have been pretty much all seen tonight. They tell the same story. The foreman is not a man to be put down by any talk about bribery or by any inuendoes against himself. He has given to the agent of the general press some facts. To your representative he replied in detail to the following questions:

"What are those stories about bribery?"

"I shall go," he said, "to the District-Attorney tomorrow with such facts as I have, and give them to him. The bribe that was offered to me was $25,000 by an officer of the Department of Justice. He showed me a letter of appointment as special agent of the department, and stated that he was authorized to act in the matter. He said that if I would vote for the conviction of Dorsey and Brady that amount would be paid me. This statement can be corroborated by witnesses, and by other facts incidental to it. I had intended to go in court after we were discharged, and go on the stand, and be sworn, and give the whole statement publicity. But the Judge thought it best to act otherwise, and probably that was the wisest course. It was on the 23d of August that the first proposition was made to me.

OTHER PERSONS HAD BEEN APPROACHED

with sums ranging from $300 up. This Special Agent received his appointment from Tidball, and showed his appointment to me. He brought with him a friend and another Special Agent, and both are borne on the rolls of the Department of Justice today. This man has placed himself in an unenviable position. I am bound to pursue this to the end. As to Walsh's testimony, Dickson said the jury did not believe it, and that if he had himself believed it he should have voted to convict Brady. "Why, the department," said Dickson, "remitted more fines to Walsh before he testified some $25,000 than Brady did on all these nineteen routes. The jury considered Walsh's story of the most Munchausen character. The majority of the jury gave no credence to it."

"How in the world, Dickson," was asked,

DID YOU COME TO CONVICT RERDELL?"

"It is true," replied Dickson, "that they call Rerdell and Miner the small fish, but the overt acts as to Rerdell were more clearly proved, particularly in the matter of the making of false petitions. Under the circumstances, the jury could have come to no other verdict. I considered Vaile," said Dickson, "as guilty as any of them, and voted to convict him, and all the contractors."

"And how about S. W. Dorsey, the Senator?"

"There was no direct criminal act fully proved as to Dorsey. He only seemed to be helping his brother and brother-in-law. The evidence as to him, as McSweeny said, was an unsubstantial shade."

"AND HOW ABOUT BRADY?"

again I asked of Dickson. "You voted all the time to acquit Brady."

He answered: "There was nothing proved that Brady was in the conspiracy until Walsh was put on the stand, and his story we did not believe. I thought when they put Walsh on they were trying to make a case against Brady by him alone."

Dickson was asked whether any efforts were made in the jury-room to trade off one of the indicted persons for another. He said, "This was started, but I stopped it. I told them it would not do to risk men's liberty in that way, and that every man should vote his convictions."

INGERSOLL.

"What do you think of the verdict?" I asked of Col. Robert Ingersoll.

"I think it utterly absurd, but I know nothing but what you will see in the evening papers."

"I think you can come nearer to telling me the cause of it, and can give me more information than I can get from the evening papers."

"I know nothing except what I heard in the trial; but, as a matter of fact, the public mind was in no condition to make a fair trial possible, but, on the contrary, it was pictured by the public press so that the country was as a mob, crying for the conviction of the defendants. Of course, the prosecution care nothing for the conviction of Miner and Rerdell. They have only convicted them and let their principals escape."

"You think, then, the prosecution is not satisfied with the result?"

"Certainly not. Nobody is satisfied with it. Miner and Rerdell were not the men they were after. They have succeeded in nothing, but are like the man who went in training to shoot another, and succeeded in shooting his neighbor."

"Do you think the verdict will be set aside?"

"I suppose it will be. I hardly think the court will allow such an illogical verdict to stand. It is a verdict that

WOULD STAIN THE RECORD OF ANY COURT."

"What about the jury?"

"I know nothing about that, except what I have heard, and, of course, I have nothing to say about the jury; but I cannot believe that twelve men could be hired to make such fools of themselves. But whether the verdict stands or not it is entirely senseless."

"What will be done next?"

"Well, the court will decide next Wednesday, or some time this week, as to what shall be done with the verdict. It will be probably set aside, and then the case will stand on its own merits; but I can say this much: that my clients, J. W. and S. W. Dorsey, will never be convicted."

"Do you think the prosecution still believe that they can convict?"

"WELL, THE LORD ONLY KNOWS

what they can believe, but I do not now suppose that they have any hope of final success."

The Colonel then hurried away from the Riggs House to take the 9:50 train for New York to join his family at Long Beach, L. I., asking a friend as he rushed to the door: "Did you notice that Maine had gone Republican on the strength of the verdict?"

A FRIEND WHO SAW SENATOR DORSEY

tonight says that he is very much surprised and distressed at the nature of the verdict. "Why," said he, "I would rather have been convicted." Mr. Dorsey's friends are considering the advisability of demanding a new trial immediately, and it is pretty evident that Dorsey and Brady are no longer in harmony.

AN INTERESTED PUBLIC.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 11.—That public curiosity in the result of the star route trial has not abated was manifested by the large crowd which thronged the court-room this morning. Messrs. Miner, Rerdell, Turner, Vaile, and J. W. Dorsey were in attendance, and, the Judge having taken his seat, the session of Friday closed and the session of Monday was entered upon.

THE JURY ENTERED

looking fatigued and generally worn out. In answer to the question of the Clerk as to whether they had agreed upon a verdict, Foreman Dickson said: "We report that the jury stand the same as they did when the report was made on Saturday last. We have decided as to four of the defendants, and are not able to agree as to the others."

Mr. Ingersoll requested the court to inquire whether there was any prospect of the jury reaching a conclusion. This the court refused to do, stating that was a matter about which the jury might differ. He was not willing to discharge them yet. He was unwilling to enforce

THE BARBARISM OF THE LAW

by starving the jury; they could have water to drink, food to eat, and a place to rest.

Foreman Dickson—The jury have just requested me, if proper, to present briefly my personal views as to an agreement.

The court—The court cannot receive that. If the jury are still in darkness as to any question of law, the court will with pleasure try to enlighten them.

Foreman Dickson—We have fully discussed every point presented by your Honor as to the law of conspiracy and the facts presented by the evidence.

Juror McNally—I am firm in my conviction, and nothing can alter it.

The court—None of you are authorized to make a statement now. After discussion comes deliberation. You have announced to the court that you have discussed the whole case. I have no doubt you have been deliberating, but you have not reached a conclusion as to the whole case. It is in the power of the court to accept such a verdict as you are prepared to render now, but the importance of the issue,

THE GREAT AMOUNT OF LABOR, MONEY, TIME, AND CARE

expended in the trial of this cause, renders it very important that, if possible, you should render a complete verdict as to all the defendants. I do not wish to give you binding instructions even as to that. I will try you once more.

Foreman Dickson (resignedly)—We obey with respectful submission to the court.

The court stated he did not wish to be understood by his last remark as promising to discharge the jury at 2 o'clock, to which hour a recess was taken.

A PARTIAL VERDICT.

At 2:05 the jury entered, and through their foreman reported that they were unable to agree. The court stated that it had come to the conclusion to accept a partial verdict.

The roll of defendants was called, and all answered "Here."

The jury then rendered a verdict of acquittal as to Turner and Peck, and of guilty as to Miner and Rerdell. As to the others they were unable to agree.

On the objection of Merrick that Peck had not been arraigned, and consequently could not be included in the verdict, the foreman repeated the report as to the others, but left out the name of Peck.

The jury were then discharged, and Henkle and Williams, for Miner and Rerdell respectively, gave notice of a motion in arrest of judgment and for a new trial.

TWO LITTLE GIRLS MAKING FACES.

In the course of argument upon the motion for a renewal of bonds in the cases of the defendants wherein the jury failed to agree Mr. Merrick said:

"My motion is double—to increase the amount and to require new recognizance."

Col. Ingersoll—It seems this motion is made simply for the purpose of annoyance. The bond now given is certainly good, legally speaking. The only reason for an additional bond is that the jury has failed to convict the defendants, and the prosecution pretend that is good evidence that they are guilty.

Mr. Merrick—The statement that the motion is made for annoyance is gratuitous.

Col. Ingersoll—I don't know that.

Mr. Merrick—I do know it.

Col. Ingersoll—I don't care what you know.

Mr. Merrick said he had more respect for the motive which prompted the motion than he had for Col. Ingersoll's opinion.

"I don't want your respect," exclaimed Ingersoll.

"And I," retorted Merrick, "don't want yours."

"I don't want yours," continued Ingersoll; "and I should feel humiliated to have it."

"Peace, gentlemen, peace," remonstrated the court.

The court then said he was of the opinion the recognizances already entered into, so far as the parties against whom there was no verdict rendered are concerned, are subsisting and valid recognizances. As to the two parties found guilty—Rerdell and Miner—he was of opinion

THERE WAS AN END OF THEIR RECOGNIZANCES.

Gen. Henkle—Will the court accept a new bond for them pending the hearing of the motion for a new trial?

The court stated he would hear Henkle on that subject Wednesday, and he would, on the same day, hear arguments on Merrick's motion to require a new bond.

Foreman Dickson said he was requested to return the thanks and gratitude of the jury to the court for the kind consideration with which they had been treated. They were grateful for their courteous treatment on all sides. Many of them, though performing compulsory duty since early in March, with an army of witnesses before them, and almost talked to death, would leave the court-room with pleasant recollections of an unpleasant duty.

The court—The court parts with all of you with sentiments of entire friendliness. I had hoped we should have been able to decide this case, but you have not reached any conclusion which I can regard as a conclusion of the case at all. But I do not desire to cast an imputation upon the motives of any one. You have not seen the law probably as the court has seen it, but you have exercised your power under the law of deciding finally on the matters submitted to you. You have decided the facts no doubt conscientiously, and it is not for the court to express any dissatisfaction, and I take pleasure in saying to all the members of this jury that, with entire feelings of respect, the court begs to express its gratitude for the patient and exemplary conduct which they have exhibited on this trial from beginning to close. Parting with you, therefore, on these terms of friendliness and respect, I have no suspicion, nor does the court entertain any doubt in regard to this verdict as representing the conscientious conviction of the jury.

IT IS NOT SUCH A VERDICT

as I should have been glad to see, but it is your verdict. It is your work. You are responsible for it. The court is not.

Foreman Dickson—As to another subject. At the close of the proceedings last Thursday your Honor made some severe strictures upon attempts made to bribe certain members of the jury. I stated then that upon the disposition of this case I would present such facts as I have to present. Will I present them in a sworn statement to you?

The court—No—no, sir. Not at all. Your experience may have been different from that of other members of the jury. No doubt it is. That is a matter which will probably be investigated in another way. It does not belong to your verdict.

Foreman Dickson—No relation whatever?

The court—No, if it be true as has been reported to me by several members of this jury, that efforts to bribe have been made, I think no more abominable, no more censurable depth of crime can be named. I think this is not the place for court or jury to talk on that subject. It is a matter which ought to be in the hands of the officers of the law,

AND IF ANY SCOUNDREL

be convicted of such attempt (I don't know whether a jury would convict him or not) we shall endeavor to do our duty as a court. Good-by, gentlemen.

Col. Ingersoll—We have no objection to the jury stating who approached them.

Mr. Merrick—Nor have we, and the Government will examine the whole matter.

Mr. Wilson—And counsel for the defense will have a hand in the examination. The Government will not make the examination by itself.

Mr. Merrick—Pardon me, sir; but the Government will, and put it where it belongs.

The court (smiling)—I never was so happy in my life. Here are both sides anxious to expose a crime, and we shall certainly have a conviction next time.

The court then adjourned until Wednesday.

ONE OF THE JURORS

gives the following information as to the result of the balloting on first ballot as to all defendants: With the exception of Turner the vote stood: For conviction, 8; for acquittal, 4. On the final ballot the vote as to Brady stood: For conviction, 10; for acquittal, 2. The vote as to S. W. Dorsey stood: For conviction, 9; for acquittal, 3. The vote as to J. W. Dorsey stood: For conviction, 10; for acquittal, 2. The vote as to Vaile stood: For conviction, 11; for acquittal, 1.

DICKSON STATES

that the man who approached him told him he represented the Attorney-General, but he (Dickson) did not believe that. He concluded the man took him for a fool or a knave, and that his only protection was to notify Judge Wylie of the matter. He suggested to Judge Wylie that he should coax the man on, but the Judge remarked that that was too much like police duty, and advised him to do nothing but keep clear of the man. The following day the man sent in a card asking for an interview, and appointing time and place. He made no reply, and had not seen the man or his companion (who was also an officer of the Department of Justice) from that day to this. He made inquiry a few days later, and learned the man had left the city upon the following day. He did not believe he had $25 in his possession, much less $25,000, and it was his opinion the man had been employed to get the unwary to commit themselves. He would not allow this matter to drop, but would see the thing through. Dickson gave an amusing description of the scenes in the jury room. Songs were composed and sung by the jury, and ludicrous sketches made by one of the jurors.

JUDGE JERE WILSON,

of counsel for Brady and Turner, in an interview tonight expressed no surprise at the verdict, so far as his clients were concerned. He thinks the jury would not have been out an hour before returning with a verdict of acquittal for all the defendants had it not been for the violence of the charge from the bench. In the cases of Miner and Rerdell, found guilty, Judge Wilson says an appeal will be taken to the court en banc, which will review the whole trial, and especially the strong partisan charge of Judge Wylie. The other defendants, he says, might at once be brought to trial again, but it is scarcely possible. The prosecution would have gone to pieces weeks ago and a verdict of not guilty been found but for the clamor of the press and public ignorance of the case. Respecting the alleged bribery of the jury, Wilson says that nothing of the kind was attempted by any of the defendants, and that if any bribery was attempted it came from Government "spotters" who may have endeavored to ascertain if any members of the jury were approachable.

HENKLE,

of counsel for Miner, one of the convicted men, said the verdict was a most extraordinary one. It is beyond his conception how a jury could find his client and Rerdell guilty and at the same time disagree as to Brady's guilt. This result is entirely unaccountable, Henkle, says in view of the fact that the court several times during the trial held that Brady was the key to the conspiracy if there was one; and there could have been no conspiracy unless Brady was a party to it.

Henkle thinks Judge Wylie will hold the verdict inconsistent with the theory of the case, and set it aside. Henkle, while holding that the evidence did not justify a verdict against any of the defendants, maintains a verdict of guilty against all would have been consistent with the testimony.

JOHN B. M'CARTHY,

one of the jurors, said that himself and in fact a majority of the jurors were not by any means satisfied with the verdict. He and eight other jurors voted from first to last to convict those of the defendants upon whom the jury had disagreed. There was, he says, but very little change in the ballots from first to last. Those jurors who favored the conviction of all the defendants excepting Turner were convinced of their guilt, and would not change their votes, because they had considered the case well before arriving at this conclusion, and those who voted for acquittal used the most subtle arguments in support of their decision, and would not yield.

Speaking of the verdict,

MERRICK

said that the vote of the jury on conspiracy stood eight for conviction and four for acquittal, the four being Dickson, Holmead, Brown, and Martin. "The interchange of notes," he said, "between the recalcitrant four is one of the most mysterious things that ever occurred in the transactions of a jury. It can only be accounted for by something that was neither in proof nor made the subject of argument. The Government will proceed immediately to take such steps as may be necessary to discover the guilty parties on the charge of bribery now made apparent in this case. It will also immediately summon its witnesses and proceed to try the parties in regard to whom there was a disagreement; and it may reasonably be expected that with a retrial of this indictment and a trial of other indictments against Brady the Criminal Court will be occupied until the 1st of February, if not longer, though counsel for the Government, well worn down by their labors, are not disposed to resume them until the 1st or 15th of October."

GEN. SHERMAN.

A CHANCE FOR HIM TO PULL A BEAM OUT OF HIS OWN EYE.

Special to Cincinnati Gazette.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 10.—Few readers would suppose, from reading the reprimand issued by the General of the Army in the case of Col. Taylor, that the General himself has either violated the letter or the spirit of the order which he commends so highly, and yet it is well known to every one here in Washington that Gen. Sherman is one of the most active and successful manipulators of political influence whenever it is a question of shaping military legislation by which he is affected personally. While this does not exactly contravene the letter of the order which Col. Taylor was charged with violating, it is wholly contrary to its spirit. In fact, the order originated in the practice of officers appealing to members of Congress and seeking their influence in matters pending before Congress. Gen. Sherman's own labors in the matter of controlling proposed military legislation have been particularly active in three noted cases. When the proposition to give Gen. Grant the title of Captain-General was before the Senate he opposed it with special energy, and lobbied against it with the members of Congress having the bill in charge. He was so prominent and pronounced in this matter that Gen. Grant became much incensed, and for a time his feeling in regard to the subject was intense. Both he and his near friends regarded this action of Gen. Sherman as most ungrateful. Subsequently Gen. Sherman did everything in his power to obtain sufficient political influence to defeat the bill for placing Gen. Grant on the retired list. The chief point of attack was the clause which allowed the President to call him into active service in case of emergency.

IN THE MORE RECENT MATTER

of the proposed retirement clause in the last Army Appropriation bill, fixing 62 years as the date of compulsory retirement, the organized lobby of Gen. Sherman and one or two general officers to defeat this clause partook of the nature of a great scandal. The Senate Military Committee and the Senate itself were beset by three officers either in person or through the lobby, made of men and women, which they were able to rally. This combination, largely through the persistence of women and the social influence which these were able to exert, defeated the wishes of more than nine-tenths of the officers of the army in respect to the pending bill. The whole affair was scandalous in the extreme. Senators expressed their opinions both in regard to the composition and the onset of this lobby of women in the most decided terms. Nothing but the high social standing of those who took part in the business saved them from open denunciation on the floor of the Senate. It was a most flagrant violation of the spirit of the order involved in the late reprimand, and Senators freely denounced a move which did not hesitate at placing women of high standing in the position of lobbyists before Congress.

In these various measures the merits of the individual propositions are not material to the question under discussion. The friends of Col. Taylor have a right to feel indignant that he should be singled out for trial and punishment by those who for years have been engaged in doing practically the same things with which they charged him, and that finally he should be reprimanded by an officer whose own conduct in the same line of action has been a matter of notoriety among Congressmen ever since his appearance in Washington.

NOTES.

MILITARY ORDER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 11.—The Nineteenth Infantry, stationed at Fort Brown, Texas, is authorized to remove into the interior, as the threatened overflow of the Rio Grande will drive them into the yellow-fever district.

MEANY.

Acting-Secretary-of-State Davis says no instructions have been given Stephen Meany (arrested in Ireland) as to his action in surrendering his bail-bond; also that any action of this kind Meany may have taken is entirely on his own responsibility.

MARINE HOSPITALS.

Commissioners appointed to select sites for marine hospitals: Cincinnati—Surgeon-General S. F. Covington and Gen. A. T. Goshorn; Cairo—The Surgeon General, the Surveyor of Customs, and the Collector of Internal Revenue.

YELLOW-FEVER.

Gloom Prevailing in the Stricken City of Pensacola, Fla.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Sept. 11.—Today was the most discouraging since the fever made its appearance. Gloom seems to prevade every quarter of the city. The Board of Health reports twenty new cases and two deaths in the past twenty-four hours. Quite a number of cases are under observation. The natural presumption is that all or nearly all of these will be bulletined tomorrow. Relief committees of the Young Men's Christian Association are laboring under great disadvantages and embarrassments, owing to the slowness of responses to their call for aid. The Chairman of the committee visited a number of cases today, and found in almost every instance distress and want resulting from sickness, stagnation of business, and lack of employment incident thereto. A number of the sick are reported very low tonight. Six nurses are expected from New Orleans tomorrow night. Several are coming from the navy-yard. Montgomery quarantines all mail matter from Pensacola except first-class. The Postmaster has been instructed by the department to hold all second, third, and fourth-class mail matter for Montgomery until the quarantine is raised. The number of mercantile houses is growing less day by day as the fever increases. Clerks are often left in charge.

The Situation at Matamoras.

MATAMORAS, Sept. 11.—The fever shows no change. During the twenty-four hours to 9 a. m. yesterday there were four deaths, and for the past twenty-four hours also four deaths. For the week ending at 9 o'clock yesterday morning there were nineteen deaths of fever. A son of Maj. Witherell and a son of Dr. Wolff died yesterday. Maj. Witherell and wife are down with the disease, also the wife of Maj. Wenie. Camp Smith is covered with water and a steamboat went to bring the troops to Fort Brown. Yesterday the relief committees gave aid to 378 families. Thirty-six hundred relief tickets have been issued by the committee. Fifteen thousand dollars have been received.

Fifty-eight New Cases in Brownsville, Tex.

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., Sept. 11.—There were fifty-eight new cases of yellow-fever in the past twenty-four hours. No deaths. There are twelve cases of fever in Fort Brown. There was one death, a Mexican servant of Maj. Witherell. All the sick are doing well but Smalley. Matamoras is considered healthy, there being only twenty-five cases in the city, and all doing well. The quarantine between both cities was raised today. Weather clear and pleasant.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

The Iron Strike in Pennsylvania Apparently on Its Last Legs.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 11.—The outlook for the Amalgamated Association is worse today than at any previous time since the strike began. Members continue to leave it in large numbers and are accepting situations wherever they can find them. Further resistance, from present appearances, is useless. The steel department of Graff, Bennett & Co.'s Fort Pitt Works started this morning. All the men at Wilson, Walker & Co.'s were at their places today. The melting-shop and steel-mill of the Wayne Iron & Sheet-Works will start in the morning. The sheet-mill of Reis Bros., New Castle, will resume tomorrow or next day. The firm say they have more applications for positions than they have vacancies. It is stated tonight that Brown, Bonnell & Co., of Youngstown, will start their extensive works tomorrow. Manufacturers say they do not care whether the puddlers go to work or not, as they have plenty of muck bar, and can get as much more as they want. James Riley, who lately made some damaging statements in reference to the Amalgamated Association, will be hanged in effigy tomorrow afternoon. The scaffold has been completed and everything is in readiness for springing the trap.

Resolved to Stand Out.

BOSTON, Sept. 11.—The striking 'longshoremen in mass-meeting resolved to stand out.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

Arrest of a New Orleans Man by Parties from Pennsylvania on a Charge of Obtaining Goods Under False Pretenses and Embezzlement.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 11.—Isaac Massman, local agent of Canstair & McCall's Parole whisky, was arrested today on a requisition from Gov. Hoyt, of Pennsylvania, charged with obtaining goods under false pretenses and embezzlement in failing to account for some $6,200 of the funds of the firm. The accused was taken before the Recorder, who, on the face of the papers, remanded him to the care of the Philadelphia detective, who immediately put him in a cab and drove to the prison, and then out to the suburbs, keeping him secreted until the departure of the evening train, which they boarded outside of town, thus eluding the Deputy Sheriff, who was seeking the captors with a writ of habeas corpus. Massman is married here, and has many and influential friends, whose aid was tendered if necessary. He characterizes the proceedings as malicious, and threatens a suit for damages.

TOBACCO SALES AT PETERSBURG, VA.

PETERSBURG, Va., Sept. 11.—The total sales of loose tobacco here the last eleven months were 4,836,795 pounds at an average price of $5.59 per 100, against 3,798,490 pounds the same period last year at $5.25 per 100.

POLITICAL.

A Magnificent Republican Victory in the State of Maine.

Two Hundred and Nine Towns Give Robie 46,429, Plaisted 38,685, Scattering 1,007.

This Puts Reed, Dingley, Boutelle, and Milliken, Republicans, into Congress.

Returns Will Keep Coming In from Aroostook for About Two Weeks.

The Campaign Against A. H. Stephens in Georgia Waxing Very Warm.

The Convention at West Bend, Wisconsin, Reaches 1,250 Ballots, with No Choice—Illinois.

MAINE.

A MAGNIFICENT REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Sept. 11.—Returns from Maine come in very slowly and in an aggravatingly disjointed manner. But enough is known to show that a grand Republican victory has been achieved, and, under the circumstances, there is a good feeling of satisfaction at the result. Two hundred towns thus far heard from give Robie, the Republican candidate for Governor, 45,415; Plaisted, the present incumbent and Fusion candidate, 37,478; Solon Chase, Greenbacker, 653; Vinton, Independent, 192. The general figures are generally below those of two years ago, but Robie's plurality is 7,937—largely above the contest of 1880. The weather was fine, and from every city and town comes the report of a quiet day at the polls and large Republican gains. Tonight the Republicans are holding jubilation meetings everywhere, and the utmost enthusiasm prevails. Some of the Fusionists were until late this afternoon really sanguine of success, but the others had to whistle to keep up their courage. But, notwithstanding the claims of the opposition, if any reliance could be placed on the figures of

THE MOST COMPLETE AND PERFECT CANVASS

that was ever made in this State, in which no man has been counted for the Republicans unless actually known to be one, and in which every man who has not expressed a preference is marked as opposition, then the Republican ticket is elected—Governor, Congressmen, and Legislature. Two years ago there was a strong showing Saturday before election for a substantial Republican victory; but on Sunday the Fusionists put out their money and bought votes right and left. In Portland, it is claimed on good authority, they changed 400 votes; in the neighboring town of Deering they laid out $300 on Sunday alone and what was true of this section was true of all parts of the State within reach of the railroads, for their money came at the last minute. This year

THEY OPENLY BRAGGED

that if they had the money they could do the same thing. They tried their utmost in New York and Boston, but they have not obtained enough to help them any. One of the usual sights has been lacking this year. The Aldermen's room during the four days in which they are in session to correct the voting-lists, has usually, in years past, been filled with Democratic and Fusionist workers, getting names put on the lists, but this year there was a notable falling off, and some of the hitherto Democratic workers were working for the Republicans. The Democrats proclaim that it is only owing to their lack of money, and there must be some truth in it, for they have resorted to some of the most shameless methods to procure money that one could imagine. The Fusionists control the Sheriff's office.

THE "RUM-DEPUTIES,"

who make the seizures, are Democrats, and an emissary from them has been around to the rum-shops, and in one instance that is known they have asked for $100 because the deputies had not seized his liquors, but had allowed him to sell without disturbing him. That is the reason the Fusionists strove so hard to keep possession of the Sheriff's office. Those liquor deputies have secured but six convictions for the last six months, and Neal Dow was right when he claimed that they should not be paid, because they did not do their duty. Robie's penalty will probably be about 2,500, the Republican Congressmen have plenty of votes to spare, and the Legislature is all right once more.

THE LATEST RETURNS

from Augusta are to the effect that the Republican majority is over 4,000 and the plurality over 6,000. The returns on the Congressional vote are not so full as might be desired, but in most of the towns which give reports the vote is so near that for Governor that there can be no question as to the result. There are, however, symptoms of dissatisfaction which, had not the case been rather desperate, would have been more manifest. The figures, even as they stand, give a useful lesson to the party leaders. The sideshows have not been well patronized. The three minor candidates for Governor received only scattering votes. The Republicans suffered the most by the so-called Independent and the Prohibition candidates, but even if the straight Greenback vote had been given to the Fusionists it would by no means have changed the result. Every effort was made to swell the vote on all sides.

SENATOR HALE

left the President's steamer, the Dispatch, this forenoon at Bar Harbor and took the steam launch and went ashore to be driven twenty-two miles to vote. "Vote the right ticket, Senator," shouted a friend as he went down the ship's side. "I always do, and I'm going to today," replied the Senator, smiling significantly.

PORTLAND.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 11—Evening.—Portland's vote (official) excepting the Island vote not received:

Robie (Republican), 3,277; Plaisted (Fusion), 3,019; Chase (Greenback), 27; Vinton (Independent), 25; scattering, 7. Robie's plurality 278, against 234 in 1880.

FIFTY TOWNS

give Robie 14,861; Plaisted, 11,974; Chase, 181; Vinton, 64; scattering, 16; against, in 1880, Davis, 15,174; Plaisted, 13,389; Ney, 109; scattering, 24; Robie's plurality 2,887, against 1,794, a Republican gain of 1,093.

ONE HUNDRED TOWNS

give Robie 29,248; Plaisted, 22,976; Chase, 344; Vinton, 142; scattering, 72; Robie's majority, 5,714, a Republican gain of 2,708.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY TOWNS

give Robie 37,073; Plaisted, 30,619; Chase, 402; Vinton, 14; scattering, 95, against Davis, 37,489; Plaisted, 34,537; Joy, 81; Nye, 200; scattering, 194; Robie's plurality, 6,454, against 2,952, a Republican gain of 3,504. It is understood two-thirds of the Senate and at least that proportion of the House will be Republican.

TWO HUNDRED TOWNS

give Robie 45,415; Plaisted, 374; Chase, 653; Vinton, 192; Robie's plurality, 7,937, against 2,823, a gain of 5,114.

TWO HUNDRED AND NINE TOWNS

give Robie 46,429, Plaisted 38,685, Chase 653, Vinton 192, scattering 162, against in 1880, Davis 47,025, Plaisted 44,593, Joy 104, Nye 222, scattering 64; Robie's plurality 7,744, against 2,432—a Republican gain of 5,312.

A COMPREHENSIVE STATEMENT.

The towns to be heard from gave, in 1880, Davis, 26,519; Plaisted, 29,177; Jay, 30; Nye, 187; scattering, 8. If the Republicans gain in those towns in the same ratio as the vote received, the total vote will stand: Robie, 72,683; Plaisted, 63,924; scattering, 1,561; aggregate, 138,168, against in 1880, 147,819; Robie's plurality will be 8,759. Of the scattering votes Solon Chase, straight Greenbacker, should have about 1,000, and Vinton, Independent Republican, about 300. The Republican Congressmen are all four elected by nearly the same plurality, a gain of two Congressmen, or a net gain of one, allowing for the one lost by the new apportionment. The Congressional returns are very meagre, but all show the vote has been but little cut. They were all elected on the general ticket instead of by districts. Reed and Dingley will have a few more votes than Robie. Boutelle and Milliken fall about 1 per cent from the Governor's vote.

Cumberland County has gone Republican, probably electing the whole county ticket. Other counties have reports from county-seats demonstrating that the Legislature is overwhelmingly Republican, insuring Senator Frye's election.

TOWNS AND COUNTIES.

SKOWHEGAN, Me., Sept. 11.—It is thought the Republicans have elected the whole county ticket except Sheriff.

WATERVILLE, Me., Sept. 11.—All back towns in this vicinity give Republican gains, and seem to point to the election of Robie and all the Republican Congressmen by a plurality varying from 1,700 to 6,000. The Legislature is conceded to be largely Republican.

BELFAST, Me., Sept. 11.—Returns from seventeen out of twenty-six towns of Waldo County indicate about 700 majority for the Fusion county ticket, a Republican gain from 1880 of about 800.

NORWAY, Me., Sept. 11.—Nearly all the towns in Oxford County heard from give a large Republican gain. The whole Republican ticket is probably elected. Indications are that Robie will be elected by 10,000 plurality.

CALAIS, Me., Sept. 11.—The Republicans claim Washington County by 800 majority; also claim the full county ticket.

ELLSWORTH, Me., Sept. 11.—Indications are that Hancock County will give the Republicans 300 over the last election. The whole county ticket and eight of the nine Representatives are elected. The vote for Congressman is substantially the same as for Governor. Eleven towns of Hancock County give a Republican plurality of 603, a Republican gain of 244.

LEWISTON, Me., Sept. 11.—Androscoggin complete gives Robie 4,679; Plaisted, 4,187; Chase, 47; Vinton, 9; Eustis, 72; Robie's plurality, 492; Republican plurality in 1880, 311; majority for Republican Congressmen about 600, except Dingley, who has about 700. William D. Hennell and William D. Roak were elected Senators by about 600 majority and the whole Republican county ticket by the same majority.

THE TICKETS.

Maine now has three Republicans and two Fusionists in Congress, but under the new apportionment the State lost one member. This year the four members are elected by the State at large. The new Legislature will elect a United States Senator to succeed William P. Frye (Rep.), who was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Blaine. The last Legislature was Republican by thirty majority on joint ballot. There were five State tickets before the people, including one nominated by a few dissatisfied Republicans. The tickets were:

	Republican.	*Fusion.*
For Governor..	†Frederick Robie.	*H. M. Plaisted.
48th Congress..	Thomas B. Reed.	Joseph Dane.
	Nelson Dingley Jr.	Daniel H. Thing.
	‡Chas. A. Boutelle.	*Geo. W. Ladd.
	§Seth L. Milliken.	*T. H. Murch.
	Ind. Republican.	*Straightout Gr'nb'k*
For Governor..	Warren N. Vinton.	Solon Chase.
48th Congress..	‡James M. Stone.	Wm. F. Eaton.
	Nelson Dingley Jr.	Eben O. Gerry.
	Charles Nash.	B. K. Kalloch.
	Daniel Stickney.	D. B. Averill.
	Prohibition.	
For Governor..	Wm. F. Eustis.	
48th Congress..	‡James M. Stone.	
	¶Henry Tallman.	
	Joseph E. Ladd.	
	N. G. Axtell.	

*Renominated. †Now an Executive Councilor. ‡Republican candidates in 1880. §Formerly a Democrat; Prohibition candidate for Congress in 1881. ‡Enforced Prohibition candidate for Congress in 1880. ¶Prohibition candidate for Congress in 1883.

A SUMMARY OF RECENT VOTES

in Maine is given below:

	Rep.	Dem.	Gr.	Total.	Maj.
1880—President	74,039	*65,171	4,408	‡143,858	4,255R.
1880—Governor	73,597	73,786		‡147,845	†189D.
1879—Governor	68,763	21,668	47,590	‡138,335	*21,176R.
1878—Governor	56,518	27,872	41,404	‡125,825	†15,114R.
1877—Governor	53,631	42,114	5,266	¶101,821	5,441R.
1876—President	66,300	49,823	666	116,786	16,477R.
1876—Governor	75,867	60,455	533	131,823	14,811R.
1872—President	61,422	29,087		90,510	32,334R.

*Fusion vote. †Pluralities. ‡Including 93 Prohibition and 142 scattering votes for President, and 418 Prohibition and 44 scattering for Governor. ‖Including 311 scattering votes. §Including 31 scattering votes. ¶Including 810 scattering votes.

GEORGIA.

THE CANVASS WAXING WARM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 11.—The campaign is waxing warm in Georgia. The *Herald*, an anti-Stephens paper, today publishes the following editorially: "Mr. Stephens, in his Atlanta speech, asserts that Dr. Felton was a Democrat up to last December. 'At that time he published an interview openly and avowedly expressing his purpose to destroy the Democratic party of Georgia; to destroy the Democratic party of the Union; to destroy that organization, State and Federal, on which the hopes of this State and continent rest. His avowed purpose now is to destroy this grand old party throughout the Nation, but never shall I countenance anybody whose object and purpose is to destroy and not build up this grand old party. Never.' This avowed purpose was made in December last, when Dr. Felton is represented as attempting to betray the Democratic party, and unworthy of his countenance, and he will never countenance him. On Jan. 13 Mr. Stephens writes to Dr. Felton in these words: 'I have read in the *Constitution* your letter in reply to Grady's report of what Mr. Hill said on the new movement, as it is called, in Georgia, and particularly your connection with it. From this letter of yours I take it we shall have a fierce canvass in the ensuing fall. You hit Mr. Hill some very severe blows, but it was just as I expected. Grady's report of what he said represents him as uttering some very extravagant and indiscreet things. In that interview, if published by his sanction, Mr. Hill, I think, exhibits the greatest indiscretion of his life.' On Jan. 10 Mr. Stephens writes to a friend of Dr. Felton in these words: 'When Mr. Hill's interview came out in the *Constitution* I felt that he had done a great deal towards advancing and strengthening the movement. I thought his characterization of it as an attempt to Africanize the State was not only exceedingly impolitic and indiscreet, but eminently unjust.' On Feb. 21, 1882, Mr. Stephens writes a letter to a friend of Dr. Felton, in which these words occur accurately: 'Dr. Felton's motive and patriotism I esteem as highly as I ever did, and so do the thousands of others in Georgia now being likely to be arrayed on opposing sides in a fierce political contest.' On May 18, 1882, Dr. Felton received a letter from Mr. Stephens in which these words occur: 'Allow me now to say that I think you managed matters admirably at Atlanta last Monday, looking, as I conceive, to the best interests of the State.' Now we submit if these extracts, true and authentic from Mr. Stephens' letters do not prove that his utterances in his Atlanta speech were eminently impolitic and unjust, and involves this illustrious gentleman in difficulties that will be hard to explain."

The interview referred to by Stephens is the one which Felton published in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE in December last.

Harry Jackson, Chairman of the State Executive Committee of the Democratic party, was today soliciting signatures to a petition asking Gov. Colquitt to appoint Ben Hill, son of the deceased Senator, to his father's vacant seat in the United States Senate. Jackson states that it is the intention of the Governor to appoint Ben Hill, who is Solicitor for this circuit, to the vacancy, and that the petition is only a matter of form. Senator Hill's term will expire March 4, and the Legislature soon to be elected will settle Hill's successor. Colquitt is a candidate, and the appointment will doubtless be made to court favor with Hill's friends, and at the same time not to put in any one who will antagonize him.

WISCONSIN.

THE DEADLOCK IN BRAGG'S DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WEST BEND, Wis., Sept. 11.—Nearly all of the absent Bragg delegates to the Democratic Congressional Convention returned this morning, some bringing their wives with them, and apparently making preparations to settle down to as much of the comforts of domestic life as can be obtained by strangers in this little town. Nearly all of the Delaney delegates live at so great a distance from here that they could not go home to stay over Sunday, and they remained here. The opening of the fifth day of the convention found both candidates and all the delegates in the best of spirits, and at the appointed hour this morning the work of balloting was resumed, with as much apparent interest as was manifested in the first days. On being asked how his side felt, a leading Bragg delegate replied, "We feel first rate, for we are 1,000 ballots nearer the end than we were at the start." One hundred and four ballots were taken before the noon adjournment, making the whole number 1,104. Just before the noon adjournment a diversion was caused by a number of speeches by some of the Delaney men, bitterly assailing Gen. Bragg's character and private record. No effect was produced beyond making the Bragg men more determined than before, if possible, to stand by their candidate. The afternoon session passed without special features of interest, except that the Delaney men twice attempted to carry through a resolution to vote by ballot instead of viva voce, and failed. During the recess following the afternoon session some informal overtures were made by the Delaney men to the Bragg delegates in favor of taking up a third candidate, but the Bragg men refused. At the evening session the number of ballots was run up to 1,250, after which the convention adjourned for the night.

MAYOR STOWELL'S TROUBLES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 11.—Mayor Stowell has received an anonymous letter accusing him of political infidelity and dishonesty, and threatening that his life will be taken and his mill burned if he does not send to the writer of the letter $2,000. The matter has been reported to the police and placed in the hands of the detectives. The Mayor is in great grief over the recent death of his daughter, and is weighed down with a load of private and public business, and this attempt to blackmail him has disturbed him much. At the same time it has called out expressions of sympathy for him from all classes of citizens.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL.

By virtue of a tacit understanding on the part of the leaders of the Republican and Democratic parties in this Congressional district, the holding of conventions to nominate candidates for Congress was put off till after nominations in other districts of the State, thus affording time, as it was hoped, for the vexed questions surrounding the movements of the Trades Assembly and the quarrel between the brewers and the "Sabbatarians" to die out, or to shape themselves definitly, so that the results of the real situation might be foreseen and understood. For the past few weeks, therefore, there has been a lull in politics, so far as action bearing on nominations for Congress has been concerned. The traditional "first gun" of the campaign was fired today, in the shape of a call for a meeting of the Republican State Central Committee. The call is issued tonight by Edward Sanderson, Chairman of the committee, and the meeting will take place at the Plankinton House Sept. 20. The meeting will be held for the purpose of general consultation among the members of the committee on the prospects and work of the campaign in the various Congressional districts of the State, and especially in this, the Fourth District. It is expected that the nominating conventions of both parties will be called to meet late in the present month. There is no change in the situation concerning the nominations to be made by the Republicans from the facts reported in these dispatches several weeks ago. In the opinion of leading Democrats, the prophecy in THE TRIBUNE dispatches a month ago will be fulfilled. Mr. Deuster will be renominated by a unanimous vote, while the Trades Assembly will make no nominations for Congress, but will nominate a full county ticket, to be indorsed by the Democrats.

KEYES AND HAZELTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 11.—Col. E. W. Keyes was approached by THE TRIBUNE representative this evening and asked his opinion of the outcome of the Republican Third Congressional District Convention, to be held at Monroe Thursday. The Colonel was not disposed to talk very freely on the subject, but said he was already sure of twenty votes—fourteen from Dane and six from Green—while he considered he had good chances of gaining the two other necessary votes from the Iowa and Lafayette County districts, which elect delegates tomorrow. He complained bitterly of the deadly opposition to him manifested by Federal officeholders, egged on by Cameron, Hazelton, and Caswell, but expressed a reasonable degree of confidence in his power to thwart them. Some of Keyes' friends, however, are not as hopeful as the boss. They say that, while all the six Green County delegates are anti-Hazelton, only one of them is pledged to Keyes, the others being only for Keyes as second choice. They express doubts as to the results in Iowa and La Fayette Counties, and one very prominent Republican, who would not allow THE TRIBUNE to publish his name in this connection, and yet has worked like a beaver for Keyes, and will champion him in convention, said it now seemed to him that Hazelton would have twenty-two votes on the first ballot, which would nominate him. In a rather bitter tone he said the Monroe Convention is likely to be a tame affair and as one-sided as a jug-handle. The Keyes party, filling a special car, will leave here Wednesday noon for Monroe, arriving there at 4 p. m. Some of his strikers are the most practiced wire-pullers in the State, and will work the shaft for all it is worth.

ILLINOIS.

WILL COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Sept. 11.—The Republican County Convention, with full delegations from every town, assembled at 11 a. m. James G. Elwood presided and C. F. Dewitt and H. B. Scutt acted as Secretaries. For State Senator the nominees were Col. S. W. Munn, Capt. C. A. Hill, and E. C. Hogar. Mr. Hogar at the close of the third ballot was declared the unanimous nominee of the convention. Mr. Hogar was born in Will County, and has lived here all his life. He is well known all over the county, and has no enemies. He served the county four years as State's Attorney and his administration of that office is referred to with pride by all who knew the consummate ability and legal skill exhibited by him while fulfilling the duties of that position. He is a man of considerable property, being a stockholder and Director of the First National Bank. Mr. Hogar is the most brilliant young lawyer in the county, and is a man of sterling worth and integrity. His election may be considered certain. The successful candidates for the nomination for members of the Legislature were J. L. Owen, of Frankfort Township, and John R. Meader, of Braidwood. Mr. Owen has lived in Will County since 1834, is a wealthy farmer and stock-raiser, a man of sound judgment, and a consistent Republican. Mr. Meader is a younger man. He is strongly indorsed by a solid delegation from the southern part of the county, where he is well known and very popular. For County Clerk Albert J. Sanger, for twelve years familiar with the duties of the office, and at present Chief Clerk under a Democratic officer, received the nomination on the first formal ballot over three active and popular competitors. The candidates for Sheriff embraced a long list, and the contest was protracted. The contest for this office lasted until sixteen ballots had been cast, when Frank Haviland, of Joliet, secured the nomination. Fred Wilke, of Washington, a substantial German farmer, was named for Treasurer without opposition.

THE SPLIT IN CHRISTIAN COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TAYLORVILLE, Ill., Sept. 11.—The bolt in the Republican Convention of Christian County some weeks ago culminated today in a bolters' convention in this city. At the regular convention the Township of Pana sent over rival delegations. A compromise was effected by the admission of one-half of each delegation. This action so enraged the delegation which claimed to be "regular" that the members left the convention, followed by the delegations from several other townships. The remaining delegates, including a majority of those entitled to seats, nominated E. E. Cowperthwaite for the Legislature. Ever since that convention those who were dissatisfied have been endeavoring to stir up discord, and, failing in their efforts to have a convention called in Montgomery County, to nominate a new man, they today held one in this county. The meeting was wholly without enthusiasm. The load of Republicans, Democrats, and Greenbackers who came from Pana on a free train, headed by a brass band, failed to work up any interest. The meeting was managed by the candidates defeated at the regular County Convention. The gentleman nominated today is Mr. John W. Miller, and his nomination will bring about a square issue between the Cullom and Rinaker factions in this district. It has been claimed that the Rinaker men in Montgomery County are opposed to Cowperthwaite, and Miller was nominated upon the assumption that he will carry the Rinaker vote. Cowperthwaite, being a Cullom man, will get the vote of the friends of the Governor, and being the regular nominee is conceded to have the best chance of election.

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC DEADLOCK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DIXON, Ill., Sept. 11.—The Representatives Democratic Convention for the Nineteenth Senatorial District, comprising the Counties of Lee and Whitesides, met here today. As there were contesting delegations from Whitesides, Lee County alone took part in the preliminary organization, making Eugene Pinckney, Esq., of Dixon, Chairman, and F. O. Sprout, of the Ashton *Sentinel*, Secretary. The credentials of Whitesides County, one in favor of C. C. Johnson, of Sterling, and the other in favor of Abram C. Johnson, of Morrison, were referred to the Lee County delegation, which, after a short consultation, admitted the C. C. Johnson delegation. The convention stands eleven to eleven, and have been good-naturedly balloting all the afternoon. When adjournment was had to 8 o'clock this evening 192 ballots had been cast. The convention is at a perfect deadlock, county against county, and it is hard to forecast the result.

SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTROSE, Ill., Sept. 11.—The election for delegates to the Republican Convention for the Seventh Senatorial District results in the election of delegates throughout the northern and northwestern towns unanimous for Campbell for Senator and Collins for one Representative. For second Representative, Osgood, of New Trier, has delegates from New Trier, Northfield, Niles, Norwood Park, and Jefferson. Struckman has Leyden, while other and more remote towns are probably divided between Struckman and Osgood.

LA SALLE COUNTY.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 11.—The Congressional fight is settled, and the Hon. William Cullen will be his own successor. The La Salle County Republican Convention today instructed her delegates to cast their votes for Mr. Cullen. The other counties of the district will not oppose him. The convention today stood seventy-two for Mayo and 105 for Cullen.

FOURTEENTH CONGRESSIONAL.

LINCOLN, Ill., Sept. 11.—Capt. J. H. Rowell, Republican nominee for Congress for the Fourteenth District, was in the city today conferring with the County Republican Central Committee. He arranged to open the canvass in this county at Eminence Friday night. He will speak in the opera-house here Saturday night.

KANSAS.

A PROHIBITION RATIFICATION MEETING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATCHISON, Kas., Sept. 11.—A prohibition ratification meeting was held at Corinthian Hall tonight, it being the opening of the campaign of prohibition and St. John in this State. About 600, including a great number of ladies, were present. The meeting was addressed by the Hon. B. P. Waggoner, who addressed the meeting for one hour, advocating prohibition and condemning the Democratic platform adopted at Emporia, in which it affects temperance. Chief-Justice Horton was expected to address the meeting, but he was unavoidably called away. A letter from him was read, urging the Prohibition Club of this city to join the Republican party. Resolutions to that effect were adopted.

The city has been thronged all day with the State militia and veterans en route to Topeka to participate in the reunion to be held there this week.

PROPOSED COMBINATION OF THE DEMOCRATS, GREENBACKERS, AND ANTI-PROHIBITION REPUBLICANS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 11.—A dispatch from Topeka, Kas., says there is a new movement on foot in Kansas for the defeat of St. John, the Republican candidate for Governor, and it is said that some of the best and leading Republicans in the State are at the head of it. The plan contemplates the withdrawal of G. W. Glick and Charles W. Robinson, the Democratic and Greenback nominees, and, through a delegate or mass convention, nominate some man upon whom the entire opposition can unite. A joint meeting of the Democratic and Greenback State Committees will be held at Topeka on Thursday, and a committee of disaffected Republicans are expected to be on hand to see what can be effected in the way of a grand combination of the opposition forces. It is estimated that there are 20,000 "kicking" Republicans who will vote against St. John, and these, united with 60,000 Democrats, 18,000 Greenbackers, and some 20,000 anti-prohibition Germans, united on an independent candidate, would, it is claimed, easily defeat him.

PENNSYLVANIA.

BOTH CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR TO BE REQUESTED TO WITHDRAW, FOR THE GOOD OF THE PARTY.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 11.—At noon today an important meeting of leading Republicans was held at the office of John Welch, for the purpose of taking steps to secure the withdrawal of both Beaver and Stewart and the selection of a candidate for Governor who will be thoroughly acceptable to both factions. There were present John Welch, Thomas Cochran, Amos R. Little, Joseph Wharton, and Edwin N. Benson. It is said a letter will be formulated and addressed to both candidates, asking them for the good of the entire party to withdraw.

The meeting was conducted with the utmost secrecy. When the gentlemen separated they did so with the understanding that nothing should be divulged for the present. They were free to confess, however, that no understanding had been arrived at for the simple reason that no one authorized to represent the Independents of the State has been asked for his views or volunteered them. All that Mr. Little would say was that the purpose of the gathering was to talk over the politics of the State. Discussion was purely informal. The meeting broke up without any conclusion being reached.

INDIANA.

B. GRATZ BROWN AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 11.—The Hon. B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, addressed a large audience tonight at the Park Theatre. His speech was chiefly devoted to a discussion of the liquor question as presented in the platforms of the opposing parties in this State. The speaker took clear and decided ground in favor of submitting the amendments to a direct vote of the people, going so far as to recommend all Democrats to refuse to cast their votes for any candidate for the Legislature who declined to pledge himself to agree to the pending propositions, so that it might be voted on. He not only urged the voters to elect submissionist members of the Legislature, but said it would be advisable to select prohibitionists where possible as well as submissionists, and then there would be no question as to their action when members of the Legislature.

VACANCIES FILLED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Sept. 11.—The Democratic Central Committee this afternoon filled the vacancies on the Tippecanoe County ticket as follows: Representative, Martin N. Rowe; Clerk, Samuel Ewey; Prosecutor, William Powell; Judge Superior Court, Erasmus Weaver.

MICHIGAN.

HUBBELL'S SUCCESSOR.

A reporter last evening met the Hon. Edward Breitung, of Negaunee, Mich., who is at the Tremont House. Mr. Breitung has been a wealthy citizen of that place for over a quarter of a century, and has held many offices of trust and profit. He was the lucky man on whom the opposition to Jay Hubbell centered, and therefore towards him the interviewer's wiles were directed.

"You were nominated by acclamation, were you not?" asked the reporter.

"Well, yes. There was really no opposition. The great majority of the delegates were for me, and hence I was nominated without opposition."

"Mr. Hubbell had been directing his canvass toward the Senate, had he not?"

"Yes; but still I believe he had some Congressional aspirations."

"Do you think he has much chance for the Senate?"

"Very little. Mr. Ferry is solid in most districts, and he has not yet lost much strength. Mr. Hubbell had many followers in his canvass for Congress, but he has few for the Senate. I am not yet sure that any nomination will be made against me, but I think none will be made, for representative Democrats have said it was useless in view of the Republican majority in the district. Of course I expect to be elected, and of course I believe that Michigan will go Republican."

Mr. Breitung leaves for Michigan tomorrow.

OTHER STATES.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 11.—Delegates to the State Republican Convention, which meets here tomorrow, are rapidly arriving. The membership, which consists of 125 delegates, will be made up of the most prominent white and colored Republicans in South Carolina. The main issue to be decided is whether the convention shall indorse the Greenback ticket. With regard to this question the members seem to be very reticent. The Executive Committee are sitting tonight with closed doors mapping out tomorrow's work. The meeting promises to be a lively one.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 11.—The Canvassing Board completed the returns of the election in this (Pulaski) county today. Two of the three members will make a report throwing out one ward and four townships. The other member will report according to the face of the returns, except one township. The majority report elects the Democrats, or People's ticket. The minority report elects the Republican ticket. Both report to the Secretary of State, and the Governor issues commissions to persons he deems elected according to the returns. Whatever the result, the contest will doubtless be carried into the courts.

NEBRASKA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 11.—The anti-prohibitionists of Nebraska held a spirited convention at Boyd's Opera-House this afternoon. There was a large attendance from all parts of the State. Speeches were made by the Rev. C. C. Burnett, of Iowa City, and the Hon. C. A. Baldwin, of this city. Resolutions were adopted pledging the members of the convention to do their utmost to prevent the election this fall of prohibition candidates, and requiring those who should receive their support to pledge themselves to work against prohibition.

CASUALTIES.

Three Young Buffalonians Go Out Sailing in a Yacht, and Are Believed to Be Lost.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 11.—Last Saturday evening three well-known young men of this city—David P. McKay and Charles A. Harris, of the circulating department of the *Morning Courier*, and Horace Rebe—started for a sail up the lake in the yacht Curlew. They have not been heard from since Sunday, when their yacht was seen off Windmill Point. It is feared they have been lost. A searching party has been out today, but failed to find any trace of them, and telegrams to lake ports bring no clew.

Many Children Bruised During a Panic in a Cincinnati Church.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 11.—An alarm of fire was given about 9 o'clock this morning in St. Thomas' Catholic Church during the children's mass, caused by fire in the vicinity of the altar. The fire was quickly extinguished, but a panic resulted among the 400 or 500 children present on their way to school. They rushed frantically out of doors, knocking down and trampling under foot the weaker ones. At first it was feared many lives were lost, but it was ascertained that none were killed, and all escaped with more or less serious bruises.

Caught by a Trap Set for Thieves.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Sept. 11.—At Leono, Ark., Saturday, Postmaster Winstead met with a terrible accident. In order to protect his goods from thieves he had been in the habit of placing a loaded double-barreled shotgun in his store in such a way as to cover any one entering. After setting the gun it seems the Doctor had occasion to enter the store. In his endeavor he discharged the gun, the whole load passing through his body, killing him instantly. He never spoke, so that it was never exactly found out how the accident occurred.

Lock-Jaw Resulting from Being Run Over By a Team.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DIXON, Ill., Sept. 11.—George Ayres, only son of the Hon. J. C. Ayres, of this city, died last night of lock-jaw, aged 13 years. The case in all of its surroundings is one of the most mournful that has ever occurred in this city. The boy, riding merrily along on his father's horse in this city some two weeks ago, was run over by a runaway team. Lock-jaw shortly set in, and for one week the little fellow, with all of his faculties, fought heroically up to the last moment for life. The funeral takes place at Mr. Ayres' residence at half-past 3.

The Result of Converting a Railway Track into a Bed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LA SALLE, Ill., Sept. 11.—Robert Finnegan and Andrew Lowry, coal-miners, got drunk in Depue, ten miles west of here, last night, and in returning to their homes near Peru lay down on the track of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. A passing freight-train caught them, instantly killed Finnegan, his body being mangled beyond recognition, and badly injured Lowry.

SUICIDAL.

The Drowning of Nels Halvorson.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 11.—The circumstances connected with the drowning of Nels Halvorson, who was lost overboard from the propeller City of Fremont, en route from Hancock, Mich., to Chicago, are distressing. He was missed while the boat was off Frankfort, fifty miles from the Michigan shore, and must have jumped into the water with suicidal intent, as he could scarcely have fallen overboard accidentally. He had $1,000 on his person, and leaves property valued at several thousand dollars in this city. It seems that he had become insane, and he himself was en route to the insane-asylum at Wauwatosa. Friends went to Chicago to meet him on the arrival of the boat, and only secured his trunk, which was taken in charge.

Domestic and Financial Troubles.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., Sept. 11.—Albert Peckham, a young farmer living a few miles north of town, made a desperate but futile attempt to commit suicide by cutting his throat last night at his sister's residence in this city. Prompt medical attention saved his life. Cause, derangement occasioned by domestic and financial troubles. He will likely be sent to the insane asylum.

MORTUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 11.—The funeral of the late Dr. Van Doren took place this morning, the services being conducted by the Rev. A. H. Carrier. The services, in compliance with the wish of the deceased, were of the simplest character.

PUT OUT YOUR LIGHTNING-ROD.

PERU, Ind., Sept. 11.—Miss Clara Eckstein, who has been for years a sufferer from spinal complaint, was recently severely scorched and shocked by the lightning, which struck the house during a storm. She has now entirely recovered from her spinal difficulty, owing to the effects of the electric fluid.

THE CROPS.

Kansas Will Harvest More Oats This Year than Ever Before.

Spring Wheat Has Proven an Unprofitable Crop in That State.

Estimates of the Corn Crop Still Continue at 155,000,000 Bushels.

The National Report on Cotton, Corn, Oats, Rye, and Tobacco.

There Would Have Been a Great Eastern Corn Crop but for the Drouth.

The Oat and Spring-Wheat Yield in Kansas—The Outlook for Corn Continues Favorable.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

TOPEKA, Kas., Sept. 9.—The State Board of Agriculture has today completed a new computation respecting the oat and spring-wheat yields in the State. Of the former crop the revised returns indicate an average yield of thirty-five bushels per acre, which will make a total product of 18,300,000 bushels. The acreage this year is upwards of 500,000, an increase of 54 per cent over that of 1881. One year only has ever exceeded 1882 in this respect. The crop of 1878 was a very satisfactory one, and in 1879 29 per cent more ground was put under oats, but the yield was a light one. The latter is the year alluded to as having had an excess of acreage. The crop then aggregated something over 13,000,000 bushels, so that the yield this year is the heaviest ever made in the State. Take the official crop tables as they have been published, and the steady rise in every item shows how great the growth of Kansas has been during the years since it was admitted to the Union. The figures relating to oats are as serviceable as any others for that purpose, though perhaps less striking than the amazing corn statistics. Commencing with 1862, when the total acreage of oats was 2,936, and advancing to the present by five-year periods, we find that in 1867 the area sown to this crop was 6,555 acres; in 1872, 187,200; in 1877, 310,226; which has again risen in 1882 to 522,796.

The acreage of spring wheat is not large, being only 137,000, and this the Secretary of the State Board estimates will yield fifteen bushels to the acre. Compared with other crops this cereal is not a profitable one for the Kansas farmer to raise. An annual decrease in the area devoted to it is tangible evidence of the fact, the acreage having fallen from 433,257 to 137,503 in the last four years. In the extreme northern counties the crop is partially successful, but the balance of the State finds it unprofitable. With the great winter-wheat and corn possibilities of the State, it may be safely prophesied that in a few years more spring wheat will have entirely disappeared as a Kansas crop.

The estimate of the corn crop still continues at 155,000,000 bushels. Talking with your correspondent today, the Assistant Secretary of the State Board stated that no unfavorable reports were now being received, and that there would probably be no occasion to change the yield already computed—viz.: thirty-five bushels per acre. Kansas will therefore rank second or third among the corn States of the Union, being outranked, if at all, only by Illinois and Iowa. Owing to a confusion of dispatches in a farmer paper whereby there appeared to be some doubt as to whether the crop would be 150,000,000 or 190,000,000 bushels, this matter has been again alluded to. The two authorities on the subject in Topeka are the State Board of Agriculture and the Land Department of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad; and the estimate of the former is 155,000,000, and of the latter 150,000,000 bushels.

September Report of the Federal Department of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 11.—The September report of the Department of Agriculture on the condition of cotton shows an improvement since the 1st of August in Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Texas, and some deterioration in South Carolina, Georgia, and the States of the Gulf Coast to Louisiana, inclusive. The general average of August is 94; September 92—the same as September of 1880—and higher than any other season for ten years. Last year the average dropped from 88 in August to 70 in September. The State averages are: Virginia 90, North Carolina 88, South Carolina, 95, Georgia 89, Florida 83, Alabama 90, Mississippi 88, Louisiana 89, Texas 101, Arkansas 100, Tennessee 89. These figures indicate as they stand a large crop, but from every quarter comes the intimation of too much rain for heavy fruiting, too much "weed," some shedding of bolls, a tendency to rust, and a later development of bolls than usual. Under these conditions an early frost would be especially injurious. The caterpillar has made its appearance in many counties of the Gulf coast States. In some places the second generation is "webbing up." While the damage is inappreciable as yet in most cases, fears are expressed that a third brood may do great injury. The boll-worm is reported at many points. In Denton County, Texas, their destruction is estimated at $100,000.

The corn crop in all regions south of Pennsylvania and the Ohio River is in a high condition in every State except West Virginia, being represented by 100 or higher figures. In many districts of the South the crop is reported the best in twenty years. In the New England States there has been a very sharp decline, except in Vermont—from 81 to 75 in Maine; 95 to 63 in New Hampshire; 87 to 60 in Massachusetts; 93 to 70 in Rhode Island; and 96 to 65 in Connecticut. A decline of 8 points in New York and New Jersey and 4 in Pennsylvania is indicated. The loss in all these States is due to drouth, which has been especially severe in New England. There has been abundant rain in all the other States. In the corn-growing States of the Ohio Valley prospects average very nearly as at the last report. The general average of condition is 83, the same as in August. Last year there was a decline from 77 in August to 60 in September. In 1880 the September average was 91. If early frosts do not injure the crop the product will be materially larger than last year, but the heavy production of 1879 and 1880 cannot be approached under the most favorable circumstances.

The oats crop, when harvested, was in an unusually high condition, yielding heavily in thrashing. The general average was 100, very few States falling below that figure—among them New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia.

The rye crop was also above the average in nearly all the States and was harvested in good condition.

General average of tobacco, 89; in Pennsylvania, 86; Maryland, 92; Virginia, 93; Kentucky, 91; Ohio, 65; Missouri, 93.

Progress of the Harvest and Condition of Crops in Illinois.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SYCAMORE, Ill., Sept. 11.—Farmers are very much disappointed in the yield of oats. Where they expected forty and fifty bushels to the acre, the thrashing machines are giving them thirty and forty. Corn is doing well, but is very late, and most of it wants until the middle of October to fully mature. The weather is very cool for this time of year.

ITEMS FROM MADISON, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 11.—Articles of association were filed today with the Secretary of State of the Oshkosh Electric Light & Power Company, with capital stock of $20,000. The incorporators are D. H. Forbes, C. C. Page, and J. G. Clark.

Gov. Rusk goes to Kenosha tomorrow, attending the Kenosha County fair Wednesday. Thursday he visits the State Fair at Fond du Lac, and Friday will be spent at the Northern Wisconsin Fair, Oshkosh, the Governor returning to Madison Saturday.

A STOLEN STEAMER RECAPTURED.

YANKTON, Dak., Sept. 11.—The steamer Peninah, which was stolen from United States officers at Bismarck and started down the river, was captured at Ft. George Island by a Deputy from Pierre. The officers and men were made prisoners.

TURF MATTERS.

First Day of the Fall Meeting at Lexington of the Kentucky Association.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 11.—The fall meeting of the Kentucky Association opened today at the race track. The weather was pleasant, the attendance fair, and the track moderately fast. The horses were in good condition, and the day's sport was excellent. As usual, the knowing ones got badly left on two of the races, the favorits winning only the last race. The first race was a mile dash for all ages, with five entries—Stanton, Lelex, Mary Corbett, John Henry, and Beechmore. At the start Lelex took the lead, Mary Corbett second, Stanton, Beechmore, and John Henry in order. All kept well together, and at the first quarter Beechmore had forged ahead from fourth to first place, leading Stanton by a length, with Mary Corbett third. At the half-mile Stanton captured the lead, Lelex taking second, Beechmore falling back to fourth place. Coming down the stretch John Henry went up to first place, running neck and neck to the distance stand with Stanton, a slight advantage taken by the former, winning by a head, with Lelex second a neck ahead of Mary Corbett, third, Stanton and Beechmore in order. Time, 1:45¾.

The second race, Viley Stakes, for 3-year-olds, $100 entrance, $50 forfeit, $500 added, one and a half miles. As in the previous race, the favorit got left, causing a depression of finances among the knowing ones. Six horses faced the starter—Wendover, Silvio, Mistral, Monarch, Snowbok, and Boatman. Monarch showed a good lead at the start, with Boatman second. Nearing the three-quarter pole Silvio went to the front, keeping the lead to the three-quarter mile. Wendover took second at the three-quarter post, but gave it up to Snowbok at the half-mile, who took the lead at the mile-post, with Boatman second, leading Wendover third by a half length, Monarch, Silvio, and Mistral in order. At the mile and a quarter Snowbok still led, with Wendover at his saddle. Coming down the homestretch Monarch came to the front in magnificent style from fourth place, passing under the wire a winner in 2:43¾, a length ahead of Boatman, second, two lengths ahead of Wendover, third, Mistral, Snowbok, and Silvia in the order named.

The third race, for 2-year-olds, was a three-quarter mile dash, $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $200 added. Nine horses faced the flag—Ebony, Imogene, Pike's Pride, Miss Woodford, St. Martin filly, Annie Louise, Vera, Rena B., Ann L. The order of the start was fair, the St. Martin filly leading, with Ebony second. At the second quarter Miss Woodford, the favorit, had taken the second place, a half length behind Ebony, first, the filly falling back to third place. Nearing the third, Miss Woodford came to the front, leading easily down the stretch, coming under the string in 1:17¾, a length ahead of the filly, second; Vera, Ebony, Pike's Pride, Annie Louise, Imogene, Ann L., and Rena B. in the order named.

Racing at the State Fair at Sacramento, Cal.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Sept. 11.—The State Fair opened today. The races were well attended. The first event, a three-quartar dash, was won by Premium, beating Ella Doane, Douglas, Kate Carson, Jim Rennick, and Forest King; time not given. In the second race, for 3-year-olds, mile and a half dash, the starters were Capt. Kidd, Maria F., Precious, and Duke of Monday. Precious won in 2:38, Duke second, Kidd third. The third race, selling purse, mile and repeat, two straight heats, was won by Howell in 1:44 each, Euchre second in the first and Inauguration in the second. The fourth race, trot between Marin, Rowdy Boy, Louis D. Martin, Vanderlier, and Big Size, 2:40 class, for $1,000. Marin won the first heat in 2:25, Rowdy second, and Martin third.

The next three heats were won by Lewis D.; time, 2:24¾, 2:24¾, and 2:25¼.

Postponement of the Races at Coney Island.

CONEY ISLAND, Sept. 11.—The races are off on account of a heavy storm.

The Mystic Park Races Postponed.

BOSTON, Sept. 11.—Rain postponed the races at Mystic Park.

FIRE RECORD.

In Melrose.

Shortly before noon yesterday a serious conflagration occurred at the works of the Chicago Spring & Tyre Company, F. M. Atkinson President, located at Melrose. It originated about the machinery running in the company's oldest building, of late used in the manufacture of springs only, being seemingly caused by friction which ignited some oil-soaked waste. The building, together with considerable manufactured stock, was totally destroyed, but there will be considerable salvage on the machinery, which was of a heavy nature. The tire works, which are in a separate building, are uninjured. An estimate of the loss, made by a representative of the company, is $7,500, partially covered by policies of insurance, the Clinton of New York carrying $2,000 and the Kenton of Covington, Ky., and the Amazon of Cincinnati $1,000 each.

At Buffalo, N. Y., Loss $17,500, Insurance $13,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 11.—At 6 o'clock this evening fire broke out in the wagon-shop of Keim & Scheffert, at the corner of Chicago and Exchange streets. Before the department reached the scene the building was a mass of flames, which quickly spread to the building of the Contractors' Plant Manufacturing Company adjoining, and both buildings were entirely destroyed. A three-story tenement house in the rear was considerably damaged. The loss on the wagon factory was $2,500, insurance $1,000. A firm occupying the upper floors as a shoemakers' supply factory lose $10,000, insurance $8,000. The plant company lose $5,000, insurance $4,000. The latter represents Canadian capital. The company opened for business April 1, with the intention of soon building a large factory. Business has been so profitable that this will probably be proceeded with at once.

At Wilkesville, O., Loss $6,000, Insurance $2,500.

POMEROY, O., Sept. 11.—The flouring mill, with a saw-mill attached, belonging to Miller & Henderson, at Wilkesville, burned today. Loss, $6,000; insurance, $2,500.

Hats Off.

All the Year Round.

A grandee of Spain is privileged to wear his hat in his sovereign's presence for a certain time, carefully graduated according to his rank. John de Courcy, the conqueror of Ulster, won the same boon from King John by frightening the knights sent by Philip of France to call John to account for the murder of Arthur, out of the field, and then giving a taste of his quality by placing his helmet on a post, and cleaving it through with his sword, the weapon defying any one but its owner to draw it out of the post again. This stalwart champion's descendants were wont to assert their privilege by keeping their heads covered for a moment or so in the royal presence; but at one of George the Third's drawing-rooms the then Lord of Kingsale chose to wear his headgear so long that the old King's attention was drawn to his unmannerly bravado. "The gentleman," said he, "has a right to be covered before me, but even King John could give him no right to be covered before ladies."

At the trial of Mrs. Turner as an accessory to the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury, Sir Edward Coke ordered the prisoner to remove her hat, saying: "A woman may be covered in church, but not when arraigned in a court of justice." The accused tartly commenting on the singularity that she might wear her hat in the presence of God, but not in the presence of man, Coke replied: "For the reason that man with weak intellect cannot discover the secrets which are known to God; and, therefore, in investigating truth, where human life is in peril, and one is charged with taking life from another, the court should see all obstacles removed. Besides, the countenance is often an index to the mind, and accordingly it is fitting that the hat should be removed, and therewith the shadow which it casts upon your face." Mrs. Turner's hat was taken off, but she was allowed, for modesty's sake, to cover her hair with a kerchief.

Chief Justice Glynn did not find the Quakers so amenable to the order of the court, when at Launceston Assizes in 1656 they made their first public protest against uncovering the head. Upon Fox and his companions in misfortune being brought into court the Judge bade them put off their hats. Instead of obeying Fox asked for a Scriptural instance of a magistrate commanding prisoners to put off their hats. The Chief Justice inquired in return if hats were mentioned at all in the Bible? "Yes," answered Fox, "in the third of Daniel, where thou mayest read that the three children were cast into the fiery furnace by Nebuchadnezzar's command, with their coats, their hose, and their hats on. Here was a proof that even a heathen King allowed men to wear hats in his presence." Not condescending to argue the matter further, Glynn cried, "Take them away, jailer," and they were taken away and thrust among thieves "a great while." When Penn and other Quakers appeared at the Old Bailey to answer their delinquencies, they entered the court covered, somebody removing their hats for them. Upon fairly getting inside, the court directed them to put their hats on, and no sooner had they done so than the Recorder demanded if they did not know they were in a King's court? Penn replied that he knew it was a court, and supposed it to be the King's, but he did not think putting off a hat showed any respect, whereupon he was fined 40 marks, and remarked that he and his friends had come into court uncovered, and in putting on their hats again they had only obeyed orders, therefore if any one was to be fined, it ought to be the bench. We suppose the Mine Court of the Forest of Dean was not a King's court, since witnesses before it were permitted to keep their caps on while giving their evidence, that is, if they claimed to be "free miners."

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Flight of the Deputy Circuit Clerk of Iroquois County, Illinois, Taking with Him Nothing but His Clothes, Some Cash, and the Hired Girl—The Daily Calendar.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WATSEKA, Ill., Sept. 11.—Great excitement has prevailed here today over the disclosure that Robert Hayes, Deputy Circuit Clerk of Iroquois County, has skipped the country and left for parts unknown. He has been gone since last Monday, but so well has he covered his tracks that the fact did not leak out till today, nor does any one know where he has gone. He leaves a wife and three small children, and debts amounting to $7,000. He took nothing with him but his clothes, some cash, and the hired girl. All the parties are respectable.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 11.—News reached here tonight that H. H. Daniels, of North St. Louis, was killed about 11 o'clock last night, nine miles out on the Edwardsville, Ill., road. It appears that Daniels and two companions were on a big spree at the Five-Mile House, and grossly insulted the wife of a well-known farmer and her two daughters who drove past the house. The men followed the wagon, making indecent proposals to the ladies until they reached the house of Fred Thiess. Here the ladies told their story and were invited into the house. The drunken men arrived a few minutes later and were met by Thiess armed with a gun. They swore they would follow the woman into the house. Thiess warned them not to attempt to. They persisted, and endeavored to force their way past Thiess, when he fired, lodging a load of duck-shot in Daniels' abdomen, killing him instantly. The other men then fled. A Coroner's jury today exonerated Thiess and pronounced his act justifiable homicide.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MISSOURI VALLEY, Ia., Sept. 11.—John Stoge and Tom Clark, the men who in July attempted to wreck and rob the Sioux City & Pacific pay-car, were today convicted and sentenced to long imprisonment.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 11.—A street-quarrel between Frank Egbert and Stephen Scearce Sunday night resulted in the men coming together, one with a carbine and the other with a revolver. During the shooting Jere Lee, a bystander, was shot through, and it is thought cannot recover. Lee is Chief of Police, and has a family.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Sept. 11.—The latest news from the Barbour brothers, the murderers of Marion Shepherd, is that they are not yet caught. They were corraled in the woods eight miles south of Brush Creek last night, but managed to elude their pursuers and escaped through a cornfield. They were last seen between Hazelton and Brush Creek timber. They rode from Hazelton with a farmer five miles, when they got out and retraced their steps. It is now reported that they are hiding in Volga Valley timber. One hundred men are in pursuit, and if captured they will be shot.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HAVANA, Ill., Sept. 11.—Burglars went through the Havana Post-Office and the dwellings of Judge Lacey, S. C. Conwell, and Mrs. Coppel last Saturday night. Valuable silver was taken from Mrs. Lacey. Attempts were made upon the residences of Dick Havighorst, S. Frankensfield, P. Linberg, and J. P. Smith.

LAS VEGAS, N. M., Sept. 11.—George Nesbitt, a ranchman, living in Tulerosa Cañon, started for Las Cruces in a wagon, accompanied by his wife, Miss Woods, and a stranger. The bodies of the three were found today. It is thought Nesbitt, who had been drinking, murdered them and then drove off, as he and the team have not been seen since.

DANVILLE, Va., Sept. 11.—Capt. John E. Hatcher, the late Chief of Police, who was shot by Mayor Johnston on the 9th inst., died this morning.

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 11.—Arthur Brooks, a prominent stock broker, of Richmond, Ind., was arrested here today for the murder of Dr. Thomas D. Gause at Richmond Aug. 29. He confesses. Officers are now on the way from the East.

MATAMORAS, Sept. 11.—Francesco Trevinio and an unknown man had a fight yesterday at Carictos Rancho. Trevinio was mortally wounded and the other party killed.

BASE BALL.

Providence and Chicago Today.

"Now comes the tug of war." This afternoon at Base-Ball Park will be witnessed the first of the series of three games between the Providence and Chicago Clubs, upon the result of which, without a doubt, hangs the championship for 1882. Both sides recognize the vast importance of these games, and the struggle between the two leading nines promises to be intensely interesting. The Chicagos are very confident of success. Goldsmith will pitch for the home club in today's game; otherwise the members will play in the same positions as last week. The Chicago management have refused to accept McLean as umpire, and Haines, of Lowell, Mass., has been agreed upon to act in that capacity. The Chicagos have one point in their favor—viz.: while they are four games behind the Providence in games won, they have lost only two games more than the latter.

Louisville 2, Cincinnati 0.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 11.—Cincinnati was beaten 2 to 0 by Louisville.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Defalcation of a Montreal Treasury Official.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Sept. 11.—It is reported here this evening that an official in the City Treasury named William McNeil is a defaulter to a considerable extent. An investigation is in progress into his accounts, and no particulars will be given by the head officials or Aldermen until the inquiry is finished. The party is secured by a security bond of $3,000.

A Lady Dies in a Dentist's Chair.

DANNVILLE, Ont., Sept. 11.—The wife of D. A. Radcliffe, the banker, died in a dentist's office today while under the influence of chloroform.

RELIGIOUS.

Resignation of a Pastor.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., Sept. 11.—The Rev. W. C. West, for the past five years pastor of the Presbyterian Church of this city, preached his farewell sermon yesterday morning. He resigns because of ill health, and leaves in a few days for Colorado, hoping by a short residence there to improve his physical condition.

BICENTENNIAL CEREMONIES.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.—The North Atlantic squadron will take part in the bicentennial ceremonies here. Five thousand dollars has been received from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company towards the expenses of the celebration.

CRICKET GAME POSTPONED.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 11.—Rain today prevented a game between the Western cricket team and the Trentons.

THE APACHES.

TUCSON, A. T., Sept. 11.—The latest reports from Sonora say the Apaches have been driven south of the Sierra Madro Mountains.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Arrived, the Bohemia, from Hamburg.

THE RAILROADS.

Fixing of Through Rates from Interior Points to New York.

Troubles Over the Differential Passenger-Rate Agreement—Scalping Tickets.

A New Pool to Be Organized on St. Paul Business.

Important Proceedings of the Standing Committee of the Joint Executive Committee at a Meeting Held in New York Sept. 5 and 6.

An important meeting of the standing committee of the Joint Executive Committee was held in New York Sept. 5 and 6 to act upon the report of the special committee appointed by the Joint Executive Committee at the meeting of July 27 to consider the question of through rates and divisions from points in Southern Indiana and Illinois and Kentucky and Tennessee, and to transact other important business.

The recommendation of the committee that rates from Carmi, Eldorado, Mount Carmel, Wabash, Grayville, and Brown, Ill., and Princeton, Ind., on business from beyond those points be 108 per cent of the Chicago rate was approved, with the understanding that the rates from the above points shall be based on Evansville distance.

The recommendation that rates from Mt. Vernon, Ind., be established at 108 per cent of the Chicago rate, out of which the Louisville & Nashville Railroad is to be allowed three cents per 100 pounds arbitrary, Mt. Vernon to Evansville or Carmi, was approved so far as to the rates from Mt. Vernon being 108 per cent of the Chicago rate, with the understanding that the divisions shall be based upon the Evansville distances; but the clause that out of the through rate the Louisville & Nashville Railroad is to be allowed an arbitrary of three cents per 100 pounds Mt. Vernon to Evansville or Carmi was not agreed upon.

The standing committee also decided that the rates on cotton agreed upon by the Cotton Committee at the meeting of Aug. 30 should take effect Sept. 15.

The general question of constructive mileages allowed connecting lines in divisions of rates was also under discussion.

It was considered that while such allowances were in some instances reasonable and proper, in others they might be excessive and improper; and in order that an understanding might be arrived at on the subject, the Commissioner was requested to obtain from each of the trunk lines lists of all per cents in use in which the proportion of a connecting road is greater than if based upon actual mileage.

The Commissioner stated that he was in possession of positive evidence that the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad had taken grain from Greencastle, Ind., billing and prorating the same as from Louisville, Ky.; also that the United States Mail Line had billed from Madison, Ind., wheat which came from non-prorating points on the Kentucky River, and which should have paid the full tariff rate from Cincinnati. As in both cases the connecting roads were deprived of part of their legitimate revenue, it was agreed that the Commissioner should request the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad and United States Mail Line to explain their action in the cases referred to, and give guaranty that the practice will be stopped and agreed rates maintained in the future; and if they fail to do so, the roads represented on the Joint Executive Committee shall cease prorating arrangements and the interchange of business and through cars with them, in accordance with action of Joint Executive Committee July 26.

A suggestion of Mr. S. Frink, General Freight Agent of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern, was submitted, that each trunk line have a representative in Texas who would be able to furnish foreign rates promptly. It was decided that the trunk lines should not appoint any agents in Texas, but that such foreign rates should be obtained from the St. Louis agents of the fast freight lines.

The attention of the committee was called to the fact that the Cincinnati roads continued to allow a transfer charge on a large amount of business from that point, contrary to existing rules, and that the way-bills do not contain the necessary explanation to enable him to distinguish such allowances as are legitimate. It was agreed that the trunk lines would correct all way-bills which did not contain the required information.

Mr. Guilford stated that large shipments of grain were being taken from St. Louis locally to Chicago by the Chicago & Alton, to Toledo by the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, and to Cleveland by the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, which were really intended for Eastern points and forwarded East mainly via the lakes. It was alleged that shipments were in a like manner billed locally from St. Louis to Cincinnati and other interior points.

The division of tariff rates on east-bound and west-bound business between New York and California terminal points via Cairo as per rate sheet issued by the Pacific roads, as in force since Jan. 1, 1882, was considered. As on the west-bound business the lines east of Cairo are allowed 28.16 per cent of the through rate, the west-bound divisions were accepted; but the east-bound divisions only allowing east of Cairo 25.52 per cent, or the same as from St. Louis, they were not approved, and it was agreed not to accept less than 120 per cent of the division allowed east of Chicago on east-bound California business.

Rumors that the Erie Will Refuse to Honor Tickets of the Chicago & Grand Trunk if This Road Does Not Become a Party to the Differential-Rate Agreement.

Rumors were current during the last two days that the Erie Railway had notified the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway that unless it ceased to pay commissions for the sale of tickets to New York and otherwise conformed with the differential-rate agreement the Erie would cease to honor the tickets of the Chicago & Grand Trunk. Such action on the part of the Erie would either compel the Chicago & Grand Trunk to cease selling through tickets to New York via the Erie, its only all-rail outlet to New York, or it would have to become a party to the agreement.

To ascertain what truth there is in those rumors, a TRIBUNE representative yesterday called upon Mr. S. R. Calloway, General Manager of the Chicago & Grand Trunk. Mr. Calloway stated that he had no official information on the subject and knew nothing about it, except what he had seen in the papers. He understood that the trunk lines had sent a communication to the President of his road and he could not say what action would be taken.

He believed the Chicago & Grand Trunk was justified in the action it had taken in regard to the differential-rate question. It simply claimed the right to quote as low rates as are made by any of its competitors and to manage its own affairs as it deemed best. He did not think the differential-rate agreement was a fair or equitable one or that it could be made operative. Under the agreement the rate by the New York Central was $20, while tickets could be bought by that route in a dozen offices in Chicago at $18, which was $2 less than the agreed rate by that route and 50 cents less than the differential allowed the Chicago & Grand Trunk. As long as this could be done it was nonsense to talk about the agreement being faithfully carried out, and the Chicago & Grand Trunk ought not to be blamed for simply protecting its own interests.

Should the Eastern trunk lines ever succeed in forcing the Grand Trunk into the agreement it is by no means certain that the new agreement can be carried out successfully. If the Grand Trunk's refusal to become a party to the agreement was alone responsible for the difficulties in the way of carrying out the agreement there would be no trouble anywhere except at Chicago, as the Grand Trunk competes for the business from this point only. But it transpires that there is trouble all around, the reports indicating that the new rates are no better maintained at other Western points to which the agreement applies. The Grand Trunk's refusal to become a party to the new agreement could not in the least affect the carrying out of the agreement if all the other roads parties to the agreement were determined to carry it out faithfully. But the trouble is that many of these roads are doing their level best to break up the agreement. They are doing secretly what the Grand Trunk is doing openly. If the roads were very anxious to have the new agreement made operative they would not wink at the doings of their Ticket Agents, many of whom are openly engaged in aiding the scalpers all they can in their attempts to break up the agreement. If the trunk lines would take measures by which the General Passenger and Ticket Agents of the various roads would be made responsible for the faithful maintenance of the agreement and the behavior of their ticket-sellers they would much better succeed in making the differential rate agreement a success than by trying to bulldoze the Grand Trunk to become a party to an agreement to which it is opposed.

Meeting Today of Northwestern Lines to Arrange a Pool on St. Paul and Minneapolis Business.

The General Managers of the Northwestern, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and Rock Island Roads will meet in this city today for the purpose of trying to effect a pool or an agreement on the business between Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis. Since the establishment of the Albert Lea route to Minneapolis by the Rock Island quite a lively contest has been going on between this road and the Northwestern and Milwaukee & St. Paul. Previous to the establishment of the Rock Island's Albert Lea route the Northwestern and Milwaukee & St. Paul had an agreement for the division of the St. Paul traffic. But since that time the pool has been inoperative, and rates to competing points on those lines have been cut very low. The Northwestern and St. Paul Roads claimed that the Rock Island had no business in their territory, and the Rock Island contended that it had as much right to go to the Northwest as they had, and that it meant to stay. A few weeks ago the Milwaukee & St. Paul declared its willingness to admit the Rock Island into the St. Paul pool, but the Northwestern refused. Last week a meeting of the Council Bluffs roads was held in this city for the purpose of reorganizing the Iowa pool and to get the Milwaukee & St. Paul to join in the arrangement. The latter road declared its willingness to join the Iowa pool on condition that first an arrangement was made by which the trouble regarding the Northwestern business could be stopped. It was then agreed that the managers of the Rock Island, Northwestern, and St. Paul Roads should meet today and settle their difficulties if possible. It is understood that all three roads are now willing to bury the hatchet, and that they will effect a pooling arrangement by which rates can be restored and maintained. If this arrangement is perfected there will be no further trouble in reorganizing the Iowa pool on a satisfactory basis.

In Order to Satisfy the St. Paul Merchants the Railroads Intend to Adopt a Rule That Will Work Both Ways.

A hue and cry has lately been raised by the St. Paul people on account of the discovery that the Rock Island had issued passes to Chicago to induce people in the Northwest to come to Chicago and purchase their goods here, which the St. Paul people claimed was an attempt to divert business from their city. The Rock Island people do not deny that they have issued such passes in some instances, but they claim that the Northwestern and Milwaukee & St. Paul had been doing likewise. They did not issue the passes to injure St. Paul or any other Northwestern city, but simply to retaliate against the Northwestern and Milwaukee & St. Paul Roads for the efforts they were making to drive the Rock Island from their territory. As soon as the Northwestern and Milwaukee & St. Paul will let the Rock Island alone, they say, the Rock Island is ready to enter into any fair and equitable arrangement with those roads.

It is quite probable that an arrangement will be effected by those roads at a meeting to be held here today, and this will stop all further complaints on the part of the St. Paul people about discrimination against their city. As such an arrangement will carry with it an agreement not to give passes on account of business by any of the lines it is quite likely that the St. Paul people who have been raising such hue and cry about passes being given to their neighbors when they themselves had been enjoying such favors will not rejoice much that the trouble has been settled.

Mexican Central Railroad—Its Opening to Be Participated in by Chicago Solid Men.

A party of prominent gentlemen left this city at noon yesterday by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road for Chihuahua, Mex., at the invitation of the Government of that country, to take part in the opening ceremonies of an eight days' carnival to be held there in celebration of the anniversary of national independence. Part of the program, and that in which the gentlemen from this city are interested in, is the opening for general traffic of 200 miles of the Mexican Central Railroad between the northern terminus at El Paso Del Norte and Chihuahua City. The railway is to run to Mexico City, and when completed will be 1,200 miles long. It is being constructed at the rate of two miles per day at both ends, the 200 miles mentioned above being already completed and ready for traffic. The party consisted of S. A. Kent, A. B. Pullman, A. H. Sellers, A. A. Carpenter, Franklin MacVeagh, N. K. Fairbank, P. D. Armour, R. T. Crane, L. Z. Leiter, Mr. Mateson of the *Times*, J. E. Wilkie of THE TRIBUNE, Mr. Busby of the *Inter Ocean*, and W. K. Sullivan of the *Journal*, from Chicago, and Theodore Nickerson, Thomas Dana, and Sterne Morse, Directors of the Mexican Central Railroad, from Boston. They had placed at their disposal by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Company Mr. Potter's private car and the Pullman palace-car La Junta. On reaching Kansas City a commissary car of the Mexican Government will be added, and the party will proceed thence by special train to their destination, which they expect to reach on Friday. They will be gone about ten days.

The Illinois Central Laying Its New Track Through Galena.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., Sept. 11.—No little excitement was occasioned in this city this forenoon by the sudden advent of a large force of men in the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad, who immediately set to work, under the direction of Superintendent Jacobs and Road-Supervisor Ryan, laying the West Side track on Water street, agreeable to the right of way recently given the company by the City Council. Threats of procuring injunctions were freely made by one or two property-owners on the street, but they were unheeded by the officials, who still hold the fort, backed by the sentiment of a large majority of our merchants and shippers, who favor the new order of things. The iron for spanning Galena River is being got out at the company's shops, and will soon be forwarded to this city, and there is to be no delay in putting it up. Large crowds of citizens are on the ground watching the movements of the men.

Progress of the Cincinnati, Toledo & St. Louis Narrow-Gage.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VANDALIA, Ill., Sept. 11.—Work on the Cincinnati, Toledo & St. Louis Narrow-Gage Railroad, which passes through Ramsey, twelve miles north of this place, is progressing rapidly. Your correspondent has been informed that nearly four miles of steel has already been laid west of Ramsey, and ties are down ready for rails fully a mile further ahead. It is thought the track will be completed as far as Beck's Creek, twelve miles east, within the next ten days, when they will be delayed several days in consequence of the trestle at that stream not being completed. A gang is working west from Stewartson, and will reach the creek, if nothing happens, about the time the bridge is finished. Ties will be laid as far west as Fillmore, Montgomery County, by the last of this week, if not earlier.

E. E. Dwight Appointed Superintendent of the Nickel Plate.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 11.—By official authority the announcement is made that Mr. E. E. Dwight has been appointed and accepted the position of Superintendent of the Nickel Plate. According to the arrangements the Nickel Plate will have two Superintendents, one to have charge of the road between Chicago and Bellevue, and the other between Bellevue and Buffalo. To which of the positions Mr. Dwight will be assigned is not stated. Mr. Dwight was Superintendent of the Dayton & Michigan under General-Manager Williams.

The Connecticut Valley Road.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 11.—By agreement for the transfer of stock of the Connecticut Valley Railroad and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Road, all stockholders of the Valley Road of record Aug. 31 have the option to sell at 125 within thirty days. Stockholders who subscribed for the company's new bonds issued to build the Springfield Extension will be repaid the full amount they have paid in accrued interest and a bonus of 5 per cent. Chester W. Chapin, of the Phœnix Fire-Insurance Company, and one or two others held a majority of the stock.

Union Pacific Appointments.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 11.—General-Superintendent Nichols, of the Union Pacific Railway, has appointed C. B. Havens Superintendent of the Eastern Division, in addition to the office of Superintendent of the Bridge Division, which he has held for several years, with headquarters at this city. W. A. Devel has been appointed Superintendent of the Mountain Division, with headquarters at Cheyenne.

The Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Not for Sale.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 11.—The intimation in a Cincinnati paper today that the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railway was likely to be sold to Jay Gould for consolidation with the Wabash system is vigorously denied by the general officers here. General-Manager Henderson denied all knowledge of the matter, and Mr. Fairbanks, the attorney of the road, said the report was untrue, and that the line was not for sale.

Increased St. Paul Earnings.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 11.—The earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road for the week ending Sept. 7, were $410,000, against $375,000 for the corresponding period last year.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Lake Shore brought five car-loads of European emigrants Saturday and six car-loads Sunday.

The Pittsburg & Fort Wayne will bring in today passengers by steamship Oder from Bremen, City of Chester and Vaderland from Antwerp, Rosenia from Hamburg, and Chateau Leaville from Bordeaux.

Mr. J. C. McMullin, General Manager of the Chicago & Alton, is at present at the Hotel del Monte, Monterey, Cal. Advices from him are that his health is steadily improving. He expects to remain in California all winter.

Since the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad has assumed control of the Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern Kansas, the business of this road has greatly improved, and it is now doing a heavier traffic than ever before. For the three months, June, July, and August, the road shows an increase over the same time in 1881 of about 60 per cent. Much of this favorable result is due to the efforts of the energetic and able General Freight and Passenger Agent of this road, Mr. S. B. Hynes.

The General Passenger and Ticket Agents of the roads leading from this city to Council Bluffs and St. Paul and Minneapolis held a meeting yesterday afternoon at Commissioner Dixon's office for the purpose of discussing means by which uniform passenger rates to those points could be agreed upon and maintained. Owing to the completion of the Milwaukee & St. Paul to Council Bluffs and the establishment of the Albert Lea Route by the Rock Island there has been considerable trouble regarding the maintenance of uniform rates, and it is found necessary to make some agreement to prevent a rupture between the various lines. There were represented at the meeting the Milwaukee & St. Paul, Northwestern, Rock Island, and Burlington Roads. The matter was discussed all afternoon, but no understanding was reached.

The Eastern railroad officials say that the protest of the Board of Trade people and elevator men against their charging $2 per car for switching cars from elevators will not swerve them from their purpose to stick to the charge. They say they are justified in making that charge, as the work to be done costs them far more than they get, and they can see no reason why they should perform such service for nothing. They say, however, that if the Western railroads will agree to charge nothing for taking cars to the elevators the Eastern roads will also do their part of the work free of charge. It is quite likely that this matter will yet make considerable trouble, as the Board of Trade and elevator men declare that they will not stand it and that they will try all the means at their command to bring the railroads to terms.

Snakes, Etc.

While picking huckleberries on a hill near Beemerville, N. J., Dolson Ayres came upon a den of rattlesnakes. He killed thirty-six of them.

Joe Steigart, while blackberrying on Furnace Hill, Pa., was attacked by a blacksnake that he says measured ten feet in length. He killed it.

A large gray rat is seen regularly every morning walking a wire across a street in Rock Island. The wire leads from a drygoods store to a restaurant.

John Bossler, of Donegal, Pa., was bitten by a rattlesnake while working in the harvest field. He sucked the poison from the wound, drank three pints of whisky, took a powerful emetic, and is doing well.

R. B. Forbes, of Milton, has a mockingbird hanging under the piazza, and near it recently was a robin's nest with young birds. The robins, while bringing worms to their brood, were twice seen to stop, alight on the cage of the prisoner, and drop worms into his mouth.

A canary belonging to a lady in Dubuque, on being given its liberty in a room one day, flew to the mantel, whereon was a mirror. Thinking he had found a mate, he went back to the cage and brought a seed to offer to the stranger. Getting no satisfactory reply, he poured forth his sweetest notes, pausing now and then to watch the effect. Finally he went back to his perch, and, with his head hanging, remained silent the rest of the day.

At a village near Lyons, N. Y., a bear and its leader were admitted at an inn, the bear being placed in a pigsty. In the pen was a very fat porker that the owner intended killing on the morrow. Cries for help in the night revealed the fact that the bear was in close communion with a thief, who had entered the sty with the intention of stealing the pig. The bear held his prisoner firmly until his master told him to let go, and he was handed over to the police.

According to the Rochester *Union* a boy called at the side door of the residence of a gentleman of that city and begged for something to eat. The servant said they had nothing. "Give me only a piece of bread," said the boy. A white terrier dog that had stood beside the girl was momentarily missed, but quickly returned, bearing in her mouth a large piece of bread that had been previously given her to eat. The dog went directly up to the boy, extended her paws, with the bread in her mouth, and offered it to him.

In an alleyway behind a store in New Orleans a cat planned to catch a pigeon picking up grain. As puss wriggled up within distance to spring, the bird flew ten feet away and resumed his meal. The cat repeated the attempt with the same result several times, until the end of the alleyway was reached. She now approached her intended victim with even more than usual caution. But the seemingly careless bird knew his business, and picked away as though nothing was the matter. This time puss succeeded in making her spring, and landed just where she intended to. But the pigeon wasn't there. He went into the air at exactly the right moment, and, flying over the cat's head, alighted on the very spot from which she had just sprung. The cat, with a dejected look, disappeared through a broken cellar-window, leaving Mr. Pigeon to finish his dinner.

Parasol Ants, Trinidad.

London Field.

In the afternoon, after arriving at the island in search of the cashew nuts and fruit, I found the path leading through the thick forest in many places actually covered with the cashews which had fallen from the trees on either side. It is a delicious fruit, sometimes of a red and sometimes of a yellow color, with the kidney-shaped seed on the outside instead of the inside, like other fruits. This latter is roasted, and is esteemed a delicacy by many people, but if not carefully prepared is apt to cause blisters on the lips. We had no difficulty in filling our baskets with as many cashews as we required, and were about returning to the boat when one of Mr. B.'s sons, who had been some little distance away from us sauntering about in the bush, called to me to come back, and, on going to where he was, he pointed to what seemed a broad band of moving leaves right across the path, and, on looking more closely, I saw we had met with one of those enormous swarms of the "parasol ants" which are so destructive to plantations in the tropics. They were crossing from one side of the wood to the other, and were traveling in a column of more than a foot and a half in width; and as each insect carried in its mouth a piece of leaf which entirely covered the body they presented a singular appearance, like a Lilliputian grove in motion; and, although we watched them for some time, still they came, their numbers seeming to be inexhaustible. Nothing can turn them from their course; and, although they may be destroyed by the thousands, enough will swarm upon the intruder to make him repent interfering with them. On the mainland of South America I have known a fruit-tree stripped in a single night by a swarm of these ants.

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.

Randolph street, opposit new Court-House. Willie Edouin's "Sparks" Company in "Dreams."

Haverly's Theatre.

Monroe street, between Dearborn and Clark. M. B. Curtis in "Sam'l of Posen."

McVicker's Theatre.

Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Miss Margaret Mather in "Romeo and Juliet."

Olympic Theatre.

Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Variety entertainment.

Grand Opera-House.

Clark street, opposit new Court-House. Thomas W. Keene in "Hamlet."

Academy of Music.

Halsted street, near Madison. Variety entertainment.

Lyceum Theatre.

Desplaines street, between Washington and Madison. Variety entertainment.

Criterion Theatre.

Sedgwick street, corner of Division. Variety entertainment.

Exposition Building.

Lake Front, foot of Adams street. Inter-State Exposition. Day and evening.

Base-Ball Park.

Michigan avenue, opposit Washington street. Game between Chicago and Providence Clubs at 3:40 p. m.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1882.

The result of the election in Maine yesterday was a splendid, sweeping victory for the Republican party and a correspondingly bitter and disastrous defeat for the Greenback-Democratic coalition. Not only has the Republican nominee for Governor been elected by a crushing plurality over the Fusion candidate, but he has received a clear majority over all of upwards of 7,000 votes; and, better still, a solid Republican delegation in Congress has been elected—viz.: Messrs. Reed, Dingley, Boutelle, and Milliken—which is a gain of one Republican for the Forty-eighth House. A more emphatic and important victory has not been scored for a long time past. Maine was held to be a doubtful State. The Democrats and Greenbackers had effected an alliance so thorough and comprehensive that the scattering vote of yesterday was scarcely more than 1 per cent of the total vote cast. Plaisted, the Fusion candidate for reëlection, was confessedly the strongest man in the State outside of the Republican party. It was a straight, square test of strength, and the Republicans, under the personal leadership of James G. Blaine, who devoted himself heart and soul to the canvass, have triumphed gloriously. No definit figures are at hand at this writing concerning the Legislature, but with such a landslide as that of yesterday it is safely Republican as a matter of course, and the return of Mr. Frye to the United States Senate is assured. It is understood that the Republicans will have in the Legislature a majority of two-thirds on joint ballot. It was a very clean job; nothing got away.

Fair weather and stationary or higher temperature for the Upper Lake region today.

Chicago had almost forgotten it had a City Council, and will this morning be unpleasantly reminded that no summer vacation can last forever.

Cholera continues to depopulate the Philippine Islands. There were 103 deaths at Manila Sunday, and 237 deaths were reported from other points in the provinces.

The Democrats in the Second Wisconsin District Convention are in a fair way to beat the record in the Twelfth Illinois District. At West Bend last evening 1,250 ballots had been taken, and Bragg and Delaney still stand 14 each.

It is denied by Acting-Secretary-of-State Davis that Stephen J. Meany, the newspaper correspondent arrested in Ireland, has received any instructions from the State Department at Washington as to his course in reference to the surrender of his recognizances.

In the returns for the month of August received by the Department of Agriculture at Washington the general average for cotton has fallen from 94 to 92, but is still higher than for any other season during the past ten years. The general average of corn is the same as it was a month ago, and the yield as a whole, barring early frosts, will be materially larger than the yield of last year, but much below the yield of 1879 and 1880.

It now seems probable that the mystery surrounding the murder of Joel Prescott at his Desplaines street bath-house on the night of the 9th of last July will never be solved. Two suspicious characters, toward whom some circumstances pointed as the possible perpetrators of the crime, were yesterday examined before a Justice of the Peace and discharged, the evidence being insufficient to warrant their being held to await the action of the grand jury. It is probably the last that will be heard of the Prescott murder case.

The first person tried, convicted, and sentenced to death under the Repression-of-Crime act, lately passed by Parliament, was executed at Limerick yesterday. The man upon whom the death penalty was executed was Francis Hynes, who was charged with the murder of a herdsman named Doloughty. It was of the jury that convicted Hynes that it was alleged in the *Freeman's Journal*, of which E. Dwyer Gray is the editor, that the jury was packed, and that the jurors were drunk when they agreed upon the verdict of guilty, and for the publication of which statement Gray was committed to jail by Justice Lawson, and is still incarcerated.

The successor of Jay Hubbell in the Northern Peninsula District of Michigan, the Hon. Edward Breitung, is so popular with both parties and his election so absolutely certain that it is not at all likely the Democrats will make any nomination against him. There would unquestionably have been a Democratic candidate if Hubbell had succeeded in securing a renomination. Mr. Breitung is a highly-educated, level-headed German-American, whose great wealth is the result of ability, nerve, and unbounded confidence in the resources and the future of the rich mineral and lumber region he has done so much to develop, and he will not fail to represent in Congress his district and his State with equal credit and satisfaction to both.

The lawyers for the defense in the star-route trial did not escape without a parting shot from Judge Wylie. When the question of the attempted bribery was under discussion there was a great show of interest by the counsel on both sides in having an investigation of the matter, and the enthusiastic zeal for justice and punishment shown by the lawyers who have so long been engaged in shielding guilty men must have struck the hard-headed Judge as rather ridiculous, for he exclaimed, with a smile, "I never was so happy in my life. Here are both sides anxious to expose a crime, and we shall certainly have a conviction next time." There ought to be and doubtless will be an investigation, but that the defendants' lawyers will render vigorous aid in the effort to locate the bribery is rather too much to expect.

Yesterday was a season of great excitement in produce circles in this city. Prices "came down by the run." October pork and September corn were without friends, the first declining 80 cents per barrel, and the latter six cents per bushel. Other deliveries of those articles weakened in sympathy, and other articles were also depressed by the heaviness above noted—all except wheat. One could scarcely liken it to a rock in mid-ocean, because the market was already too low to make that a happy simile, but that very fact kept it steady, while all around was weakness. The sales of pork were the heaviest ever recorded in one day; they aggregated 238,000 barrels. Those of lard were also very large. The weakness was due to heavy offerings of "long stuff" by holders, and that was preceded and precipitated by big margin calls; but the immediate occasion of calling for those margins was not clear.

VERDICT IN THE STAR-ROUTE CASES.

The country will hardly be surprised at the verdict of the jury in the star-route cases. The jury acquitted one man whom the prosecution said might be acquitted for want of evidence, and convicted two unimportant and subordinate parties, but failed to agree on a verdict as regards Brady and the Dorseys.

The real criminals in the case were Brady and the Dorseys. Brady was an officer of the Post-Office Department, without whose direct agency there could have been no fraud, and no conspiracy, and no plunder of the Treasury; and the elder Dorsey was a Senator of the United States, whose official position he used to promote the wholesale robbery. It is needless to add that the two men convicted were unimportant actors and only slight participants in the division of the proceeds. But Brady and the Dorseys not only reaped the immense harvest of the conspiracy, but are millionaires.

Without and independently of this verdict the country has long since convicted these three principals in this most scandalous and infamous crime against public and private honesty. These men in addition to their personal criminality and their personal turpitude were charged with official duty and official responsibility. The Senator and the Assistant Postmaster-General were sworn officers of the Government and charged with a double responsibility to the people of whom they were representatives. It is useless to discuss the question of their guilt or innocence. The nonagreement of the jury is confirmation of the popular verdict long since found by the country, that they were the originators and active agents in the conspiracy, and shared the lion's part in the plunder, and to the conviction of this crime will now be added in popular estimation that of tampering with the administration of justice.

The mistrial in this case, while it may not in one sense prove wholly unexpected, will nevertheless provoke the popular indignation. The case was ably tried. The defendants had the ablest counsel they could employ, and they were aided by the flight of the most important witness, whose testimony would have been overwhelming. He was a personal witness of the direct delivery to and receipt of a dividend of the robbery enacted between Dorsey and Brady. They were liberally aided by the interposition of the statute of limitations, and they, as the result indicates, were aided in escaping a conviction by the possession of immense amounts of wealth.

If there be any tangible evidence of the use of the money to corrupt any member of the jury, that is a matter for the future to disclose, but the country which has long since tried and convicted these men upon the real and substantial evidence in the case will not alter its judgment by this technical mistrial.

The country will receive the result of this trial with indignant disgust, and this failure of justice will strengthen the growing feeling that trial by jury is fast losing all respect by the hardly any longer disguised impossibility of convicting a wealthy man who is willing to expend his money to avert a conviction. The conviction of the two minor actors in this trial will be no satisfaction to the general public. It will be accepted as the conviction of two minor and moneyless accomplices by a jury who refused to convict the notorious and confessed ringleaders and principals. The result of such a trial cannot fail to weaken public confidence in the fairness and impartiality of our system of criminal trials. After three months' investigation this jury convicts two mere shadows and fails to convict the men without whose personal and official direction and aid no crime would have been committed and no crime possible.

The only result obtained is the moral conviction of the whole gang of thieves and robbers engaged in this widespread and successful conspiracy to plunder and rob the Government. That result is fixed and ascertained, even if the guilty do escape the penalties of the law. Their guilt will be none the less established in the popular judgment by the fact that the jury failed to do its duty to the country and to the law.

There will, however, be one point in this trial on which there will be no division of public opinion or judgment, and that is in the estimation of the inflexible courage and conscientiousness of duty on the part of Judge Wylie. During this protracted trial, covering the hottest season in a hot climate, he has borne himself with all the dignity and firmness of a just and impartial Judge. He has performed his duty fearlessly, ably, and with an ever-present sense of his duty to the accused, to the law, to the Government, and to the cause of justice.

LIQUOR REGULATION OR PROHIBITION.

An editorial article in the New York *Herald* begins with this sentence: "The leading issue in the Indiana campaign this year, as it is in Ohio and North Carolina, is the liquor question." This is true in a general way, but it implies a common misapprehension, which it is very important to remove, in view of the influence which the prohibition question is likely to exert in many States. No two issues could be more distinct than those in Ohio and Indiana. In the latter State there is a struggle for and against the submission of a constitutional amendment forbidding the manufacture and sale of liquor, wine, and beer; in the former the issue is practically whether the sale of liquor shall be uniformly taxed and regulated by State law or shall continue to be, as it is now in that State, without restraint and without taxation. In a general way the liquor question is involved in both campaigns, but upon a radically different basis. Legal regulation is the very opposit of constitutional prohibition.

The extremists on both sides—the Prohibitionists and the saloonkeepers—refuse to recognize the fundamental difference between these two issues. Both classes are opposed to the taxation and regulation of the liquor traffic—the one class hoping that the sale of liquor may be free and unrestrained, and the other striving for the absolute prohibition of the manufacture and sale of liquor. The Prohibitionists are plagued with the delusion that the sale of liquor must stop if it is not licensed. The saloon element, with the friends it is able to gather about it under misrepresentation, opposes license in order to escape restraint and a proper portion of the support of Government. It is in the interest of taxpayers and the conservative masses everywhere that the sale of liquor should neither be free nor be prohibited. A liquor tax, whether assessed upon manufacturers or collected in the shape of license-fees, is paid by the individual consumer without feeling it, and the regulation of saloons is essential to public order. If the people of Ohio shall encourage this year and finally adopt a constitutional amendment authorizing the uniform taxation and regulation of the liquor traffic after the manner suggested by the Pond bill, such a result will be the surest protection against the trial of constitutional prohibition. This system of regulation is now in operation in Michigan, and the revenue which local communities in the State derive from it and the reduction of saloons incident to it will prove to be strong arguments against the adoption of a prohibition amendment there.

It is improper and dangerous to confuse these two issues by placing them upon the same level. People who are in favor of temperance should trust rather to uniform police regulation, sustained by bonds, taxation, and adequate penalties for the violation of the laws, than to an impracticable effort to coerce men into total abstinence. Police regulation is the policy which European Governments have adopted with the best results. Such regulation is not an encroachment on personal freedom, as many of the Germans are disposed to contend for mere selfish purposes, but a proper consideration for good order and public safety. It contemplates the prohibition of the sale of liquor to minors, the assessment of a full share of the cost of Government upon the liquor traffic, the accountability of saloonkeepers to the authorities for the preservation of the peace in their establishments, and the limitation of the traffic so far as possible into the hands of reputable and responsible parties. It is not, and in the nature of things cannot be, a forerunner of prohibition. The danger of prohibitory experiments is greatest in those communities and States where the liquor traffic is not under strict police control, and where excesses and abuses growing out of the unrestrained traffic lead the people to seek the extreme remedy of prohibition, which, in turn, is certain to result in defiance of the law and an irreconcilable conflict.

THE LONGFELLOW MONUMENT.

The proposal to erect a monument to Longfellow in Westminster Abbey and thus perpetuate his fame among the great men of England who have been deemed worthy of posthumous record in that mausoleum of English greatness has met with unexpectedly unanimous favor from all classes, and there is now little question that the pressure will be so great no opposition will be made to the accomplishment of the work. The announcement will be received with unusual satisfaction in this country, for the monument will not only be a fitting and deserved tribute to the genius of our most popular poet, but a compliment to American literature and the American people. It will also be a gratifying proof that although England and America are widely severed by geographical boundaries, by political forms, and especially by political and historical traditions, the two countries are intimately connected by language and literature, and all the impulses, sympathies, and emotions, and by all the triumphs which belong to language and literature. In other words, it proves that after all blood is thicker than water, and that there are triumphs in literature, in science, in art—in the whole realm of thought, in fact—which are the common property of the two people and arouse a common pride. With a common language, we have a common literature. There was a time when the old political antipathies were carried so far as to prejudice the common share in literature, but the old political antipathies are fast dying out and the literary antipathies long ago ceased. There has never been a time when Americans have not claimed and felt that they owned a part in Shakspeare, Milton, Pope, Scott, Macaulay, Carlyle, and George Eliot. This proprietorship in the old literary worthies crossed the ocean with our ancestors, for they were part of their very thought and selves. They could not leave them behind any more than they could their Bibles, and every literary light that has appeared in the last two centuries has been claimed in part by them, and in some cases the flashes of these lights have first been recognized this side of the water. The first honor to Carlyle as prophet came from this country, and it is not a matter of question that George Eliot and Mrs. Browning are more read and better known and more widely admired in America than in England. It is equally true that our own writers have been held in honor in England, Washington Irving and Longfellow more than others, because they are more cosmopolitan, and yet Holmes, Emerson, Whittier, and Lowell hold a high place in English esteem, and were but recently praised by John Bright in his address at Birmingham, their names receiving enthusiastic cheers from an immense and highly-cultivated audience. The London *Standard*, in a very friendly and courteous article, calls attention to this community of proprietorship, and says:

> They think alike about men and women, and the relations of men and women; the same about the education of children, and the same about life, its meaning, its value, its opportunities—because they have drawn their ideas and imbibed their feelings from the same source. In Virginia or Massachusetts, as in Kent or Cumberland, young folks learn Gray's "Elegy" by heart, weep over Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," or laugh over Cowper's "John Gilpin." Our poets are as much theirs as they are our own; and the educated American does not live who would carry protection so far as to allow England a monopoly of Shakspeare. "Hamlet" is as much one of the glories of Boston as of Warwickshire, and "Paradise Lost" is recited with as much patriotic unction in Cambridge on one side of the ocean as in Cambridge on the other.

The proposition to erect the memorial to Longfellow has its origin in the fact that Longfellow is better known to Englishmen than our other poets, for the reason that Longfellow's generous and ripe scholarship made him the poet of all English-speaking people. He found his inspiration in widely varying sources. He was a thorough American, without being provincial. His poems, even those which are American, can be understood anywhere, and he sung in many keys songs of all lands. His rare scholarship, his pure English, and the beauty of his song commended him to Englishmen as much as to Americans, and how strongly to the former is shown by the fact that not a dissenting voice has been raised to the proposal to erect the memorial to him. It will be a new tie between the two countries, and will strengthen that influence which grows out of language and literature—an influence stronger by far than could ever be established by political alliance. We have no Westminster Abbey or great National Gallery where such a compliment could be returned, but some of our large cities or great public associations might make a graceful response by some movement which will help perpetuate the fame of some typical Englishman, and what grander man could be selected than John Bright, who only a short time ago so beautifully and eloquently held Longfellow up to the admiration of the English people?

THE TAX ON WOOD-PULP.

During their session in this city the Tariff Commissioners were interviewed by some gentlemen interested in various patents in wood-pulp and in the manufacture of paper. All of these gentlemen were impressed with the necessity of maintaining the duty on wood-pulp—otherwise the entire fabric of American industry would crumble into dust, the wages of American labor would shrink to the pauper level, and ruin and desolation would fill the land with mourning. In view of this National importance of the protective tax on wood-pulp the patentees and manufacturers of wood-pulp and paper, though satisfied that the Tariff Commissioners would do the right thing anyhow, thought it was no more than right to extend the moral support of their faces and presence to the board.

On this subject the New York *Times* has this to say:

> The papermakers have had their innings before the Tariff Commission, and have contributed the usual stock arguments in favor of leaving things as they are. One of their representatives considers the objections made to the duty on wood-pulp as "a hue and cry about a very small matter." Singularly enough, the same person was of a different opinion two years ago, considering the matter of sufficient magnitude to call for a very influential representation in Washington of wood-pulp men and of papermakers in sympathy with them. The fact was not brought to the notice of the Tariff Commission that the duty on wood-pulp rests not on any explicit provision of law, but on a misreading of the law embodied in a Treasury decision signed by Secretary Boutwell. It has been pointed out, times without number, that wood-pulp could not be subject to duty "under the special provision for 'dried pulp' contained in the twentieth section of the act of March 2, 1861," because no such thing as "dried pulp" entered into the manufacture of paper in 1861, nor, indeed, till four years later. This may be a "small matter," as Mr. Smith remarked, but it is a fair sample of the absurdities of tariff interpretation, of which the commission seems to take but little note.

The New York paper overlooks the theory of the advocates of the present ("and more") tariff. In various conventions, in various reports of committees, and in various speeches in both branches of Congress the doctrine is boldly asserted that the declared and accepted policy of the United States is, that the purpose and end of all tariff legislation is protection; that the collection of revenue is a secondary and incidental object; and that in the construction of the tariff laws the courts and Treasury officers shall always assume that the purpose of the law was to exclude importation and enlarge protection. Secretary Boutwell's interpretation that a law passed in 1861 had special reference to a condition of facts not existing until 1865 is of course in harmony with this claim of the protectionits, however inconsistent with reason and justice. The difficulty with the New York paper is in failing to take notice that all laws imposing taxes shall be considered as imposing the highest penalty against the citizen taxed and in favor of the private beneficiary of the tax, or imposing the greatest confiscation of private property taken to be distributed among the paupers supported by public bounty.

DORSEY'S CASE.

Ex-Senator Stephen W. Dorsey enjoys the poor satisfaction of escaping punishment for his connection with the star-route frauds by a failure of the jury to agree upon his share in the conspiracy to rob the Government which the trial had established to their satisfaction. There is but small vindication at any trial in a verdict of "Not proven," but less than usual in this case. In the first place, there is a strong suspicion that the jury was tampered with; and, if this suspicion is well founded, it is fair to infer that Brady and Dorsey would be the beneficiaries, because they are rich men. In the next place, certain evidence against Dorsey was excluded by the statute of limitations, which, if it had been admitted, would have fastened upon him the charge of having procured the violation of law, if not actual complicity in the conspiracy to rob the Government which was before the jury. This evidence consists of the letters written by Dorsey to the Postmasters of Little Rock and Fort Smith, Ark., urging their official certification of bogus bonds. In sending these bonds to Col. Glendenning, the Postmaster at Fort Smith, Dorsey made a memorandum in his own handwriting as follows:

> UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, D. C., ——— —, 187—.—DEAR COLONEL: Two men who will certify to $15,000 can make all these bonds. Have notary certify to them with seal, and you approve them and return to me. You can fill out the bonds like the one sent—*only these blanks* we have filled—and get some one to sign the whole lot at once. I will pay any expense you may be to in this matter. D.
> *Note the instructions carefully.*

The sample which Dorsey desired Glendenning to follow left vacant the route which the bond was to cover, also the name of the bidder and all the conditions essential to the contract. The Postmaster signing these blank bonds would certify to anything which Dorsey or the "friend" for whom he was procuring the bonds might see fit to incorporate in them. The law covering precisely such an offense is as follows:

> [*Penalty for illegally approving bonds.*]
> Any Postmaster who shall affix his signature to the approval of any bond of a bidder, or to the certificate of sufficiency of sureties in any contract before the said bond or contract is signed by the bidder or contractor and his sureties, or shall knowingly or without the exercise of due diligence approve any bond of the bidder with insufficient sureties, or shall knowingly make any false or fraudulent certificate, shall be forthwith dismissed from office and be thereafter disqualified from holding the office of Postmaster, and shall also be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both. (Revised Statutes, Sec. 3,947, as amended by act of June 23, 1874, Sec. 12, 18 statute, page 235.)

Glendenning refused to expose himself to the danger of being sent to the penitentiary to accommodate his Senatorial patron. In one Congressional investigation into the star-route frauds Dorsey swore that he had never written any letters asking anybody to sign blank or bogus bonds, and at a subsequent one the Glendenning correspondence was produced, Postmaster Hadley, at Little Rock, testified that he had got up bonds to accommodate Senator Dorsey, and Special Agents of the Post-Office Department proved that they had been signed in blank.

Mr. Dorsey escapes punishment partly through a statute of limitations and partly through a failure of the jury to agree on his case; but the facts remain that he was engaged in the business of getting up bogus bonds for a "friend," that he persuaded one Postmaster and endeavored to persuade others to violate the statute which made the certification of blank bonds a penitentiary offense, and that he gave testimony before a Congressional committee which was subsequently proved false by his own letters.

MOHAMMEDAN AGITATIONS.

The new element in the Egyptian struggle continually gains in force and significance, and, though it has not yet completely asserted itself, its agitation is looked upon as so dangerous that the French Government is alarmed and is sending vessels of war to various points along the African coast. Mohammedan agitation is the hidden enemy which threatens to appear, not joining hands with Arabi Bey against England, but striking at France and driving all Europeans out of Northern Africa. One of the most influential chiefs engaged in this movement is Mohamed-es-Senoussi, who is declared to be a more formidable foe to Europeans than Arabi Bey. M. Gabriel Charmes, who is recognized as one of the best authorities on Oriental matters, says of him in the *Debats:*

> Though nominally belonging to Turkey, the region of Cyrenaica is in reality in the hands of a kind of Arab Government, perfectly organized, and of which the ramifications extend northward as far as Morocco and southward to the very centre of Africa. At the head of this Government is the Marabout Mohamed-es-Senoussi, Chief of the Senoussia Brotherhood. His authority over all the tribes is absolute and unbounded, and to him all taxes are paid. At any moment these tribes might be engaged by him in the most savage and ambitious of enterprises without any local authority being able to exercise the slightest control. Mohamed-es-Senoussi lives in no town, but in the little oasis of Djerboub, from whence he rules over Cyrenaica, Tripolitania, Fezzan, Wadai, and Soudan, where his commands are considered equivalent to divine decrees. Should he at any time determine to throw into Egypt, Tunis, and Algeria the fanatical population under his influence it would be a terrible time for the Christian world. The dream of Mohamed-es-Senoussi, who is a young and handsome chieftain, is nothing less than to purge Africa from the Europeans.

The same authority goes on to declare that Islam is approaching a very critical period, as the thirteenth century of the Hegira will close in November next, when, as the Prophet declares, a time of revival and regeneration is to dawn. His prophecy runs: "At the end of every hundred years God will send a man to restore to the Mussulman world the splendor of its religion." Some of the Mussulmans regard Arabi Bey as the coming man of the new century. Others look upon the False Prophet of the Soudan as the man, but by far the larger part are inclined to accept Mohamed-es-Senoussi as the real Messiah who is to restore them and their religion to their old power, and they are waiting for him to give the signal when to rise. It is the opinion of M. Charmes that he will not join Arabi Bey in Egypt, but will operate against France in Algeria and Tunis, and that the uprising will also extend to Morocco and Tripoli, but such an uprising joined with the contest in Egypt would be sufficient to rouse the whole Mussulman world. "Hence," says M. Charmes, "Frenchmen blind enough to desire disasters for England in Egypt ought to perceive that they are playing the enemy's game, and that they are sowing the wind to reap the whirlwind. In face of the struggle of Mohammedan fanaticism against Christianity it behooves all the nations of Europe to be united." It is possible that the work has already begun. It is only a few weeks ago that the French Minister in Tunis announced to the Home Government that all the rebel tribes had submitted and given in their adhesion to the Bey, and yet the news is now coming of fresh engagements between the French and Arabs in Tunis, and all Tripoli is in a ferment.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CAMPAIGN.

Late advices from Pennsylvania represent that some of the Republican leaders who have supported the "regular" (Cameron) ticket from sentiment or party fealty have about abandoned the hope of electing Gen. Beaver, and do not hesitate to say that the only chance of Republican success is for Republicans to unite on Stewart, the Independent Republican candidate, or for Beaver to withdraw. It is probably too late for either of these expedients, and, if the situation be fairly described, the election of Pattison, the Democratic candidate, seems to be well assured. Such a result will be a temporary misfortune for the Republican party, but it will occur in an "off year" when it will not seriously affect the National interests of the party, and it may be the means of emancipating the Pennsylvania Republicans from the Cameron dynasty, which has shown its willingness to drag the party into defeat rather than surrender its own arrogant dictation. The Republicans of Pennsylvania who protested against Cameron rule made every possible effort to bring about a compromise. They were ready to concede anything except submission to the universal control of the Government offices, the State offices, the local offices, the primaries and conventions of the party which Cameron asserted. But this was the one thing Cameron would not yield. He proceeded upon the well-established boss principle—rule or ruin. Gen. Beaver went into the campaign as Cameron's personal representative, and has steadily refused to withdraw. The Cameron managers have not been willing to enter into any arrangements looking to an agreement upon a new ticket which the Republican voters should select independently of machine influences. Even at this late day it is said that any general Republican movement to vote for Stewart would be defeated by Cameron's turning over his special following—the office-holders and ward managers—to the Democratic candidate. He would rather be "boss" of a small faction of the party than to be dismounted by the election of a Republican who opposes him. For a wonder the Democrats have shown excellent discretion in this year's campaign. They took advantage of the break among the Republicans to nominate their strongest man. The record Pattison has made as Controller of Philadelphia commands a wide popular support; otherwise Stewart would probably receive a larger number of Democratic votes than will now go to him. The loss of the State to the Republicans under the existing conditions, however, will not furnish the Democrats with any opportunity for claiming a great triumph, nor with much encouragement for future success. The aggregate Republican vote will show the full strength of the party, and the defeat of Cameron (which will be the conspicuous feature of Democratic success) will assure party harmony at the next election, and that is all that is necessary to restore the Republicans to their proper supremacy in the State.

The State Church of England used to be supported by tithes payable in kind, and the farmer in the olden time was wont to drive his dozen fat pigs or steers to the tithe barn to satisfy the ecclesiastical claim against him. Since the Commutation-of-Tithes act was passed a money payment has been substituted. In some parts, however, of the South of England, particularly in the fertile counties of Kent and Sussex, what are known as extraordinary tithes still exist. The soil in these counties is admirably adapted for growing hops and fruit, and whenever a field is planted with such crops the parson steps in and demands his extraordinary tithe. A Mr. Smith, living at Crockenhill, in Kent, refused the other day to pay extraordinary tithe to the Vicar of St. Mary Cray. Thereupon a "handsome red cow" belonging to the recalcitrant farmer was put up at auction, and was knocked down to one of Mr. Smith's sympathizers for £16. The sale took place in an open field, the cow was gayly decorated with ribbons, and the enormous crowd of farmers and laborers who had come to see the sale was cheered by a drum and fife band. After the sale a meeting was held, and the speakers did not confine themselves to denouncing extraordinary tithes, but boldly advocated the disestablishment of the English Church. Since then several other meetings of a similar character have been held; and the agitation promises to lead to legislation on the subject.

A correspondent of the Paris *Figaro* has visited Count Beust at his castle at Altenberg, and gives an interesting account of his interview with the Austrian ex-Chancellor. Among other things, he asked Count Beust what truth there was in the report that at a dinner given him by the International Literary Association he had stated that the war of 1870 might have been averted had his counsel been accepted by Napoleon III. The Count replied:

> The report is perfectly correct. Henri Martin rose and proposed a toast in my honor, adding: "A careful study of all the documents bearing on the war of 1870 has convinced me that the conflict with Germany would have been avoided had we followed the advice of Count Beust." After dinner the subject was again referred to by some of my friends, and I explained to them that, at the time when the question of the succession to the Spanish throne was agitated, I addressed a confidential letter to Prince Metternich (then Austrian Ambassador at Paris), with the request that it be communicated to the Duke de Gramont, French Minister of Foreign Affairs. In it I advised him to avoid a war with Prussia at any cost, and to confine his attention to Spain. The Spanish fleet might even be allowed to go to Bremen for the Prince of Hohenzollern, and, if the Duke were inclined to risk a great coup, the French squadron, proceeding from Brest, could capture the future King of Spain on the open sea. The Duke de Gramont characterized my project as worthy of the comic opera, and in truth I myself never considered the latter part of it seriously. However, I still believe that France would have done well to follow the first part of my advice.

Count Beust informed his visitor of his intention to write his memoirs. He had already been approached by the publishers of various journals and periodicals for serial installments, but had declined.

The oldest newspaper in the world is the *King-Pau*, or "Capital Sheet," published in Pekin, and since the 4th of last June issued in a new form prescribed by special edict of the reigning Emperor Quang-soo. It first appeared A. D. 911, but came out only at irregular intervals. Since the year 1351, however, it has been published weekly and of uniform size. Until its reorganization by imperial decree it contained nothing but orders in Council and Court news, was published about midday, and cost two kesh, or something less than one cent. Now, however, it appears in three editions daily. The first, issued early in the morning, and printed on yellow paper, is called *Hsing-Pau* (Business Sheet), and contains trade prices, exchange quotations, and all manner of commercial intelligence. Its circulation is a little over 8,000. The second edition, which comes out during the forenoon, also printed upon yellow paper, is devoted to official announcements, fashionable intelligence, and general news. Besides its ancient title of *King-Pau*, it owns another designation, that of *Shuen-Pau*, or "Official Sheet." The third edition appears late in the afternoon, is printed on red paper, and bears the name of *Titani-Pau* (Country Sheet). It consists of extracts from the earlier editions, and is largely subscribed for in the provinces. All three issues of the *King-Pau* are edited by six members of the Han-Lin Academy of Sciences, appointed and salaried by the Chinese State. The total number of copies printed daily varies between 13,000 and 14,000.

A Hartford lady has just received letters from two young Chinamen who were formerly students in that city. Both letters complain of the Chinese bill passed by Congress, and say that it has so weakened China's confidence in this country that it is doubtful whether the students will ever be allowed to return. One of them says that, though the boasted freedom of the United States is not what it might be, China itself is the home of tyrants. He adds: "We have just been released from that prison-house which is termed the Imperial Telegraph College. More freedom is thus allowed, but often we receive many dire threats of punishment if we dare to displease them. Several of the boys, owing to the heavy punishment with which they have been inflicted, have fled from the country—two being at present in the Sandwich Islands and one in America. I am now studying testing with a Dane. There are eight of us, and each shall at the end of the year take general charge of a station. Each station at present is under the charge of a Dane; but on the coming first of the tenth moon—that is, about November—they will be discharged, and we are the ones to fill the positions. All foreigners that are employed by the Government receive very high salaries. Gen. Gordon alone receives 5,000 taels per month, which is equivalent to $100,000 per year."

The Japanese Government is desirous of annulling its trade treaties, which prevent it from changing the low range of duties in its tariff. At present four-fifths of the revenue of the Government is raised by a land tax, the customs dues bringing in but one-fifth of the gross amount. The people do not distil liquor nor grow and manufacture tobacco to any extent, hence no revenue can be derived from these sources. The tax on land weighs heavily on agricultural enterprise, as it amounts to 20 per cent of the annual agricultural yield, and a large amount of land is not used for the cultivation of cotton, as it is not possible to use it for that purpose in competition with the land of other countries not so heavily handicapped by taxation. England will not consent to abrogate its trade treaty, which fixes 10 per cent ad valorem as the maximum charge in the scale of duties.

An Alexandria correspondent writes: "You have no idea how costly some things are here. The only article that is plentiful and cheap is the shy and acrobatic flea. This bird grows to a monstrous size here, and he is wonderfully plentiful. He carries a biting apparatus with him that is a good deal like a two-inch auger, and makes a hole in you straight to bed-rock like an artesian well, only not so comfortable. If some of these chaps could be moved over into Pennsylvania and set to boring for oil the chap who imported them would make millions. If the fleas could be made to take a real interest in the oil business, they would fetch it, if they had to go plumb through to China."

Senor Castelar says: "I think that the influence of Gambetta, his intrigues, his ambition, his efforts aboveboard and underground, are the secret causes of Freycinet's fall, and of his being replaced by a Cabinet that makes European diplomacy smile and makes thoughtful statesmen grieve for poor France. Republican mistakes and Republican intolerance are mining the French third Republic as the same faults mined the Spanish Republic, and French democrats ought to be grateful that none of their Pretenders possess enough influence to try a *coup d'etat.*"

New York *Sun:* Cincinnati, the Paris of America, had another of her great days yesterday, as she always does when she opens a fresh exposition. The street-pageant included a representation of Cincinnatus, the patron-saint of the city, who, by some of the inhabitants, perhaps, is also reverenced as its founder. Cincinnatus at the plow, Deacon Richard Smith at the press, Field-Marshal Halstead with his sword, and George Ward Nichols with his fiddle-bow, would certainly make an imposing quartet in any pageant.

A woman was bitten by a dog in Paris. She went at once and had the wound cauterized at the Hôtel Dieu. She continued perfectly well until one day, when she was passing the hospital, she was recognized by one of the students, who called out to her: "Halloa! you are not dead yet, then. The dog which bit you was downright mad, as they found out afterward." The woman was immediately seized with a violent spasm, and in a few hours died with symptoms of hydrophobia.

A Parisian has issued a prospectus urging the claims of a company which proposes, with a capital of $400,000, to amuse the City of New York. He tells the French public that in New York, a city having a population of 2,000,000, amusements are exceedingly few, and that, besides brief and occasional visits of some great artist, there is nothing to satisfy the desire for amusement of a rich and pleasure-loving class, whose members are compelled to seek in costly foreign travel gratification for their joyous appetites and their intelligent curiosity. It is proposed to have a theatre, a wax-works show, and a collection of pictures to soften the manners of the inhabitants of the American metropolis.

LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

Mr. Tracy is beginning to think that no noose is good news.

"What is the expense of starting a suit for breach of promise? Carter has got to fish or cut bait."—*Chicago.*

A resident of Anna, Ill., has been sentenced to the penitentiary for ninety-nine years. This is believed to be the nearest that a Democrat ever came to reaching par.

A strange incident is reported from Cleveland. A man made three desperate efforts to commit suicide, and on being taken in charge by the police it was found that he was not married.

Mr. Mooney, the Pennsylvania Land-Leaguer, emphatically denies that he has been seduced by Don Cameron. The driven snow will please take notice that the Mooney family is now first choice in every pool.

A dispatch from Pittsburg says that at a meeting of the Land League in that city Saturday night "Editor McClure was handled without gloves." A fund to aid in the payment of Mr. McClure's wash-bill this week is in order.

When the lids of virgin Dawn unclose,
  When the earth is fair and the heavens are calm
And the early breath of the wakening rose
  Floats on the air in balm,
I stand breast-high in the pearly wheat
  That ripples and thrills to a sportive breeze,
Borne over the fields with its Hermes feet,
  And its subtle odor of southern seas;
While out of the infinit azure deep
The flashing wings of the swallow sweep,
Buoyant and beautiful, wild and fleet,
Over the waves of the whispering wheat.

Aurora faints in the fulgent fire
  Of the Monarch of Morning's bright embrace,
And the summer day climbs higher and higher
  Up the cerulean space;
The pearl tints fade from the radiant grain,
  And the sportive breeze of the ocean dies,
And soon in the noontide's soundless rain
  The field seems graced by a million eyes;
Each grain with a glance from its lidded fold,
As bright as a gnome's in his mine of gold,
While slumbrous glamor of beam and heat
Glides over and under the windless wheat.

—*Agricultural Lie.*

"Do you love me?"

The words came softly forth from ruby lips still dewy with the kisses of the one to whom they were spoken, and Gladys McMurtry knew that Ethelbert Frelinghuysen was no dissembler, no trifler with women's hearts, but ever kept within the precincts of his soul a tiny shrine at which there burned forever and ever a flame of pure and passionless affection for her upon whom he had lavished the treasures of his heart. Wild and reckless though he might sometimes be, caring naught for the voice of conscience, but plunging madly forward into the darksome labyrinths of sin and shame, even at times smoking cigarets, Gladys knew that her voice could ever call him back to purity and repentance, her dimpled hand lead him in paths that were gemmed with the roses of innocence. And so when he asked the question that she loved so well to hear there came to her pretty face a joyous smile, and the drooping lips that overhung the riant mouth quivered with pleasure. But she did not answer him in words. Putting her dimpled arms around his neck she kissed him in the warm, North Side fashion that was so dear to his heart, and then a little head nestled confidingly upon his shoulder, and the gentle pressure of a soft, warm hand told him the story of how he had won the first affection of a pure and trusting heart.

"But this is not all," she said. "Kisses, and embraces, and fair words are very pleasant things—sweet lips, and warm arms, and loving eyes—but truth, and sincerity, and loyalty, and purity are very much fairer, and infinitely rarer."

"Do you mean this?" asked Ethelbert, bending forward and looking at Gladys with a fixed, nailed-at-the-corners-and-clinched-on-the-other-side look.

"I do," she answered, speaking the words in the slow, New-York-Post fashion that became the sensuous grace of her Kenosha feet so well.

"Then," said Ethelbert, with a grave tenderness that showed what a daisy liar he was, "I will not deceive you longer."

"What do you mean?"—Gladys spoke hurriedly.

"I mean, he replied, "that I have joined the Anti-Ice Cream Benevolent and Protective Association," and turning suddenly he began chasing a horse-car, leaving the girl who loved him so well alone and desolate.—*From "His Night to Howl," by Murat Halstead.*

PERSONALS.

The Princess of Wales recently wore a costume of cream-colored silk trimmed with old-gold lace, the ruff being also of the latter material, and red geraniums being worn at the centre of the low-cut bodice.

Messrs. Ransom, Bouverie & Co., of London, bankers, are receiving subscriptions for Jacob Brett, aged 74, one of the original projectors of the submarine cable. He is ruined through an unfortunate investment.

Mr. B. P. Shillaber, in a Boston letter, says: "At the Ocean House, Isles of Shoals, I am informed, the bill of one retired Boston banker, who occupied a suite of five rooms from May to September, amounted to the respectable sum of plus $8,000, which was duly honored, and the regret expressed that it could not be made more by a longer stay."

Austin Sheldon, the hermit of Pike County, Pa., desires to marry. He has proposed to several girls in his neighborhood, but they have declined, possibly because he declares that he will not quit the cave in which he has lived for forty years. This abode is twelve by fourteen feet, with a gravel floor. The furniture consists of four blocks of wood for chairs, a dry-goods box used as a table, a fireplace over which he does his cooking, and an old rickety chair in which he sleeps. He has not slept in a bed for years.

The largest individual sheep-owner in Texas is a woman, well known all over the State as the "Widow Callahan." Her sheep, more than 50,000 in number, wander over the ranges of Uvalde and Bandera Counties, in the southwestern part of the State. Their grade is a cross between the hardy Mexican sheep and the Vermont merino. They are divided into flocks of 2,000 head each, with a "bossero" and two "pastoras" in charge of each flock. At the spring and fall shearings long trains of wagons transport the "Widow's" wool to the market at San Antonio.

David Neal, the "Lowell boy," who married a German lady and has settled for life in Munich, where he holds high rank among artists, still looks and speaks the true New-Englander, and keeps the love of his native land warm in his heart. He is now busy on a painting of "Cromwell's First Visit to Milton," in which the future revolutionist and Protector is portrayed as Carlyle describes him, a farmer with heavy tread. The scene is at the moment when Cromwell, with his dog, enters Milton's study, and, finding the poet at the organ, stops, unperceived, to listen. The picture is being painted for an American, who will, so the story goes, present it, with others, to the City of Cleveland as the nucleus of a public art gallery.

Minister Daggett was serenaded upon his arrival at Honolulu, Hawaii, by a procession of young Americans, who bore banners with such inspiriting inscriptions as: "The Bird which No Man can Inveigle or Put Salt on His Beautiful Tail"; "Daggett and McKinley Stand by the Good Old Flag"; "A Hearty Welcome from Law-Abiding Citizens"; "Comrades Tried and True"; "Better Late than Never, but Better Never Late"; "Daggett and McKinley mean Representative Protection"; and "Welcome to Our Island Home."

Considerable progress has already been made with the erection on the green in front of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich of a statue in memory of the Prince Imperial. It is of bronze, and rather larger than life-size. Upon the granit blocks will be placed four bronze eagles and four wreaths inclosing the letter N. Soon after the autumn vacation the statue will be unveiled. Upon the larger of the two blocks of granit will be placed the inscription. This will read as follows: "Napoleon, Prince Imperial, born in Paris March 16, 1856; killed fighting in South Africa June 1, 1879. Gentleman Cadet Royal Military Academy, from Nov. 18, 1872, to Feb. 16, 1875. Erected by upward of 25,000 officers and men from all branches of her Majesty's forces."

The Rev. Vivian Dodgson was lately engaged in preaching to a crowd of idlers upon the beach at Lowestoft, England, when suddenly loud cries for help were heard coming from the sea. Mr. Dodgson leaped from a barrel on which he was standing and ran to the water's edge. There he saw that a boat had upset in the sea and that five persons were struggling for their lives. Without a moment's pause he rushed into the water and swam out to the struggling creatures. One woman he brought safely to land, two were rescued by others, and a child was saved by a man in the overturned boat who could swim. It is presumed that the Royal Humane Society will confer a medal upon Mr. Dodgson.

FOREIGN.

More Grandiloquent Dissertations from the Front at Kassassin.

Wolseley, However, Is Getting Every Man He Can to His Unfortified Camp.

Recital of the Recent Wrangles of the Diplomats at Constantinople.

Rothschild Gives the Troops Twelve Tons of Tobacco and 5,000 Pipes.

Francis Hynes, Who Was Convicted of Murdering an Irishman, Hanged Yesterday.

Sketch of the Unfortunate Man—Great Excitement Throughout the Island.

THE WAR.

THE DIPLOMATS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 11.—It is untrue that Lord Dufferin is finding fault with the proclamation against Arabi Pasha, and with the Military Convention after having obtained the benefit of the former documents.

Lord Dufferin has informed the other Ambassadors of the facts of the case.

The following has been ascertained to be a correct version of the negotiations:

All the articles of the convention have been accepted by the Turks, including that designating Aboukir as the landing-place of Turkish troops.

Lord Dufferin had initialed the final text.

After considerable delay on the part of the Turks Said Pasha declared he was unable to initial the same, and requested a postponement.

Lord Dufferin demurred, but eventually agreed on condition that the document be forwarded to him, initialed and unaltered, on the following morning.

Late the following evening Said Pasha visited Lord Dufferin, and informed him he was unable to affix his initials to the document, as the Porte desired the troops to land at Alexandria, Aboukir being unsafe.

The next day Lord Dufferin, on a consideration that the relations between the English and Turkish troops be on the same footing as during the Crimean war, was authorized to inform the Porte that the Turks would be allowed to proceed to Port Said, and thence to enter the canal.

On the same day Lord Dufferin was requested to attend Said Pasha's house for the purpose of the signing convention.

On his arrival Lord Dufferin observed that it was necessary the proclamation be officially communicated to him.

He was informed it had been published in that morning's *Vokyt*, and an imperfect French translation was produced and read to him, but he was surprised to find it was a different document from the one he had agreed to, certain phrases which Said Pasha had promised to eleminate being retained.

Lord Dufferin thereupon said it was necessary that the text of the new document be transmitted to London. He was ready to initial the draft of the convention with the clause allowing the Turkish troops to proceed to Port Said.

He was informed the Sultan desired the words "disembark at Port Said" to be substituted for the words "proceed to Port Said."

It is said the British Foreign Secretary declines the proposal of the Porte to land Turkish troops at Port Said.

The Grand Council is summoned to deliberate upon the relations of Turkey with England after the issue of the proclamation against Pasha.

The Sultan, as a mark of approval, has increased Said Pasha's salary to £500 monthly.

Lord Dufferin has complained of fresh arrests of laborers engaged in the service of the English army in Egypt.

AT ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 11.—Gen. Wood and staff yesterday reconnoitered the coast from Ramleh to Aboukir in a steam-barge.

One of the officers who recently deserted from Arabi's army, and who accompanied them, asserts that a regiment at Mandara is prepared to desert at the earliest opportunity.

The firing heard last week behind the enemy's position, which caused the supposition that dissensions had broken out in their camp, arose from active drilling and the firing practice of the natives.

Arabi Pasha has been at Tel-el-Kebir since the 25th of August.

The sincerity of the four officers who claim to have deserted from Arabi Pasha is doubted. Their surrender is believed to be a ruse.

A prominent financier estimates that Egypt will lose nearly £70,000,000 by the war. The cotton crop, which is entirely lost, would have been worth £40,000,000. There is little hope of saving any of the sugar crop. If the country is not in a settled condition within two months it will be too late for the sowing of next year's cereals. Several large failures are anticipated shortly.

The Rothschilds have presented the British army in Egypt with twelve tons of tobacco and 5,000 pipes, which the Khedive allowed to enter duty free.

Lieutenant-Commander Goodrich, United States Navy, has arrived en route to join Gen. Wolseley.

AT PORT SAID.

PORT SAID, Sept. 11.—Four transports with troops have arrived.

One hundred English men-of-war and transports used the Suez Canal between Aug. 20 and Sept. 6. The canal company realized from tonnage and passenger dues £96,000.

ON THE CANAL.

KANTARA, Sept. 11.—The English torpedo boat today came in collision with and sank a mail-boat bound from Ismailia. The torpedo boat was much damaged. The passengers were rescued by a launch from H. M. S. Tourmaline.

AT THE FRONT.

KASSASSIN, Sept. 11.—The prisoners report that the object of Saturday's operations was the capture of Kassassin, which it was believed would be weakly defended. The Egyptians lost over 100 killed. The number of their wounded is unknown. There is but little doubt that the first attack came upon us in the nature of a surprise. About 5 o'clock in the morning thirty Bengal Lancers, who were out to set videts, to their astonishment found themselves suddenly in the presence of three squadrons of the enemy's cavalry and a number of infantry advancing in regular attack formation. Col. Pennington dismounted his men and opened a galling fire. The three squadrons of cavalry advanced to surround him, and being hard pressed he mounted his men and charged the nearest body of the enemy with such fury that he killed ten of them. Soon the rest of the regiment, 400 strong, came to Pennington's rescue. They found the picket of Hussars with mounted infantry already posted side by side with the gallant party.—

The British loss in Saturday's engagement was 4 killed and 60 wounded.

The Indian contingent today advanced a mile to the front along the canal.

The Highland Brigade arrived from Ismailia.

It is possible the rapid transfer of the command from Graham to Willis, and from Willis to Wolseley, within a period of a few hours during Saturday's engagement, may have had an injurious effect on the disposition and handling of the English forces.

The British sick and wounded in Ismailia number 240 in hospital ashore and 201 aboard the hospital-ship Carthage.

The impatience of the army to be led forward is so obvious and the skill of Gen. Wolseley so often proved that it is certain some sufficient military reason must exist to account for the delay in making an advance.

The bulk of the English forces has arrived. The camp has the appearance of a tent city three miles long by one-half mile broad.

The army is ready to move, and probably will advance Wednesday morning.

There is no doubt whatever that had we advanced Saturday we could have captured the enemy's position with great ease. Gen. Bullen, who accompanied the cavalry, was actually in consultation with Gen. Drury Lowe upon the expediency of the cavalry pushing forward to Zagazig, when Gen. Wolseley's orders arrived for the forces to return to Kassassin.

AT CAIRO, THE SIXTH.

CAIRO, Sept. 6.—Everything is quiet here. The statue of Ibrahim Pasha, grandfather of the Khedive, was destroyed in accordance with a resolution adopted at a meeting of the Ulemas declaring the erection of statues contrary to religion.

WAR DISPATCHES.

TRIPOLI, Sept. 11.—It is denied that the Arab forces have gone hence to Egypt.

PORTSMOUTH, Sept. 11.—The transport Serapis sailed today for Alexandria with 1,722 officers and men of the First Battalion of Buffs, and the First Battalion of the Dorsetshire regiment.

THE SECOND WAR.

TURKEY'S PROGRAM.

ATHENS, Sept. 11.—It is believed the Turkish Government is purposely preparing for a collision with Greece to divert Turkish public opinion from Egypt.

GREECE

has procured the Turkish and Greek commanders on the Greek frontiers to sign a protocol arranging an armistice. The Porte declined to act upon the proposal, pointing out that an armistice was unnecessary, as there is no war between the two countries.

THE THIRD WAR.

IT IS GETTING SERIOUS.

NAPLES, Sept. 11.—Telegrams from Tunis report great excitement in the Italian colony there in consequence of the sentence passed by a French council of war on an Italian, condemning him to a year's imprisonment for attacking a French soldier.

ROME, Sept. 11.—The conflict of jurisdiction in Tunis between Italy and France is considered an incident of the gravest importance, tending to aggravate the strained relations between the two countries.

THE FOURTH WAR.

THE LAMB STILL REPRESENTED AS KILLING THE BUTCHER.

CATTARO, Sept. 11.—Armed bands of Albanians from Hotti and Gruda attacked the Montenegrins near Podgoritza the 3d, 5th, and 8th inst. Montenegro addressed a protest to the Porte and requested the intervention of the Powers which signed the Treaty of Berlin.

FRANCIS HYNES.

A MURDERER HANGED IN IRELAND.

LIMERICK, Sept. 11.—Francis Hynes was hanged at 8 o'clock this morning, Hynes enduring pinioning and reciting his prayers calmly. Only a slight tremor was perceptible immediately before the bolt was drawn. Death was almost instantaneous. A large crowd outside the jail waited the hoisting of the black flag, many praying for the convict's soul. It is not known whether Hynes made a statement previous to his death, but it is certain that up to Sunday he denied any complicity in the murder. A military guard was held in readiness, and 700 extra police from the Northern counties were drafted to Limerick in view of the possibility of a disturbance. During Sunday prayers for Hynes were offered in many of the Catholic churches of the Counties of Limerick and Clare.

In many towns in the West of Ireland business places were closed today on account of the execution of Hynes.

SKETCH OF THE CONDEMNED.

The first trial by a special jury under the Repression (Ireland) act was remarkable because of the fact that it has resulted in the conviction and execution of a representative of one of the oldest families in the County of Clare, Francis Hynes, who was found guilty of the murder of a herdsman named Doloughty. The condemned, from the Irish point of view, was a mere boy. He and his brothers had been locally famous as cross-country riders, and, before the land agitation began, attended all the meets of hounds and harriers, rode in the "gentlemen's" steeple-chases in various parts of the country, and enjoyed a certain amount of popularity. The father of Hynes, who latterly has been living in England, was at one time a lawyer of the second grade, held the agency of some large estates, and had an extensive practice. It is believed by his friends that he became insane. He resigned appointments of considerable pecuniary value, and engaged himself to a rich widow whom he had known and loved in early life, but was not permitted to wed. While preparations were being made for the wedding, the widow having already transferred some of her property to his keeping, he married a singer of third-rate position, whom he had met in a Dublin concert-hall. He lived expensively for a time, but ultimately separated from his wife and left the country. His family of sons and daughters, throughout this experience, remained at their old home, Toureen, near Ennis. The farm which surrounded it was of considerable extent, and the young men, thrown upon their own resources so unexpectedly, did their utmost to conduct it profitably. Previously their expensive tastes had been liberally provided for out of their father's income, and the farm was not even expected to produce enough to pay the rent, much less to keep up the establishment. The result was that they fell into arrears with the landlord, and in the course of events were evicted. Doloughty was put into possession as herdsman, and, having disregarded all warnings to leave, was at last shot and killed. In the beginning of the troubles the brother of young Hynes was arrested and threatened with prosecution under the White Boy act, but the proceedings came to nothing. The jurors who brought in the verdict against Hynes were promptly accused with having been drunk the night before delivering it, and although they, in open court, denounced the accusation as false, it would be extremely difficult to convince a large proportion of the people of Ireland that they were not first packed and then plied with wine to keep their courage up. The charge of drunkenness being made by E. Dwyer Gray, he was incarcerated for contempt by Justice Lawson, and is still in jail.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE BRITISH.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Samuel Claye, a railway-carriage maker, of Long Eaton, Derbyshire, has failed. Liabilities, £200,000.

The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the grain trade of the past week, says: "Probably no great damage to the wheat has been caused hitherto by the weather. It may be safely assumed, however, that wheat will be discolored. The markets continue to decline, the condition of new wheat being such as to compel quick sales. Prices declined about 3s. New flour was also cheaper. Malting barley was firm. Grinding sorts were cheaper. Oats, beans, and peas were unchanged. Foreign wheats in London were completely demoralized, and only retail sales were made. The market is beginning to get glutted for all positions, granary stocks being very heavy. At ports of discharge the arrivals during the week were very liberal. The cargo trade was rather surfeited with supply. Buyers are awaiting lower rates. Twenty-six fresh wheat cargoes arrived. There were sixteen sales, twenty withdrawn, and twelve remain, including ten red winter. Sales of English wheat the past week, 42,243 quarters at 45s 9d, against 33,389 quarters at 54s 5d the same time last year.

A public meeting will be held in Liverpool to aid the plan for the international protection of female emigration. A branch of the Woman's Emigration Society will be formed.

MINOR IRISH NEWS.

DUBLIN, Sept. 11.—The murderers of the Joyce family will be tried in Dublin.

Earl Spencer thanks the special constables for services during the recent strike of the constabulary. He says he feels confident the citizens will unite in any emergency to protect property and preserve order.

Six of the persons arrested in connection with the murder of Kenny, in Seville place, have been released.

RUSSIA.

MILITARY SUPPLIES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 11.—It is stated that the Government has chartered six transports for the conveyance of stores and military material to Vladinostok.

THE CZAR DRIVES OUT UNATTENDED BY AN ESCORT.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 11.—Today was observed as a feast-day. The Emperor and Empress and children visited the Church Alexander Newsky. They drove through Newsky Prospect in an open carriage without escort, and were received with enthusiasm by crowds. The city tonight is brilliantly illuminated.

DRENTELN.

VIENNA, Sept. 11.—It is announced from St. Petersburg that the Minister of the Interior has asked Gen. Drenteln, Governor of Kief, for an explanation of the anti-Jewish speech made by him at Balta.

CHOLERA.

THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY DEATHS IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS SUNDAY.

MADRID, Sept. 11.—One hundred and three deaths from cholera at Manila Sunday.

Two hundred and thirty-seven deaths were reported in the provinces.

FRANCE.

ITEMS.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—Edward Wembree, the well known musical composer, is dead.

LOUVAIN, France, Sept. 11.—The Beriot Theatre burned today.

GERMANY.

A FAILURE FOR $750,000.

HAMBURG, Sept. 11.—Conrad Warnecke, an old established firm, has failed; liabilities £150,000.

SPAIN.

AN UNFORTUNATE LAND.

MADRID, Sept. 11.—Great damage has been done by storms and floods in South Spain.

AN ARTIST'S HOME.

The House and Belongings of Mr. Alma Tadema.

London Correspondence New York World.

There is scarcely another house in London to compare in any way with Mr. Tadema's for intrinsic artistic beauty. It is essentially an artist's home. Situated at the end of Litchfield Terrace, it overlooks the picturesque and beautiful Regent's Park. "Salve," inscribed in mosaic, is the greeting you receive as you cross the threshold of the pretty garden and pass up to the door amid a long line of blue lobelias and scarlet geraniums. The knocker is an antique, taken from an old Florentine palace, and represents a tragic mask. Once within the entrance hall you find yourself in a palace of wonders crowded with artistic objects, and also, be it marked, with individuality, that charming quality which is as rare as it is delightful. The said hall is painted a delicate cream color, and the tapestries are of soft green plush. The two doors at the end of the hall are elaborately gilded, and contain in panels two magnificent portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Alma Tadema on gold grounds.

In the morning room, which is a noble apartment, beautifully draped with Persian tapestry, is the artist's greatest work, "The Death of the First Born." Here also is a cottage piano ornamented with pretty paintings by Mrs. Tadema. Beyond this chamber is yet another, painted in bluish white and cream color as to the wainscots, and, above, the wall is hung with Spanish leather, very rich and highly gilded. The panels of the doors are painted by Mr. Tadema with Greek subjects, very pretty in design and cheerful in tone.

Beyond is a large conservatory full of exotics surrounding a tank of water, with a classical white marble statue in its centre. In one corner is a staircase leading to the upper floor, where, in curious contrast to the lower, in which doors and doorways abound, there are no doors or doorways at all. The saloons are divided from each other by tapestry hangings, and have a thoroughly Eastern appearance, and here the host on reception evenings greets you with his pleasant and perfectly affable manner.

The beautiful and classical-looking Mrs. Tadema generally stands in the centre saloon to receive her guests. She is a tall, graceful woman, with a perfect Grecian outline of features. Her hair is red, and she usually dresses in the house in a Greek or Roman dress, which makes her look, for the world, like an Empress of the days of the Cæsars. The first room is furnished in the Dutch style. Panels of oak and rosewood surround the vast apartment, which is lighted by a window of latticed glass, having shutters of dark wood guarded by charming metal work on the right hand. The wall is painted quite white, and the ceiling in medieval style. One or two Dutch portraits adorn the walls, and the finest old German blue and white pots and jugs stand here and there, artistically arranged.

A large arch, exquisitly modeled after a design by Mr. Tadema, leads into the grand drawing-room, the entry to which is veiled by a rich Chinese tapestry curtain of the most glaring design. The floor is inlaid parquetry of ebony and maple, and here and there are spread Indian and Persian rugs. The wainscot is covered with a Byzantine pattern, carried up to about five feet, and marvelously brilliant in coloring and elaborate design. The wall above and the ceiling are plain dead gold, laid on leaf by leaf, and producing an astonishingly gorgeous effect. Between the wall and the ceiling is a line of what seems delicate carved ivory, mounted in ebony, a minute replica of the frieze of the Parthenon. The fireplace is screened by a peacock with spread tail. The window is filled with panes of Mexican alabaster instead of glass. In the centre of this sumptuous chamber stands the grand piano made by Broadwood and painted by Alma Tadema. Cedar, ivory, ebony, and silver are lavished upon this extraordinary instrument. Beyond this Aladdin-like chamber is a small room hung with Venetian velvet and full of comfortable chairs and sofas. Ascending three bright brazen steps we now reach the Pompeiian room, or library, for behind the rich draperies are book-shelves, and the finest marble pillars are simply the divisions in a bookcase. Here are lounges covered with rich furs, and the paintings are light, graceful, and thoroughly classical.

Mr. Tadema's studio is picturesque in the extreme, but cheerful and unconventional. All is confusion, but artistically confused. Here are bits of armor, huge vases full of palms and exotics, unfinished paintings, gorgeous Indian embroideries, and vases from all parts of the world in porcelain and glass, in silver and gold. The sleeping apartments are neat and comfortable, but perfect in taste and not too elaborate. Mr. Tadema, who is most courteous and kindly, welcomes you genially and in a pleasant manner, and escorts you himself, chatting all the time, over his palace—for palace it is—unostentatiously. A visit to Townshend House is not likely to be forgotten.

Buying a Bible with a Rattlesnake.

New York Evening Post.

The pulpit of the little church at Hamilton, N. J., needed a Bible. The worshipers were all poor, and they did not feel justified in going to the expense so long as the old Book could be made to answer the purpose. At the Friday night meeting Mrs. Boromann Kisner announced that the need for a new Bible was imperative, and she meant to start out in search of the means to purchase it, trusting that the Lord would find a way. The next morning she set out, and had gone but a short distance from her house when she espied a rattlesnake basking in the sun. Returning to the house she procured a hoe, with which she soon dispatched the snake, and, securing its rattles as a trophy, she sold them to the Postmaster of the village for $4.50. With the money she bought a new Bible and presented it to the church.

Killed,

by Wing's Remedy, all corns, bunions, warts without pain. Druggist, 92 Lake street.

NEW YORK.

Preparations for the Reception of the Brave Arctic Explorers.

They Are Expected on the Steamer Parthia Wednesday Morning.

A Cleverly Planned and Successful Burglary at West Brighton, Staten Island.

Delegates to the Republican State Convention to Be Elected This Evening.

A Monument to Morgan, the Man Who Revealed the Secrets of Freemasonry.

THE ARCTIC EXPLORERS.

PREPARATIONS FOR THEIR RECEPTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—The preparations for the reception of Chief-Engineer Melville and the seamen Ninderman and Noross, survivors of the Jeannette Arctic expedition, have been substantially completed. The steamer Parthia is due at this port Wednesday morning, and Mr. George W. Choate has placed his steam-yacht Ocean Gem at the disposal of the citizens' and naval committees of reception to convey them down the bay to meet the returning heroes. The Citizens' Committee consists of Judge Charles P. Daly, Rufus Hatch, John Roach, the Hon. Freeman J. Fithian, George W. Quintard, Col. William C. Church, Mayor Seth Low of Brooklyn, Commodore Upshur, commandant at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, Thomas Rowland, and Police-Commissioner Stephen B. French. The Naval Committee consists of Chief-Engineer Louis J. Allen, Passed-Assistant-Engineer J. P. Kelley, J. J. Barry, and Rhoades. The steam-tug Catalpa, from the navy-yard, will go down to meet the Parthia, carrying Lieut. Jacques, United States Navy, who will represent Commodore Upshur in welcoming the survivors, and will also deliver to Chief-Engineer Melville and Lieut. Berdy, of

THE BURNED ARCTIC EXPLORING STEAMER RODGERS,

who is also on board the Parthia, whatever letters or instruction may have been forwarded to them from the Secretary of the Navy. If the Parthia arrives Wednesday, as expected, the citizens' committee of Philadelphia will come to this city in the afternoon or evening to invite Melville and his comrades to accept the hospitalities of the Philadelphians. A committee of ex-chief engineers of the navy residing in that city will also invite Melville to a mess-room dinner with them. The New York committees will take their guests to the Hoffman House, where rooms have been engaged for them. On Thursday a public reception will be extended to them at the Governor's room in the city-hall under the joint management of the citizens', naval, and Aldermanic committees, and on the evening of the same day they will dine at Delmonico's. About 250 guests will be invited to the banquet, at which Judge Daly, President of the American Geographical Society, will preside. On Friday probably Melville will leave for Philadelphia. The first toast at the banquet will be, "The honored dead and missing," and will be drunk in silence. After that will follow "The health of Melville and his returning comrades," and then the usual array of toasts proposed on such occasions, beginning with "The President of the United States." Officers of the navy who may attend and the Naval Committee will wear full dress, with epaulets and belt, at the reception and dinner.

BOLD BURGLARS.

A BIG HAUL ON STATEN ISLAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—A cleverly-planned burglary, by which the perpetrators secured a booty of nearly $14,000, was executed at West Brighton, Staten Island, yesterday afternoon. The victims were Edward and Owen McGorley, two of several brothers who are the principal stockholders of the Staten Island dyeing and printing establishment. Edward McGorley was the principal loser. The house in which the burglary was perpetrated belongs to a sister of the McGorleys, named Mrs. Lewis McHugh. This lady and Edward McGorley were in Philadelphia. The other brother left the house with some lady friends during the afternoon to visit a charitable institution near Middletown. Returning about 6 o'clock, they met three men walking leisurely along the road, one of whom carried a satchel. They looked like suspicious characters, but nothing was thought of the occurrence until the house was reached. A man servant named Bryan Morton, who had been left in charge, was not to be found, but soon afterward he came home, carrying a piece of rope and wrench. He said

A SMART-LOOKING CHAP

had walked into the yard, and, addressing him by name, said that Mr. McGorley's wagon had broken down about a mile and a half up the road, and a rope and wrench were needed to fix it. Bryan had gone away for this purpose. It was found that a safe containing valuables in the house had been opened and the entire contents carried off. The booty consisted of $10,000 in Richmond County bonds worth dollar for dollar, three $1,000 bonds of the Buffalo, New York & Erie Railway Company, one gold stem-winding watch valued at $150, and $65 in $5 bills and $20 in gold coins. The Richmond County bonds were all registered. It is not known whether the railroad bonds were registered or not.

POLITICS.

THE REPUBLICANS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—The New York delegates to the Republican Convention to be held in Saratoga on the 20th inst. will be elected at the primaries to be held by the Assembly district associations tomorrow evening. The whole number of delegates to the State Convention to be elected from the city is seventy-nine. Of these delegates, sixty-four certainly, and sixty-seven probably, may be depended upon to vote for the probable Administration candidate, Secretary Folger. If, however, any other candidate is presented at the convention who is supposed to be still nearer the heart of the Executive than the Secretary of the Treasury, these delegates could probably be transferred en masse to the favored candidate. The leaders who control fourteen of the Assembly district associations draw pay from the City Government, and all of these, with the exception of Police-Justice Patterson, may be depended upon to act in accordance with the wishes of President Arthur, who led

THE CITY MACHINE

when most of them received their appointments. The districts which may be counted sure for Cornell are the Third, led by Emigration Commissioner Taintor, the Sixth and Tenth, two of four delegates from the Twenty-first District, making twelve in all. There is a remote possibility that some other delegate, moved by gratitude for some political favor, may be found on the side of the Governor, but any such exhibition of independence is improbable and would be new to the machine of this city.

The policy of instructing delegates will not be usually followed this year, except on the part of associations favoring Gov. Cornell. The Sixth District has already passed resolutions virtually committing the delegates when elected to the constant support of the Governor. It is said that

THE REASON WHY INSTRUCTIONS ARE NOT GIVEN

for any one candidate is to prevent embarrassment if it should be desired at the last moment to withdraw Secretary Folger and give some other candidate the Administration support. The city leaders are generally confident the convention will be controlled by the Administration party. A few of the more earnest Stalwarts talk of Clarence Steward, Roscoe Conkling, and U. S. Grant as Republican candidates for Governor, but those are the ones who prize a factional above a party advantage, and they will doubtless be overruled by the more sensible majority. At the meeting of the Twenty-first District Association tonight, two candidates for Saratoga delegates were secured for Cornell and two unpronounced. The Thirteenth District Association at its meeting named Administration candidates for delegates.

WILLIAM MORGAN.

THE MAN WHO REVEALED THE SECRETS OF MASONRY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—In Batavia (N. Y.) next Wednesday and Thursday will be held the fourteenth annual convention of the National Christian Association. During the sessions of the convention a monument to the memory of William Morgan will be unveiled. Morgan was the man who is said to have divulged the secrets of Masonry. The monument is nearly forty feet high, and bears a statue of Morgan seven feet six inches in hight. Subscriptions to the monument fund were secured throughout the country. One of the inscriptions on the monument is this: "Sacred to the memory of William Morgan, a native of Virginia, a Captain in the war of 1812, a respectable citizen of Batavia, and a martyr to writing, printing, and speaking the truth. He was abducted from near this spot in the year 1826 by Freemasons, and murdered for revealing the secrets of their order." The monument will be unveiled on Wednesday. The exercises will be a hymn composed for the occasion, prayer by President J. Blanchard, of the National Christian Association, presentation address on behalf of the Monument Committee by the Rev. David McFall, of Boston, an address by Prof. C. A. Blanchard, of Wheaton College, Illinois, after which the monument will be unveiled and a brief retrospective address by Judge Moss Taggart, of Batavia, who was personally acquainted with Morgan. Other survivors of the Morgan times will also make short addresses.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION

ON THE HUDSON RIVER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—There is considerable excitement among Hudson River steamboat people over a new line that has recently been placed on the river by a secret order known as the Sons of Columbia. One steamer is already running, although it has met with considerable opposition. Passengers are carried from New York to Yonkers for five cents, and to Poughkeepsie for 10 cents, while freight rates are proportionately low. Return fares are the same. Music is furnished into the bargain. Within ten days boats will be running to and from Albany, the fare between this city and that point to be 10 cents each way. Freight will be reduced to $1 a ton. The present fare by boat is $1.75 and by rail $3.10. If these experiments this fall prove successful, the projectors will, as soon as navigation closes, organize two more such systems, one a line of steamboats to ply on the Mississippi River from New Orleans to its head of navigation, the other from Buffalo to the upper lakes. The rates of fare and freights to be charged upon them will be but a percentage upon the present charges.

ITEMS.

IMMIGRATION.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—The steamship Elbe, from Bremen, landed 1,220 immigrants at Castle Garden Saturday. The Edam, from Amsterdam, landed 286. The total number of immigrants received at Castle Garden for the week ending Sept. 9, was 9,403.

ACCIDENT TO A PRIMA DONNA.

Miss Clara Louise Kellogg was so unfortunate as to slip on the curbstone at Eighteenth street and Broadway on Friday afternoon. The injury, which was at first supposed to be serious, will not be likely to confine her to her hotel for more than a few days.

FRANCISCO GALLIO,

of St. Louis, arrested here on a charge of swindling, has been remanded awaiting a requisition from the Governor.

GAMBLING AND POOL-SELLING.

Judge Armstrong charged the Queens County grand jury strongly against gambling and pool-selling at Hunter's Point, and told them they would have to consider charges of willful and corrupt conduct against officials for their neglect of duty.

THE RIFLEMEN.

The National Rifle Association will present a suitable trophy to the winning team in the international match.

A FOUR YEARS' SPREE.

Mrs. Charles S. Carter sues a Brooklyn saloonkeeper for $25,000 damages for causing her husband to become an habitual drunkard. The latter received $17,000 for injuries received in the Ashtabula disaster, and has been on a spree four years.

INTO LONG-CLOSED COREA.

An Occasion of High Ceremony with the Chief Magistrate of Chosan.

Private Letter Communicated to New York Sun.

ABOARD THE UNITED STATES STEAMER MONOCACY, OFF COREA, July 20.—I write this in a vessel anchored on the coast of a country which for 4,000 years has taken all foreigners for deadly enemies, to be excluded as a threatening plague. Look in your atlas, and you will find Corea outlined as a large peninsula projecting from the northeast coast of Asia, between the Yellow Sea and Japan Sea; but you will see only the shape of the country, with an interior unmarked by any information as to the teeming population. We may now expect, however, that the treaty made by the King of Corea with the United States, through Commodore Shufeldt, will open the long-closed gates of Corean cities, hitherto put slightly ajar for the Japanese only. [This was written just before the assassination of the King and Queen of Corea, together with some Japanese officials, by natives belonging to the anti-foreign party.]

We left Nagasaki on June 22, and since then have poked just a little into the practically impenetrable land. The first port which we made was Sazaref, on the eastern coast. We found a fine, large bay, surrounded on all sides by high islands and the mainland, and, away up in a corner, the fifteen-yard mouth of a river. There were rather tall, well-formed natives, rather darker than American mulattoes and much dirtier, living thereabouts. They wore homespun costumes of a fabric like the commonest sack-cloth, consisting of baggy trousers and short jackets, all tied together, the idea of buttons never having occurred to the wearers. Their hair was either bunched in a topknot or hanging in a plait behind. A few had hats of horse-hair, with crowns up small and high, and wore them over close skull-caps made of the same material. The caps seemed to be distinctive of prosperity, and their possessors often had long gowns, cut like civilized night-shirts, except that they were slit up as high as the arms in the front, back, and sides. These had the appearance of a swallow-tail coat multiplied by four. Even the men wearing these extra garments were the worst of beggars, taking everything they could get, and having nothing to give in return.

A party from our steamer went ashore, and were met at once by a growling crowd of natives. They allowed us to land, but would not let us enter their houses nor go ten feet from our boat. They made gestures to inform us that we were not wanted, and that they would hurt us if we did not quit. They kept their women carefully out of sight, old as well as young, and we saw only a few children. We had brought tobacco, cigars, combs, knives, scissors, and soap from the ship, with a view to trading, but they had nothing to offer in exchange. They scrambled furiously for these things, however, and thrust their hands into our pockets. They even plucked lighted cigars from our mouths. I tried to get for my stock in trade a horse-hair hat and an umbrella of silk paper with bamboo ribs. A native with a hat always carries such an umbrella to religiously protect it from the rain. No man had two hats or umbrellas, however, and, as no one would part with his only one, I could not secure any. We made several different landings in our desire to go into a house or a little way into the interior, but at each point were opposed by natives. It is said that a large town lies fifteen miles inland. The meagreness of outside knowledge is shown by the fact that we found the coast surveys made by the Russians in 1854 and the French in 1855 certainly wrong.

Our departure from Sazaref was for Chosan, on the southeast coast. The land which we saw along the way looked green and pleasant, though treeless. What was inland? The fact that we could not explore it made us curious. Each bay, no matter how small, had its village, betokening a crowded population. It looked as though the inhabitants of these places were fishermen; and yet the run of fish is not plenty, except in the winter, when the people from the interior flock to the coast to lay in a supply of food. They fish with small, odd-shaped seines of grass. Chosan is the name of the district as well as the city, and there are several towns skirting the harbor, in one corner of which we found a Japanese military station with a gunboat anchored near by. Some of us went to the walls of Chosan, but could not get inside. The best we could do was to pass through the adjoining village, which was more than the residents usually permit to foreigners. The mud and bamboo houses were thatched with straw. An oven protruded from each, and a hole in the wall let out the smoke. A glimpse of an interior showed us a mud floor covered with straw matting. The filthy streets were only ten feet wide.

Although we could not go into Chosan, the Chief Magistrate of Chosan could come to us. He was accompanied aboard the Monocacy by a number of men who probably were officials, though they didn't look it. He wore a flowing robe of the nightshirt pattern, but made of different colors, and the material was muslin. He had a girdle, too, and the four tails flew around below it like so many sections of rainbow astray. He wore a hat with a cap underneath, and on top of the hat was a stork of carved ivory. He waved a huge fan, and by his side was a pipe bearer. He said that lately, since the signing of the Shufeldt treaty, he had received instructions from "the head of the nation," as he expressed it, to visit any United States vessel that might enter the harbor, and to extend all the hospitalities in his power. That was why he brought fifty chickens, a big bottle of wine, and some tea fruit, all of which he presented to us. We showed him the working of our guns and small arms, drilled the guard, and when he departed fired a salute of nine guns. The Chief Magistrate's errand was to invite us to visit him on the morrow, which was July 1. Six officers of the Monocacy went to the Japanese Consul's office, and there joined the commander of a Japanese man-of-war. A messenger from the Chief Magistrate soon came with orders to conduct us through the district to Torai, the Capital. Gaily caparisoned ponies were provided for us to ride. One of these beasts was a trickster, with a keen sense of the fun of throwing off his rider. He was a biter, a kicker, a walker on his hind legs, a very devil. The Coreans laughed at his antics, and the man on his back came off with a bounce. After this, as a preliminary, we started off in single file, according to native usage. My pony was not the smallest, and yet my feet were down pretty near his own. For three miles the route lay near the water, through two villages, and then turned inland. The streets of the villages were crowded with staring people as we passed through, but not a woman was among them. Two soldiers preceded us by 100 yards, shouting in a loud, harsh voice at brief intervals an order for all women to get out of sight. They not only obeyed, but we saw that all the windows of the houses were hastily closed. Those who were in the fields fell on the ground and covered their faces, so that we saw only their heels and clothes. The guards feared that we might be molested. They compelled the people to clear a wide passage for us, and prevented them from closing in behind us. The soldiers carried no weapons, however, and were simply distinguished by felt hats with feathers on the crowns. Their garments were like those of civilians. After leaving the sea we traveled through cultivated valleys amid wheat, rice, lettuce, and other growths. Lean oxen were drawing wooden plows. The farmers stopped work to gaze at us. At the end of ten or twelve miles we came to a long stone bridge, with an immense multitude gathered near. We heard horns blown as a signal for all women to hide. Martial music of a discordant kind was played as we crossed the bridge and entered the city through a gate in the wall.

Thus we entered Torai, the Capital of Chosan. We were at once halted, and carefully arranged in line, according to rank. Then we rode through several streets and under two stone arches to the Chief Magistrate's palace. We dismounted, brushed the dust off our uniforms, and were ushered into what had been a Buddhist temple, but was then occupied by the chief civic official. It was opened on all sides, and the Chief Magistrate stood within, with a group of lesser dignitaries. We shook hands with the latter and bowed low to the former. Two or three hundred soldiers were formed in lines, as though to prevent us from going far aside. We were shown to large arm-chairs with red arms and blankets thrown over the backs. The Chief Magistrate sat in one well removed from us, while his attendants stood by him. Three interpreters sat midway between the two groups. Our Captain would speak to the one of these who understood English; he would translate it to a second, and the latter would repeat it to the Magistrate in Corean. The conversation was slow, but that did not matter, as there wasn't much to say. Some Corean wine was passed round. It was vile stuff. Then male servants entered, looking like women through their hair being braided behind. Each bore a table and placed it in front of a visitor. On every table were twelve dishes of food. One contained the livers, gizzards, and hearts of frogs and chickens mixed with rice and some kind of dressing; another, pork and vermicelli; another, sliced cold roasted pig; another, raw chestnuts covered with something like molasses; another, some sweet stuff in bright colors. There was a soup with rose-leaves floating on it; also, various kinds of sweetmeats. Besides this we each had a cup of tea and a bottle of wine. The Magistrate poured out a cup of the wine and sent it to our Captain, who formally drank the host's health. The cup was immediately dropped into a bowl of water and returned to the Magistrate, who took it out, filled it, and drank with accompanying grunts. This ceremony was repeated all down the line, which must have filled him pretty full, for he emptied the cup every time. The rest of the Coreans then attacked their bottles. Five musicians took a position on the porch. Their instruments were the tam-tam, which is a single-headed drum, suspended by a string, a drum with two heads and basket-work cylinder, two reed instruments of bamboo, and a bamboo flute. The noise was dreadful, but happily brief. Upon a signal the servants removed the dishes and brought us tobacco to smoke. Next they served a curry of rice, pork, and chicken. Finally, they put on each table a dish of raw chopped meat, a bowl of gravy, a spoon, a frying pan, and a small furnace of burning charcoal. A servant put a spoonful of the meat and gravy into each pan, with some vegetables, including garlic, and indicated when it was cooked enough to eat. The mixture was palatable. A smoke, a talk, and a shaking of hands closed the interview.

The Cigaret Established and Whiskyrets Recommended for Boys.

Harper's Weekly.

The boys of the present day have little idea of the kindness which fortune has shown them. Their facilities for acquiring useful knowledge are greatly in advance of those of the boys of the last generation. Twenty years ago a boy acquired the art of smoking with the greatest difficulty. He had to take his first lesson with a pipe and strong tobacco, or with a rank and wretched cigar. Withdrawing behind the barn, in order to pursue his task without interruption, he smoked his pipe or his cigar until the inevitable and deathly sickness that follows the unaccustomed use of tobacco in heroic doses overcame him.

The boy of the present day knows nothing of the sufferings of his predecessor. The path of smoking is made plain and easy to him by means of the cheap and gentle cigaret. He takes his first lesson in smoking in the seclusion of his room, and without dreaming of the necessity of a retired locality wherein to stretch himself upon the ground. His first cigaret contains just enough tobacco to slightly affect his system, but not enough to produce nausea. We ought long ago to have made it as easy for a boy to learn to drink as it is to learn to smoke. What is needed is some means of supplying boys with whisky in small quantities and with its fiery and objectionable taste partially concealed. We should have whyskyrets as well as cigarets. With their aid a boy could easily accustom himself to whisky, and make fair progress toward becoming an able and successful drunkard without once experiencing the unpleasant sensations which sometimes so thoroughly disgust the youthful drinker as to induce him to entirely abandon all hope of learning to drink.

After Inkerman.

Temple Bar

There were, however, scenes of revolting cruelty enacted on that arena of massacre which disgraced human nature. A Russian soldier lay writhing with pain from a rifle-ball in his shoulder. He raised his hand in supplication to a French Sergeant, who went to him, and, understanding that he wished to be turned, raised him with the greatest possible care and kindness, and laid him gently down on his other side. The Russian had his firelock loaded, and, trying to take aim at the Frenchman, pulled the trigger. The shot did not take effect, and the Sergeant merely called him a bad name, accentuated by the most forcible and emphatic of French expletives, as he walked on. A Russian wounded officer, lying near, exclaimed in French that, although the brute might be forgiven by the Sergeant, still his own officer should not fail to punish him for his abominable ingratitude, and hold up his conduct to the reprobation of wounded Russians, who were all so kindly treated by the allies. He added that the English officer, lying wounded beside him, was the man who broke his leg with a shot from his revolver when he was himself cutting him down with his sword, and that they had been trying all night to save each other's life by staunching mutually the flow of blood from their wounds. The English officer growled out a corroborative "Oui, oui." The Russian officer then quietly took up a loaded rifle left on the ground close to him and blew out the Russian soldier's brains.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Allen's Brain Food is the most reliable tonic for the brain and generative organs. It positively cures nervous debility, nervous headache, loss of memory, and all seminal and sexual weakness. Sold by all druggists; $1 a bottle; six for $5.

Electro-Silicon is absolutely free from all chemicals; polishes silverware with less labor than any other article.

All ye weak and dyspeptics drink Arend's Kumyss and throw physic to the dogs.

FALL WRAPS!

AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF

SEASONABLE

Medium-Weight Garments

FOR AUTUMN WEAR,

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West End Dry Goods House

Madison and Peoria-sts.

In addition to the above, we place on sale

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Another large lot of our famous

PRINCESS PELISSE

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$13.75, $15.00, and $17.00.

The balance of our stock of

WORSTED, FLANNEL, AND SILK

SUITS

At still greater reductions to close.

Do not be in a hurry to buy WINTER CLOAKS. You will save more than 10 or 20 per cent by waiting until the styles of the West End Dry Goods House are opened.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

Invite Inspection of

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Costumes

AND

Cloaks

For Fall and Winter,

Just Received.

Elegant Novelties

Of our own importation.

Also, Choice Selections

Cloth Wraps,

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Full and Medium Length.

Ulsters,

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Paletots,

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Lowest Prices

To Finest Garments Imported

Chas. Gossage & Co.

Office of Chicago Tyre and Spring Works.

CHICAGO, 11th Sept., 1882.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

The burning of our Spring Works this date will delay the delivery of orders for three weeks, during which we ask your indulgence.

Our Tyre Mill is intact, and there will be no delay in shipments from this department.

We shall be in full operation with increased and improved facilities in time named, and solicit your further orders.

F. M. ATKINSON, Prest.

TO RENT.

Second Floor Front Office in Tribune Building.

WM. C. DOW,

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LOCAL POLITICS.

The Night Before the Battle in the Third Congressional District.

The Davis Forces Quiet but Vigilant and the "Field" Active and Enthusiastic.

Rousing Meetings in the Interest of Messrs. Swett, Mason, and Morse.

John Lyle King Puts In Some Heavy Strokes in Behalf of Leonard Swett,

And Turns Himself Loose on the Modern Machine Methods of Electing Congressmen.

The Several Candidates Still Talking in the First—Seventh Senatorial—Democratic Dilemas.

Third Congressional District—Today's Tussle and Tomorrow's Battle.

The first round in the Davis-Morse-Swett-Mason fight will be fought out at the primaries today, and the result is pretty apt to determine and prefigure that of the second and last round in tomorrow's convention. The "field" seemed unusually and unmistakably confident yesterday and last evening, while some of the supporters of Col. Davis for some reason or other looked glum and made wry faces in private, as though they contemplated swallowing a dose of rather disagreeable medicine. A Davis transparency at the corner of Madison and Ada streets went unlit last evening, and was accepted by some of the superstitiously inclined as an evil omen on the night before the battle. Seventeen Davis men tried to hold a meeting on Ada street, and made a blank and miserable failure of it. The Swett forces rallied in sufficient number to pack Union Park Hall, and generated enough enthusiasm to run a steam-engine. The Morse men held a business meeting at Owsley's Hall, but before it was over had enough of a crowd to organize a roaring mass-meeting and run it in the most enthusiastic style. Neither side, however, neglected the more serious work of arranging all the big and little details for today's real work, and the opening of the primaries this afternoon will witness the inauguration of as stubborn a political contest as was ever fought out in this neck of woods.

However the other wards may go—and both Davis and Morse claim the heavy end of the Twelfth, and Mason is serenely confident of holding the Thirteenth and Fourteenth—the Eleventh will evidently be

THE REAL BATTLEGROUND.

The very fact that the Davis men will bend every energy to secure its fourteen delegates is reasonably good evidence of a lack of faith in their ability to do what they claim in the Twelfth. Even conceding them the Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth, they will still need all of the Twelfth to nominate. Any loss they may suffer in the Twelfth they hope to make up by swinging the Eleventh. The Swett men fully realize that the Eleventh is the key to the situation, and mean to hold it if they can. If any "queer" tactics are resorted to—and there are reasons to fear that the "axle-greaser's" peculiar and well-known methods will again be brought into play—they propose to circumvent them and see that the Eleventh Ward does its own voting for once and enjoys the comparative rarity of a fair primary. If there is to be any "thumping," or any nose-bleeding, or any reduction of adipose cheek to the consistency of jelly, the victims will not be all on one side. In fact this has come to be so generally understood that as a result the "queer" work may be abandoned and the whole thing go off quietly and peaceably as a summer's day. Still if there is to be

A SANGUINARY SIDE

to the contest everybody who has watched the course of events for the last few weeks and seen how the primaries have been set up has no hesitation about locating it in the Eleventh Ward, or, to be more specific, at the polling-place, corner of Madison and Ada streets.

The assumption that the Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth will be solid for Davis is one which nine out of every ten politicians in town set down as a reasonable certainty from the very start. Others argued against it, but as a rule failed to convince anybody that they knew what they were talking about. The action of a certain committee no later than Saturday night apparently clinched the supposed combination between two of these wards and made further speculation useless. The heavens may fall, and it may rain larks, but any one who understands the supposed deal would probably experience less surprise at the occurrence of such a phenomenon than he would at that same deal going to pieces. Col. Davis knows enough to watch the bases as well as the home-plate, and is too old a politician not to guard against accidents. But at least one candidate has not neglected the lower wards, and revolutions do sometimes occur. In case anything of that sort should happen in the course of today's scramble, Col. Davis will not be alone in experiencing a surprise. There are some things which it is never exactly safe to bet on, and the wise man doesn't bet, but waits and sees.

THE PRIMARIES

will be held this afternoon from 4 to 7. For the information of the Republican voters of the district THE TRIBUNE republishes the list of judges and polling-places, which are as follows:

Eighth Ward—Polling-place, 140 West Harrison street. P. J. Meaney, John A. Bell, William G. Hermann, judges. Seven delegates.

Ninth Ward—Polling-place, 142 and 144 West Madison street. J. M. Getman, Thomas Eckhardt, James Surplus, judges. Nine delegates.

Tenth Ward—Polling-place, 258 West Lake street. E. R. Watson, James Conroyd, Steve Revere, judges. Six delegates.

Eleventh Ward—Polling-place, Madison and Ada streets. Smith Storer, W. Scott Kauffman, R. S. Tuthill, judges. Fourteen delegates.

Twelfth Ward—First Precinct—Polling-place, 666 West Madison street. Robert E. Jenkins, O. Walker, H. F. H. Werner, judges. Two delegates.

Second Precinct—Polling-place, corner Winchester avenue and Madison street. W. H. Woodbury, D. L. Hough, H. L. Pinney, judges. Three delegates.

Third Precinct—Polling-place, corner of Hoyne avenue and Madison street. Max Polachek, N. R. Wakefield, R. P. Williams, judges. Three delegates.

Fourth Precinct—Polling-place, 1011 West Madison street. Alexander White, T. S. Albright, B. F. Knowles, judges. Three delegates.

Fifth Precinct—Polling-place, drug store corner of California avenue and West Madison street. B. Van Buren, J. D. Everett, George W. Spofford, judges. One delegate.

Sixth Precinct—Polling-place, No. 435 South Western avenue. E. L. Wright, Eli Montgomery, W. S. Elliott, judges. Two delegates.

Seventh Precinct—Polling-place, No. 399 Ogden avenue. H. F. Mahler, W. H. Nickerson, W. S. Hull, judges. Two delegates.

Eighth Precinct—Polling-place, No. 211 Hoyne avenue. A. M. Searles, Alex. Barnett, S. W. Edwards, judges. Two delegates.

Ninth Precinct—Polling-place, No. 660 West Van Buren street. Deming H. Preston, E. A. Sherburne, Lewis Clark, judges. Three delegates.

Thirteenth Ward—Polling-place, Case & Martin's bakery, corner Wood and Walnut streets. E. F. Comstock, James E. Drone, George W. Smith, judges. Eleven delegates.

Fourteenth Ward—Polling-place, 206 North Centre avenue. Fred Albrecht, Frank N. Draffen, Philip Knopf, judges. Seventeen delegates.

THE CONVENTION

will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock in Union Park Hall, 517 West Madison street. As stated yesterday, admission to the hall will be by ticket. Each of the four candidates is to have 100 tickets for distribution among his friends, and to the candidates outsiders will therefore apply for admission. Delegates will receive their tickets through the Chairmen of their delegations, on application by the Chairmen, and on the presentation of credentials at the box office at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning. Where there are contesting delegations they will be treated in the same way. At least Chris Mamer says so, and Chris is Chairman of the Congressional Committee and ought to know.

A ROUSING SWETT MEETING.

A large and enthusiastic gathering of the friends of Leonard Swett was held last evening in Union Park Hall, No. 517 West Madison street. Mr. W. O. Carpenter called the meeting to order. Mr. Marshall Carter was called upon to preside and Mr. J. H. Coyne was elected Secretary.

Mr. J. L. Campbell was the first speaker called upon. The Third Congressional District, he said, needed an excitable man in Congress. He had understood that a great deal of money was being spent by the Davis faction, but the head of a certain Congressional Committee, named Hubbell, had recently been badly left because he had assessed the female and male clerks and all Government employés 2 per cent of their salaries, and Davis was a member of that same committee. There was no real reason for sending Davis back to Congress. He hadn't towered above his fellows sufficiently for that. Davis could not be educated in statesmanship. They didn't have to educate Blaine, Clay, Garfield, and others in Congress, but they were kept there because they towered sufficiently above their fellows in their time. The Third District didn't need a man who was only reported to be a good worker on a committee. They wanted a man who could advocate their interests on the floor of the House; that was what they needed. Life was too short for this district to educate a man in statesmanship. They needed a Representative who could stand up in the House and be the peer of any man, and one of whom the district could be proud. This district had been

CARLIED SO LONG BY BULLDOZING,

that it was getting obnoxious to the voters, and the people would not submit to be trampled upon longer. The people had the right to select their own Representatives. He hoped that fairness would prevail at the primaries, and that there would be no repeating gangs brought into the Eleventh, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Wards from the Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth. He could support such a man as Leonard Swett, who was the equal of any man, and who would be listened to by even his opponents when he stepped upon the forum. They forgot that they had a grand, growing, wonderful city; they were too intent on money-making to give the matter of a Congressional representation their attention. They should take a lesson from Jay Hubbell's district and not return Davis. They needed a man of influence in Congress, and such a man Swett, Morse, or Mason would prove. They didn't need a committeeman to represent them. They should look to the primaries and see that they were not overrun by the mysterious railroads which the other side were constructing. The speaker then reviewed the history of the four-to three committee, which had practically disfranchised the Twelfth Ward. They intended to bulldoze, he said, from the Central Committee to the convention, and he wanted his hearers to protect the polls in solid phalanxes. If Mr. Swett was nominated they would be proud to support him.

Mr. R. S. Tuthill stated that he had received a dispatch from Mr. Swett informing him that it would be impossible for him to be present at the meeting, but he had invited a stanch, true, and honest man, and a man of eloquence,

JOHN LYLE KING,

who, thus introduced, spoke as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: Taffy is a bad article for a sick man, and a man who is good at making apologies, or even at attempts to do so, is good for nothing else; but I am sorry to tell you that I am compelled to make an apology for myself tonight. I am sick. I had intended to speak, and until 3 or 4 o'clock this afternoon I felt in pretty good trim, and I thought I was pretty well up to concert pitch; but I have been sick for a week. Saturday night I attempted to make a speech when I was sick, and I didn't absolutely make a failure, I hope, but the consequence was I didn't do myself justice, and was sick all the next day. I have got a sick headache tonight and have a dizzy sensation and lightness in the head, and any gentleman who is unfortunate enough to be acquainted with so unpleasant a visitation may perhaps realize my situation now. I am not going to take hold of the particular strings I want to harp on tonight. I don't propose to touch upon them, because I cannot handle the instrument and make it vibrate to my will. I didn't want to come here, because I sometimes have a weakness of being led away against my inclination, and it was so on Saturday night. I am a good deal as Job said of the war-horse: I am

APT TO SNORT

when I hear the sound of battle from afar. [Cheers and laughter.]

I do not feel that I can do myself, much less the subject under consideration tonight, and this audience, any justice, and I hope that you will excuse me from attempting to make a speech. I will say to you that there is no occasion that would have afforded me more gratification than to have made a speech upon the matters you are all considering tonight, and if you will allow me to say one or two words and then leave the floor I will think you are the best constituency in the city, and I will move here and try to run for Congress myself hereafter. [Cheers and laughter.]

I would indorse the remarks of Mr. Campbell as they were made by him, and those remarks I most cordially concur in. I have myself been treading the edge of a Congressional candidacy on the other side of the river, but we had got the cards over there stocked, and the pins set up, and I have had a good deal of amusement by going around with my friends who think they are sure to be nominated—Mr. Dore and Mr. Coy—and I told them that the thing is dead set against them, and precisely by the sort of means by which I am afraid the result is fixed in this district. I have had occasion in some addresses I have made to the public over there to touch upon some questions that would be equally interesting and important to you, because they have a bearing upon the canvass that is now going on over here as well as there. As I have said on several occasions when I stood upon the rule of politeness which requires you to except present company and not scold your own people in their own district—I always refer to you over here as a set of gentlemen that are very much excited, eager, and perhaps to some extent angry and bitter in this contest; but the question that you are agitating, it seems to me, is this: who shall be judges of the primary election, and not what the results are going to be, or who is going to be voted for, because that is determined by the judges. It is not any important question of policy or politics involved. Our friends on this side of the river seem to be torn up over the question as to who shall be judges of the primaries in the wards. Now, you see I am getting on the verge of a speech [laughter]; but I cannot follow that thing up as I would like to, and so with your permission I will revert to another matter.

There are brought forward two persons, I might say, whom it would honor you to select as your Representatives in Congress. Col. Davis I never saw that I know of. I don't know him personally, and I am not familar with

HIS RECORD IN CONGRESS, IF HE HAS ONE.

[Laughter.] I don't know whether he has or has not. Mr. Morse, I am told, is a gentleman of a great deal of ability and respectability. But the other two candidates who have been named I personally know, and I do claim that I know as well as any gentleman here tonight the peculiar fitness of either of those gentlemen for that position. Of course, with the older man, with the larger man, the man of whom you can say at sight that some if not all the gods have set their seals upon him to give the world assurance of a man—that is Leonard Swett. [Loud cheering.] I know personally, and those gentlemen who are familiar with him in his profession know, that he has every qualification to make an ordinary statesman of at least, according to the standard which has prevailed for the last twenty-five years, and I think we have a great many citizens in every district in the city who can come up to that ordinary standard, but that Leonard Swett preëminently overtops it, and of all the men in Illinois is among the best fitted to be sent to Congress. [Cheers.] I myself, perhaps, have a more exalted opinion of the merits or the value of the peculiar powers which he possesses than a good many others. It has often been said on behalf of the people of mediocrity who have been sent to Congress by the little fellows who run politics, and want to keep things down to their own calibre, they pretend it is no matter whether the man can make a speech, or is endowed with that physical and mental energy combined that constitute a conspicuous man. The mental and the moral organization together constitute the man, and they are generally proportionally combined. The Almighty, as the artificer of human nature, had a very just idea of proportion, and whenever the mental machinery was of a superior order, the power of action was correspondingly superior, and anybody who pretends to know anything about the great leaders of thought in the world, particularly in the sphere of statesmanship and legislation, knows that those leaders of the world's thought in the Parliament or the Congress—in the Parliament of England, from which we take our own Congress, and in that Congress, too—have been men who had the ability to express their views as well as to conceive them—

HAVE HAD LARGE, BROAD, AND COMPREHENSIVE VIEWS

and ability correspondingly to express them in a convincing, persuasive, and decisive manner. Up to about 1850 perhaps the Congress of the United States was considered the goal of ambition to the loftiest intellects we had in the country, and my earliest recollections of political life were of times when it was thought the highest honor a man could attain from our citizens was to be sent to Congress. It was an honor then sought for by the best men we had, and the people, too, with a corresponding appreciation of the condition sought out the best men to send there, and the consequence was that we had such men as Clay, John Quincy Adams, Webster, Benton, and Silas Wright, and scores of men that I cannot recall now; but everybody that knows the history of our country is aware that the statesmanship of thirty years ago was of a character conspicuously superior to anything we have now. What is the reason of this difference? Nobody pretends that the constituencies or the mass of the people at large have deteriorated. On the contrary, we know that with the progress of sciences and of intelligence and education the mass of the people have advanced and improved, and the material from which our statesmen are to be recruited is larger and more abundant than ever before. But, while this is so, the standard of qualifications and claims for statesmanship has been continually lowered, until it has got so now, as I have said in other places, that it is quite as respectable for a man to stay out of Congress as it is to go into it. [Loud cheers.] And it is truer now than ever that the pride of station is the post of honor. What is the reason of this? It is because the machinery of our politics has got into the hands of small men, and your small men must have material that they can work and handle at their will. A small man may work with a willow when he cannot even shake or move the oak [cheers] with the machinery which we have to bring out our candidates. What is the class of men for the last twenty years that have been brought before the public for office and position? You take the men that have been nominated—and I am not referring now only to the State, but to the country generally, except in regard to the South, which I will speak of in a moment. I am speaking more of our Northern Representatives, both State and National—and what is the reason for this, I ask again? Simply because you have allowed your duties and privileges as electors to be

WIELDED IN THE HANDS OF YOUR SMALLER MEN.

You conceded them gradually, and the concession has grown into a permanent usurpation, and you go to the polls and vote the tickets that are prepared for you, and if we attempt to do at the regular election what is attempted and done at the primary election, we are indicted, convicted, and sent to the penitentiary for it. [Cheers.] What is the significance of our primary and of the legal election, relatively considered? It is your primaries that virtually determine the regular election. The regular election is a legal form, but it is nothing but a ratification of the primaries practically. You have no choice left except to vote your ticket, or abstain from voting, or vote the Democratic ticket. As I say, the people who make your politics for you want men of their own calibre, and they must have them, because officeholding and office-seeking are a business with them. The committeemen appoint the judges, who are really the electorate of the ward or precinct, and they must have a candidate who is most like themselves in the scale of ability and qualification. Birds of a feather flock together, and what is the reason of this? Simply because they expect to be paid back when their Congressman is elected, and when he gets to Washington he is not expected to devote himself to the great questions of State and policy, or to questions of finance, of commerce, transportation, public improvements, and the manifold questions which come up around us in our daily business. They don't care so much about questions of this sort as about matters pertaining to the distribution of patronage—such as whether Smith gets a post-office, and Jones shall run an elevator in the Custom-House, or Brown shall rub the lamps of a light-house. [Cheers.] The distribution of patronage constitutes mainly the statesmanship with this class of men, and must be first attended to, and the important questions of home and foreign policy may take care of themselves, and with questions of this kind most of his time is taken up and worried. When statesmanship deteriorates down to this state of things, as it is now, in point of fact, to a great extent, you must not expect our Representatives are going to do much else. Why, they have not got much time to do anything else?

I think it is time to change all this, but I think the first essential thing to do it is to send men there who have conceptions above the spoils of place and office. If statesmanship be the study of the principles and the science of government and the affairs of life it is worth the thought and attention of anybody. Surely, gentlemen, we ought to appreciate that fact, for we are the ones who are affected. The failure in Congress affects the constituency more than the member himself. It matters very little to the man who gets to Congress whether he makes a striking figure there or not; the value of the Representative depends upon the service that he can perform for his constituency and the country, and if he had ability to be valuable, and performs the right service to the men that sent him there, he honors them as well as they honor him; he returns to them in some measure the credit that they reflected on themselves by electing him. A constituency always derives just as much from the Representative they send as the Representative does from the constituency. [Cheers.] As an instance of this I remember that Chicago was long notable on account of Long John Wentworth. The phrase,

"LONG JOHN, OF CHICAGO,"

sounded from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and he gave more reputation to Chicago than Chicago gave to him.

I said something about the South a moment ago. They have always understood this thing a great deal better than we do. Why, ever since the War the old custom of the South of selecting the very best and most prominent men is still kept up. Most of them were cleaned out by the War, but what few are left are selected to fill the seats in Congress; and what man who has a historical recollection does not know that from the beginning up to the time of the War the South always impressed its ideas, its policy, and its supremacy upon the Congress of the United States. [Cheers.] The one main reason for it was the habit—settled habit, which was never departed from, from Virginia to Louisiana—of selecting the very ablest men for their representation in Congress. Everybody knows that the Democratic party of the South was the Democratic party of the country that kept and maintained its ascendency in Congress through the ability of the men they sent there. They concentrated the best ability and purest patriotism they had into the public service; and, to a much larger extent than now, we did the same thing. Consequently, we had such men as John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts, Silas Wright of New York, Clay of Kentucky, Grundy of Tennessee, Cass, Webster, and scores of others to whom we even yet pay homage. Why we haven't such men now in Congress so plentifully, and while the people have grown greater in wealth of qualifications from which to select Congressmen, yet we have left the business of politics to become a trade in the hands of those who can handle them to their special benefit.

Now, whenever that system is broken up you will see a different state of things. The newspapers are clamoring every year about our primaries, because so many of our respectable men refuse to go to them. Why should they go? In some primaries, at least, voting is attended with almost insuperable difficulties. The wagon-loads of bummers that come to vote have the preference, because the migratory gentlemen from other wards cannot stay long, but have to hurry up and go elsewhere and vote, and when respectable men come up time enough is taken to delay or challenge them, and the time for holding open the polls is too limited to admit of anything like a full vote.

In conclusion, I wish to say that Mr. Swett has got all the qualities that would help to raise a higher standard of statesmanship and legislation. [Cheers.] I said in my own district, and I will say it here, and I meant it, that Leonard Swett on the floor of Congress would at once

STEP FORWARD TO THE FRONT, THE PEER OF ANY MAN.

There isn't a man who, on the most complicated questions—those from international law down to the smallest questions of domestic or local interest—with which he would not be readily and completely able to grasp and handle, and with his power of logic and eloquence impress himself forcibly upon the action of the House. [Loud cheers.] I have a sort of Presbyterian belief in foreordination, and when I see a man who is able to sway those around him I think there is a sort of providential design that he should be accepted and recognized as a leader. [Loud cheers.] Does not his endowment with powers to lead and influence others around him commend him as a representative of a policy or interest which you wish to have favored and enforced?

You have also Mr. Mason as a candidate for nomination, who has not the age and experience, nor do I think the ability, of Mr. Swett; yet a man of ability and promise in his profession which make him well worthy the honor of a nomination, and in case of his election he never would occasion you a regret or disappointment. [Much applause.] Of Mr. Morse I know nothing personally only that he is reputed to be a man both of the best ability and respectibility. [Cheers.]

A voice—What about Davis?

Mr. King—Well, I am not talking about Davis now; Davis has had his time, so far as I know. I believe he has had two terms, and has had time to make a record, if he could make one.

A voice—What about the River and Harbor bill?

Mr. King—That was one of the strings I wanted to touch tonight, but I cannot touch it now. One of the newspapers does that most pithily in speaking of President Arthur's veto of the River and Harbor bill: "Arthur says to Congress, 'Thou shalt not steal,' and Congress says to Arthur, 'You be damned. We propose to continue the business at the same old stand.'" [Laughter.] Mr. Aldrich's excuse for that bill is substantially that it contained a Calumet-harbor appropriation, but I can't go into that subject now. If you retire Mr. Davis from Congress his axle-grease business will enable him to glide smoothly and greasily in the future, just as when we, in our district, retire Mr. Aldrich, his linseed oil will smooth and lubricate his path of life. [Laughter and cheers.]

MR. W. J. POPE

being loudly called for said that he was not present to speak, but that he felt very warmly toward Mr. Swett because of his eminent ability. All the other candidates acknowledged that he was "the noblest Roman of them all." He had had a long line of antecedent ability to adapt him to fill the honorable place of a Congressman of the United States. They would battle today not for Mr. Swett, but for a principle. The man who would defeat their candidate, if he could, was small in stature, small in principle, and small in morals—the dictator of the Eighth Ward—who would try to rob them of their rights of franchise if he could. He wanted them to be at the polls and work today to win and to not let themselves be robbed of their rights.

Col. Ellithorpe said he was in accord with the nomination of Mr. Swett, because he was the greatest representative they had in the district, and a representative of the great Northwest. He was the peer of Mr. Lincoln in forensic ability, and if they nominated him he would be named as the great Representative of Chicago. He would be the peer of a Cass and a Thad Stevens. This city had had no real Representative since John Wentworth was in Congress. Mr. Davis was a kind-hearted, good man, but he had not found any great thing that he had done.

EX-JUDGE S. M. BOOTH

said that it had been boldly charged that there would be an attempt made to carry the Eleventh Ward by fraud. He hoped that the charge was not true. He proposed to stay at the polls from its opening to the close, to see whether there was fraud intended or committed. If the results were brought about by fraud he would not abide by them. He spoke for himself alone, and would commit no one else. If a man was to be elected to Congress by fraud, he preferred to see it done in the Democratic party. But he would not tolerate it in the Republican party. He did not know whether the Davis faction meant to defraud, but there was prima-facie evidence upon its face to that effect. Why was so little time to vote given to the Eleventh Ward if no fraud was intended? It seemed to him that it was the duty of the Republican voters of the Eleventh Ward to see that no such fraud was carried out. He warned those who would carry out a fraud to see to it that it was one thing to sell and another thing to deliver, and that they might not find their action ratified at the polls. He hoped that no fraud would be attempted, and hoped there was no intention to commit fraud, but that there would be an honest primary election.

MR. R. S. TUTHILL

urged his hearers to act the part of men and not the part of slaves and cowards. They had right upon their side, and they should win today. They had a fight for rights and principles, and they had to act their part. He wanted them to decide then to give a part of today to their city and their country. Today was the important day to strike for their rights in this district. He wanted every man to be at the polls and do his duty. If they did that the result would be all right. They should get every Republican they could to vote for the delegation which would favor a man who would be a credit to any district in the United States. He felt confident of carrying the ward and of the nomination of Leonard Swett. It was in the air. It was written.

Mr. Tuthill's remarks, as usual, elicited warm applause, and especially the closing portion. At the conclusion of his speech the meeting quietly adjourned.

A MASON TURNOUT.

There was a meeting last evening in Benz's Hall of the Republican voters of the Thirteenth Ward who are anxious that Mr. William E. Mason should go to Congress. The meeting was a decided success. More than 200 voters were present, and the enthusiasm which they exhibited toward Mr. Mason, who addressed them at considerable length, must certainly have been very encouraging to that gentleman. The interest in the meeting was increased by the fact that a printed circular reflecting on the character of Mr. Mason and signed "A Republican" had been distributed throughout the ward Sunday night. Mr. Mason had in return issued a responsive circular, in which he denounced the author of the first as a liar, coward, and sneak, and asserting that no man dared sign or subscribe to any of the statements contained in the first circular. Then came circular No. 3, signed by Frank J. Smith, who acknowledged the authorship of the first circular and reiterated some of its charges. Others he retracted. The general tone of Smith's circular was to the effect that Mr. Mason was using dishonorable means to secure the nomination, and would, if elected, labor in the interests of corporations, etc. In Mr. Mason's speech last night, Smith was very roughly handled, while the speaker's defense of himself proved very satisfactory.

On motion of Mr. Henry Decker, the meeting declared unanimously that Mr. Mason should select the names of delegates in the ward for whom he desired the Republicans to vote at today's primaries. The names of volunteers to work at the polls were then received by the Secretary, upwards of a hundred being handed in. Mr. Decker was selected to take charge of the delegate ticket business, and Mr. Brady was chosen by the meeting to run the carriages hired for today's service by Mr. Mason.

MORSE'S MASSES.

A meeting of the friends of Mr. M. S. Morse was held last evening in Owsley's Hall, corner of Madison and Robey streets. The meeting was large and enthusiastic.

After the election of Mr. W. E. Dunning as Chairman, volunteers were called for to act today as ticket-peddlers, challengers, etc., at the primaries. Several gentlemen offered their services, and an additional list was read and approved by the meeting.

Judge Blanchard was the first speaker. He delivered himself in favor of Mr. Morse and a fair count. There should be no tampering with the ballot-box, and it behooved the friends of fair play to see that no fraudulent votes were cast. The principle they were contending for was dear to every Republican, for a free and untrammeled ballot lay at the very foundation of our liberties.

Col. Whitney pitched into Col. Davis for his vote in favor of the River and Harbor bill, characterizing the bill as one of the most monstrous steals that was ever gotten through Congress. The speaker wanted fair play at the polls, and if they had it Davis would be snowed under. He hoped the friends of Mr. Morse would demand it and see that they got it. If they were beaten fairly that would be the end of it, and the successful candidate would get their support. But there must be no chicanery; all must be open and above board.

Other speeches in the same vein were made by Messrs. D. C. Jones, F. W. Forch Jr., John Schmetz, G. W. Spofford, and others, after which the meeting adjourned.

TENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

The Republican Club of the Tenth Ward held a meeting last evening at 258 West Lake street, its purpose being the nomination of delegates to the Congressional and Senatorial Conventions. The President, A. B. Farren, occupied the chair. A motion was carried to nominate six delegates to the Congressional Convention. The following gentlemen were nominated: W. J. Miller, J. H. Burse, J. D. Klein, James Conroy, John Crawer, and H. Deahl. A motion was carried that the chair be authorized to appoint a committee of three to select delegates to the Senatorial Convention, giving the committee power to act. The following gentlemen were appointed: J. H. Burse, W. J. Miller, and James Conroy. A resolution was offered in commendation of the work of Mr. George E. White in the State Senate in the past, and promising the support of the club to secure his nomination. On motion the meeting adjourned to meet again on Thursday evening to elect officers of the club.

Democratic Slate-Making.

The Democrats are in hard luck over their county slates. No sooner is one perfected than something happens to smash it. "Billy" Seipp still protests that he will not and cannot be a candidate for Treasurer. McGarigle insists that without Seipp to head the ticket he will be of no earthly good as a candidate for Sheriff. Sam Chase declares that the County Clerkship isn't good enough for him, and that nothing but the Shrievalty is. Barney Weber, who was set down on one of the slates as the most likely man for County Clerk, says he isn't a candidate for anything, and only wants to be let alone. A good many people take Mr. Seipp at his word, and there is a story to the effect that he agreed with the "old man"—his parent, in other words—when the latter went to Europe, not to be a candidate unless the "old man" cabled him his permission. The word hasn't come, and it is said by those who think they know that "Billy" will never get it. The latest scheme, and one which is just now causing much wear and tear of Democratic brain tissue, is to run Rudolph Brand, present City Treasurer, for County Treasurer. True, Mr. Brand holds one office, but the Democrats have even got so far as to imagine he could be elected, in which case he is to resign the City Treasurership and the Council is to appoint Tom Brenan as Acting City Treasurer. The emoluments of the office for four months, and the prestige he would gain, are relied upon to give Tom a walkaway for the nomination for City Treasurer in the Democratic convention next spring, and at the same time to interest him in the Brand movement this fall. McGarigle may not be so anxious to run for Sheriff on the ticket with Brand, but Cullerton and Hildreth, who are his chief grooms, will insist on his running anyway. Dunphy and Ryan don't train with the City-Hall crowd, who have set out to "down" them because of their identification with the A. O. H. and the alleged disposition of that organization to control things. McGarigle's most formidable opponent is James Healey, the packer, although the "machine" is for McGarigle, and the "machine" has a way of winning nowadays which inspires the Democratic masses with a deal of respect for it and its engineers. The struggle will be a bitter one, however, and the Republicans are likely to go into the battle against an enemy hopelessly torn up.

First Congressional District.

The First Congressional District Republican Committee will meet this afternoon to decide upon the date for holding the convention, and to name the primary judges and fix the polling places. The "field" is apparently in no hurry about things, whether Mr. Aldrich is or not, and the chances are that the convention will not be held much before Oct. 1, and perhaps even later than that. The nightly performances of the "Big Four" are far too interesting to ring down the curtain on them for some time.

THE CANDIDATES' TALKING-MATCH.

The colored Republicans of the Second Ward met last night at No. 139 Fourth avenue. The meeting was well attended. Mr. Samuel Wright was elected Chairman. After stating that the object of the meeting was to listen to the candidates for Congressional and legislative honors, he introduced Mr. Irus Coy, who proceeded to say, "We are told by some Republicans that we must lay aside the bloody shirt. If they mean by this what the Democratic party means—that every time you speak with praise of our loyal soldiers you are waving the bloody shirt—then I will not lay it aside. I believe that as long as there are empty sleeves and soldiers' widows it is a shame for any man to speak disparagingly of the heroes who went forth to battle for their country. I believe that the time has not come to wrap up treason in the bloody shirt and bury them both out of sight. If you want a man to represent you in Congress who will keep silent on these questions you must send another beside me." Mr. Coy then referred to the need of internal improvements, and urged the voters to use great care in their selection of candidates.

Mr. J. E. Jones, a young colored man, said he was opposed to Mr. Aldrich. Some time ago he went down to Washington on business with Mr. Aldrich. He was not after an office, but after he had been in the city for two months, Mr. Aldrich said he did not know him, and wanted a letter of introduction. He did not intend to vote for a man who did not know him.

Mr. William Taylor, a candidate for Clerk of the County Court, and Mr. S. W. King, candidate for County Commissioner, next spoke. They both said they came unprepared to speak, but if elected would see that the colored people got their rights.

John C. Dore was next introduced. He spoke of the needs and greatness of the city, he explained the necessity for the canal and other internal improvements, and urged upon the colored people the necessity of their becoming property-holders.

William Baker, a candidate for the Legislature, gave as reasons why he should be elected that he was 60 years old, and had resided in this city for forty-two years, and it was due to him that he could cast his vote for Senator before he died.

Mr. Robert Mitchell, another candidate for the House, stated that he wanted to be elected that he might labor for the granting to the colored people of their full rights. He said a colored man could not take his wife into a restaurant without being informed that colored people were not allowed therein. His ambition was to see this evil remedied, and, in the State wherein Abraham Lincoln lies buried, have colored men accorded equal rights with the white man. He then indorsed Mr. Dore very heartily for Congress. Gen. O. L. Mann made a few remarks, and the meeting adjourned.

Seventh Senatorial.

The Seventh Senatorial District Republican Convention will meet this morning at 10 o'clock in the County Commissioners' room in the new Court-House. Senator Campbell and Representative Collins will reach for a renomination and probably get it without any difficulty. There will probably be a struggle over the nomination for second Representative, however, between George C. Struckman and Commissioner Senne, the outcome of which is somewhat mixed.

LORD QUEENSBERRY.

A Somewhat Remarkable Scotch Nobleman.

New York Times.

The audience which assembles at such meetings as those of Mr. Tug Wilson and his antagonist are probably more familiar with the name of Lord Queensberry than that of any other nobleman, but it is not merely in connection with prize-ring rules that Lord Queensberry—now 38 years old—is remarkable. He is conspicuous as having lost his seat as a Scotch representative Peer on account of his lack of orthodoxy. At the last election of Scotch Peers his avowal that he was not a Christian, and the discussion which followed, were entirely without precedent in the gallery of Holyrood House. This avowal undoubtedly lost him his seat, but the late Duke of Roxburghe and the late Lords Caithness and Kintore voted for him. In the course of the proceedings:

"The Lord Clerk Register, interrupting the noble lord, said he would venture to point out that it was scarcely competent or desirable to discuss the motives of those who might vote one way or another.

"The Marquis of Queensberry—I will just finish what I was going to say. It is most important, and I think it is, perhaps, the last chance I shall have of making the statement before my peers. That any human creature, be he Peer or peasant, man or woman, pauper or millionaire, should be visited with pains and penalties because of his or her speculative opinion on a subject whereon but few even among professed Christians are agreed, is a bitter satire on your vaunted liberty. My Lords, it is the spirit that lighted the martyr fires of Smithfield, and that led to the stake gallant and noble souls such as Bruno. It is noble company you are placing me in, my Lords, and I shall thank you for it. This spirit, had it the powers which, thanks to the great Inscrutable, it has no longer with such force, would have visited upon me more tangible proofs of the honor with which my outspoken, fearless declarations of my sympathy with this orthodox Christianity have been received."

Last month Lord Queensberry was elected President and Prof. Pasteur and Ernest Renan Vice-Presidents of the British Secular Union for the ensuing year. In returning thanks for his election, the Marquis said "that Mr. Gladstone could make him an English peer and thus enable him to take his seat again in the House of Lords. He wrote both to him and to Lord Granville on the subject, asking if they had noticed the way in which he had been treated, but from the ambiguous reply he received from Mr. Gladstone and the tenor of Lord Granville's letter, he was led to understand that nothing would be done until he went down at the head of processions, with yards of petitions, to get his coat torn off his back like Mr. Bradlaugh, for Mr. Gladstone had told him that the matter had not been pressed upon his notice. Some years ago he sent a pamphlet of his to one of the Bishops—he believed it was the Archbishop of Canterbury—but he received no reply. On that pamphlet he wrote, 'From one who hopes some day to be found foremost in the van fighting to the death against all ignorance and superstition,' and signed his name, 'Queensberry.'" Lord Queensberry's mother joined the Church of Rome, and his brother is a zealous Roman Catholic priest. When Talbot, the Irish detective, who had sometimes got clews by overhearing what was whispered at the confessional, was murdered, Lady Queensberry sent a donation to the wife of his assasin. Her son, the Marquis, immediately forwarded four-fold to the widow of Talbot. The eccentric Lady F. Dixie, who has been writing to condole with Mr. E. D. Gray, in his incarceration, is Lord Queensberry's sister. Her grandfather, Sir W. Clayton, was accused of showing the white feather at Waterloo, but whether in Zululand or on her native heath, Lady Florence has never lacked courage. In fact, the whole family is conspicuously courageous. Her brother, Lord Francis Douglas, was killed in an Alpine excursion. He, too, was credited with erraticisms; in fact, it is an erratic family, and one deviating most strikingly from the monotonous track of ordinary "high-life" existence.

How They Bathe in France.

San Francisco Bulletin Letter.

In all French houses the bath-rooms are unknown. Such a luxury can only be obtained at a bathing establishment. An ordinary warm bath costs from 30 cents to $1, according to whether you furnish towels, soap, etc., or not. In first-class localities these places are faultlessly clean, the attendance perfect, and the appointments all that could be desired. There are no knobs on the doors. Once in the bath-room the attendant turns the key, and there you are. A bell-cord is conveniently placed within reach of the tub, and an attendant always answers most promptly any call. When you are ready, having previously ordered it, you have but to ring and hot linen wrapper is brought, and enveloping yourself therein you can stretch out on the lounge and dry off at your leisure.

One arrangement which I think might be advantageously introduced into our country is the luxury of being able to have a bath brought to your own room at home. You leave the order at one of these establishments, and at the appointed hour a man appears with a large, bright, copper tub, and, asking the temperature you wish—35 to 40 degrees centigrade is a comfortable warmth—throws in a thermometer and proceeds to fill with alternate pailsful of hot and cold water till the tub is full. His wagon is only a large copper receptacle with places for hot and cold water. At the hour you designate he returns and takes it away. For all this you pay from 50 to 60 cents.

Mental depression, weakness of the muscular system, general ill-health, benefited by using Brown's Iron Bitters.

A STORM.

The Atlantic Coast Visited by a Tremendous Gale of Wind.

President Arthur Weatherbound at Bar Harbor, but Enjoying Himself.

Volunteer Crews Watching the New Jersey Coast for Wrecked Vessels.

Crops and Other Property in the South Damaged by Wind and Water.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12—1 a.m.—Indications: For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, fair weather, northwesterly winds, stationary preceded in the eastern by rising barometer, and stationary temperature.

For the Lower Lake region, fair weather, northerly winds, rising followed by stationary barometer, and stationary or lower temperature.

For the Upper Lake region, fair weather, northerly veering to easterly or south winds, lower barometer, and stationary or higher temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, fair weather, southerly winds, lower barometer, and stationary or higher temperature.

The Savannah River will continue to rise, and probably reach the danger-line at Augusta.

Cautionary signals continue at Oswego, Sec. 6, and at Rochester.

The Chief Signal Officer furnishes the following:

The barometer is highest in the Upper Lake region. The cyclone continued in its Northeasterly course, and is now central near Atlantic City. Severe gales are experienced from New York to Wilmington. The temperature has fallen 4 to 8 degrees in the Middle Atlantic States, and elsewhere remained nearly stationary.

Cloudy weather, with rain, prevails in New England and the Middle Atlantic States. Elsewhere east of the Mississippi and in the West Gulf States fair weather prevails. Northeasterly winds prevail in New England and westerly winds in the South Atlantic States. Elsewhere east of the Mississippi the winds are northerly. The following special temperatures were reported at 7 a. m. yesterday: Eastport 52, Quebec 50, Mount Washington 40, Montreal, Duluth, and St. Louis 54, Cleveland 62, Alpena 51, Denver 59, San Francisco 58.

Indications are that the cyclone will continue its northeasterly course, causing severe northeasterly gales and heavy rain in New England and strong northwesterly gales on the New Jersey and North Carolina coasts today. Fair weather will prevail in the Lake region, Ohio, Tennessee, and the Gulf and South Atlantic States today, and probably tomorrow.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at all the stations named:

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		Rn	Weather.
Albany	61	58	N.	Fresh	.18	Lt rain
Alpena	66	52	N.	Light	0	Clear.
Bismarck	78	68	E.	Light	0	Clear.
Buffalo	64	57	N.	Fresh	0	Fair.
Cairo	75	67	...	Calm	0	Clear.
Chattanooga	74	..				
Concho, Tex.	84	66	S.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Cheyenne	80	58	S.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Chicago	68	66	N.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Cincinnati	70	65	N.	Light	0	Clear.
Cleveland	66	61	N.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Davenport	70	62	E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Deadwood	..	50	S.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Denison, Tex.	83	74	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Denver	84	72	W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Des Moines	73	64	S.	Fresh	0	Fair.
Detroit	69	56	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Dodge City	76	79	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Dubuque	70	..				
Duluth	57	61	N.E.	Brisk	.01	Cl'dy.
Erie	65	61	N.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Escanaba	69	58	N.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Champaign, Ill.	68	60	N.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Ft. Assiniboine	81	..				
Fort Buford	84	68	E.	Light	0	Clear.
Fort Custer	86	77	N.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Fort Garry	63	56	E.	Fresh	0	Th'ng.
Ft. Smith	88	73	S.	Light	0	Clear.
Galveston	82	79	S.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Grand Haven	59	56	E.	Light	0	Clear.
Huron, Dak.	77	67	S.E.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Indianapolis	72	60	...	Calm	0	Clear.
Keokuk	72	61	E.	Light	0	Clear.
Las Animas	91	..				
La Crosse	60	63	S.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Leavenworth	80	69	S.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Louisville	74	63	E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Little Rock	80	71	...	Calm	0	Clear.
Marquette	61	51	N.W.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Memphis	77	69	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Milwaukee	66	50	N.	Light	0	Clear.
Mackinaw	67	60	N.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Moorhead	73	62	S.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Nashville	78	68	W.	Light	0	Clear.
North Platte	88	69	...	Calm	0	Clear.
Omaha	78	69	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Oswego	65	61	N.E.	Brisk	0	Fair.
Pittsburg	64	59	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Port Huron	65	6	N.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Rochester	63	60	N.E.	Brisk	0	Fair.
San Antonio	87	68	N.	Light	0	Clear.
Sandusky	67	66	N.E.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Springfield, Mo.	78	68	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Shreveport	86	76	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Springfield, Ill.	72	62	E.	Light	0	Clear.
St. Louis	73	66	N.E.	Light	0	Clear.
St. Paul	71	62	S.E.	Fresh		
St. Vincent	60	54	N.	Light	0	Fair.
Stocktox, Ten.	81	65	S.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Toledo	69	50	N.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Vicksburg	84	68	W.	Light	0	Clear.
Yankton	79	..				
Washakie	83	63	W.	Light	0	Clear.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	30.029	63.8	66	N. E.	13	0	Fair.
10:18 a. m.	30.053	66.5	65	N. E.	16	0	Fair.
2:18 p. m.	30.019	67.9	59	N. E.	10	0	Clear.
6:18 p. m.	30.022	65.2	63	N. E.	8	0	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.042	66.0	68	N. E.	8	0	Clear.

Maximum temperature, 64.3.
Minimum temperature, 62.9.
Mean daily barometer, 30.027.
Mean daily thermometer, 65.9.
Mean daily humidity, 64.3.

Jetty Work at the South Pass of the Mississippi Injured by the Late Gale.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 11.—An examination made of the jetty works at the South Pass of the Mississippi River just after the gale shows that the concrete top of the east jetty was torn off, its railroad track swept away, and the concrete tower on the east jetty blown down. Pieces of the concrete are torn out as though done by artillery. There is a general top damage to the concrete in length of from 100 feet to three feet, but it can be remedied by Monday. The coping course for considerable and various lengths is entirely swept away. The inside row of piles and brush stood the storm well, probably because the concrete received the first and heavy blows for the entire lengths of the concrete. It is more or less damaged in its coping. Capt. R. H. Gilford, pilot, took careful soundings, and found nowhere less than twenty-seven feet of water, which shows that the jetty channel has not been injuriously affected by the storm. None of the buildings at the pass were injured though all were washed through by the waves. Fifty per cent of the rice crop on the lower coast is washed away and lost.

In the South.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Sept. 11.—Reports are received of much damage to cotton and corn by the storm Saturday night and Sunday. Fences were blown down and forest trees prostrated.

Tuskagee, Ala., estimates the damage to crops in the surrounding country at $50,000.

At Talbotton, Ga., the storm was the worst experienced since 1856. Great damage was done to crops and timber.

MACON, Ga., Sept. 11.—The storm yesterday and last night was very general throughout Georgia. Considerable damage was done to crops, and several railroad bridges were destroyed. The Savannah River rose seventeen feet in a few hours. Much damage was also done by the storm Saturday night.

At Lynchburg, Va.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Sept. 11.—Rains yesterday and last night caused a great rise in the James River and tributary streams, overflowing the low-lands and destroying property. Five hundred feet of trestle used in extending the dam across the river at this place was washed away, carrying five men with it, who, after riding six miles, managed to swim ashore. The Richmond & Allegheny Railroad bridge across the Tye River was washed away. Other damage was done along the line of railroads.

Vessels Wrecked by the Recent Storm in Southern Waters.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 11.—The French steamer Claperon arrived at quarantine at 8 tonight, bringing the officers and crew of the stranded American ship Orient. She is lying sixty miles off, and the Captain has gone with a tug to try and save her. The Claperon reports having passed four vessels in the same vicinity bottom up, including the bark Bridgewater. Ran alongside the latter, but found her crew had either escaped or drowned. The latter sailed for Boston from Port Eads on the 5th instant, with black-walnut logs and staves. News of much greater damage to shipping is looked for.

The President Weather-Bound at Bar Harbor, Me.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 11.—President Arthur held a reception today on board the steamer Dispatch. A fog delayed the naval review until noon. The President, being advised by telegraph of the coming storm, remains here until tomorrow. A dancing party was given today on the Tennessee, and a musical entertainment on shore in the evening.

At Long Branch, N. J.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 11.—A heavy storm has prevailed along the New Jersey coast since last night, and in the early evening the gale was blowing directly on shore. The coast is being watched by volunteer crews where the life-saving stations remain closed.

At Newport, R. I.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 11.—A severe northeast storm prevails. The steamer Old Colony left for Fall River to take the passengers and baggage of the steamer Bristol, which stove a paddle-box. Her hawser was parted by the gale, sending her with great force against the dock.

At Atlantic City, N. J.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 11.—A cyclone struck this neighborhood this morning, uprooting trees and demolishing fences. The house of William Mounce was blown from its foundation. Considerable damage was done.

HOUSEHOLD DECORATION.

An Interesting Book by a Lady Artist.

New York Correspondence Philadelphia Press.

Mrs. T. W. Dewing, who as Miss Maria R. Oakey wrote a little book on "Beauty in Dress" a year or so ago, is out with a companion volume on "Beauty in the Household," which the Messrs. Harper publish. Mrs. Dewing is one of the most successful of our lady artists, and, notwithstanding the fact that she is devoted to her art, she is an exceptionally thorough housekeeper. As a decorative artist Mrs. Dewing is particularly successful, and some of the handsomest bits of furniture in Cottier & Co.'s establishment have been decorated by her hand. A few years ago she went abroad and studied with Conture.

"Why should not a kitchen be a pretty and attractive place?" asked Mrs. Dewing. I can give give no reason why it should not. "We remember," she writes, "at Villiers le Bel, in the villa of the famous painter, Conture, how the kitchen opened out of the hall on the right, while on the opposit side opened the salon. The doors of both usually stood open, but it was into the kitchen that we most frequently looked. This was as a kitchen should be. The bright copper pots and pans stood over the picturesque, open fire-place; a large iron hook, suspended in the middle, held the pot or kettle in use; the tile floor, the handsome cat before the fire, the large, sunny window that opened on the garden; Francoise, the bonne, in her provincial cap, apron, and sabots—all went to make the picture." To be sure, that was France, but there is no reason, because this is America, that the kitchens should be in dark, back cellars, damp, or ill ventilated. Our kitchens do not boast tile floors or open fire-places, but a well-kept range with a glowing fire is not an ugly thing to look at. With most ranges there is a projection over the top "on which bright pots and pans may be ornamentally arranged. On the window-sill there may be a few green plants in pretty, red flower-pots. The common earthen flower-pot is a very picturesque object." There is good sense in this: "The floor of a kitchen may be painted red, which is vastly prettier than oilcloth, and tidier in appearance than the plain wooden floor with its inevitable stains, however cleanly scrubbed." The kitchen walls should be of white, or of a light, bright color; and here it seems to Mrs. Dewing and to your correspondent "the fashion of having plates or 'plaques' fastened as ornaments on the wall (a fashion that we have always considered inappropriate in the parlor, dining-room, or hall, where they should be in cabinets or on a sideboard) becomes wholly reasonable and pretty." There should be no curtains in the kitchen windows; shutters or blinds are all the screen that is necessary. When the kitchen door is of ground glass Mrs. Dewing suggests that the artist of the family paint a fruit or game piece on its pleasant surface.

Another room that is apt to be neglected in the household decoration is the bath-room. It is usually "a dark place where one has facilities for using water and soap only as a means of cleanliness, not as a pleasure." The bath-room should be light and pretty. Mrs. Dewing wonders why our wealthy citizens, in building their houses, do not make their bath-rooms luxurious places. She suggests a room with a window facing the sun, with growing plants on its ample sill, a broad fireplace with logs burning there in winter, and a mirror above it; the floor of tiles, the bath of marble. On the walls it would be "wholly appropriate to set bas-reliefs." Soft mats are requisit for stepping on. Mrs. Dewing even goes so far as to suggest Japanese wall decorations to retain the eye during the bathing hour. I wonder whether Mrs. Dewing has ever seen Mr. Dion Boucicault's bath-room? It is one of the show-rooms of his apartment, and is fitted up with all the luxury of an Oriental bath. Plants grow in the sunlit window and appropriate pictures hang on the walls. The floor is made of blue and white tiles and the porcelain tub is beautifully tiled on the outside. Mr. Boucicault's bathing robe is made of Russian toweling and is worn like the toga of a Roman Senator. It is so comfortable a gown that the veteran dramatist wears it until after he has had his breakfast and will receive an early guest wrapped in its soft folds.

Mrs. Dewing does not believe in the English idea of a dark dining-room. She thinks that a light and cheerful dining-room is much more inviting. Odd pieces of various colored china she prefers to a complete set of dishes. She suggests among other dining novelties setting each course with a different color. For example, no color breaks the whiteness of the cloth. A wreath of white lilies surrounds the circular mirror-tray that occupies the centre of the table. On the mirror lie a lily and bud. The wine and water glasses are all white; the china is white. The chief ornament of the table is in cut-glass pitchers filled with water. Having eaten the oysters, the white soup-turreen, containing a white soup, is placed upon the table. The soup is removed. Our wine-glasses are filled with red wine. A basket of red roses is placed where the lilies were. The white glass water-filled pitchers are replaced by decanters filled with red wine. We eat our pink salmon served on red Kaga ware, from Red Kaga plates. With our next course vase-shaped, yellow champagne glasses replace our claret glasses. Our dishes and plates are yellow, a vase of yellow tulips replaces the basket of red roses. Our vegetables are dressed with yellow sauce or fried yellow. Our roast is yellow-brown. The salad course is green, and we have green plates and glasses, and a wreath of ivy in place of the tulips, and vases of ferns at the corners of the table. For dessert we take off the white cloth, and have fruits, and ices, and flowers of many colors, and china and finger bowls of every shade.

A Device That Held Good.

Letter to Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Over opposit the Village of Ellijay, Ga., is a rich piece of ground known all over Georgia as "the forked field," because of the following incident: Many years ago it was part of the estate of a wealthy citizen, who, when well on in years, was stricken with a disease which a council of physicians pronounced incurable. As he lay at death's door a lawyer was summoned to draw up his will. His numerous sons and daughters formed a sorrowful group around his bed. The lawyer wrote down his bequests—this farm to John, that to Susan, the other to Peter, and so on until he had provided for all his children. Then his watch and other personal effects were disposed of, the voice of the dying man becoming weaker and less audible every moment. "You have forgotten one thing, Mr. Alexander," said the attorney in appropriately solemn and sympathetic tones. "What is it?" slowly whispered the old man. "You have not said what you wish done with the forked field," said the attorney. A light gleamed in the dying man's eyes. "Oh! yes," said he slowly; and then, with new strength in his voice, exclaimed, "That I'll keep for myself," after which he turned over on his side and sank into a refreshing sleep. In a few weeks he was a well man, and for many years thereafter the forked field was cultivated under his supervision.

BULLS AND BEARS.

A Broker Explains His Position in Standing in the Gap.

Two More Shorts Take an Appeal to the Courts on the July Deal.

A Wild Break in October Pork and September Corn—Some Heavy Trading.

The Brokers' Positions as Explained by One of the Guild.

Some of the brokers connected with the July wheat deal are complaining that their position has been slightly misrepresented by the newspapers. A party who may be considered a representative broker said yesterday that he had one case where he was acting as agent for a "short" at $1.24 and as broker for another as "long" at $1.35. The long party settled with him, but the party for whom he was short expressly refused to consent to a settlement. He (the broker) had, therefore, received the money for settlement in the one case, and had declined to pay out the money for settlement in the other case, and he considered that it was his duty to himself to do so. Acting under orders from his principal not to settle, he had decided to hold the money until the matter was arranged by the courts, if not reached peaceably previous to a solution by a legal tribunal. He said that he would be in a very awkward fix if he should disregard the order of his principal and settle at $1.35 with the longs and the court should fix the figure at about $1.20. It would make him stand a loss of about 15 cents a bushel, which he was not prepared to do on a commission of one-quarter of a cent for transacting the business. He didn't doubt that all the other cases which had been referred to in the papers had nothing more behind them than that. He didn't think there was anybody on 'Change, and he certainly hadn't heard of any one who would be

GUILTY OF HOLDING MONEY

for himself after having received it from somebody else in settlement of a deal. He said that the same man—a broker—might be principal for twenty or thirty different parties as customers, and it was not likely that they would at any time be all on one side of the deal. In trying to carry out the orders of each one he was simply trying to do his duty to himself as well as to his customers, and, in that respect, was consistent, though a party who should suppose that he was trading for himself might set it down as the hight of inconsistency.

The shorts are kicking because the proposed amendment to the rules providing for the disciplining of Directors and requiring a vote of the whole board to expel or suspend a member has not been presented on 'Change so that it can be voted on. The proposition was posted Aug. 3, and ought to have come up for action, under the rules, Sept. 3. But President Dunham, they say, ignored it entirely. And now the paper has disappeared, some one having torn it from the bulletin-board Saturday, and the amendment will have to be written over again and the signatures obtained, if the shorts are determined to have it submitted for action. The chances are that it will never be heard of again, as its passage is rendered unnecessary by the tacit agreement of the longs that they won't press for expulsion or even suspension until the courts have passed on the validity of the price fixed by the committee.

Two more dissatisfied operators filed bills yesterday to restrain the board from disciplining them. They were George M. Barrett, who is short 50,000 bushels at prices ranging from $1.23 to $1.28¼ a bushel, and Henry S. Gaylord & F. W. Smith, who sold 10,000 bushels at from $1.25½ to $1.26⅜ per bushel. Temporary injunctions were granted in both cases.

Review of the Markets Yesterday—A Wild Break.

The markets were wild yesterday. It was simply a pandemonium for the first half hour, and not much better afterwards. One of the biggest breaks that ever occurred was witnessed in pork for October delivery, and very much the same was the case with September corn. Pork for next month advanced five to seven and a half cents a barrel early, and then broke off not less than 85 cents, closing at a decline of 75 cents from Saturday's prices, while the longer futures were not so weak, January closing 20 cents lower than on Saturday. This decline was accompanied by the biggest trading on record, the entire sales of the day footing up 238,000 barrels, or something like twice as much pork as there is in store in this city. Of that fully one-half was for October. The decline was precipitated by very heavy calls for margins early in the day, but nobody seemed to know the reason why those margins were called for so excessively. Two dollars a barrel was named as the money that the longs were called on to put up, and, most of the longs being country customers, the property had to be sold. Some of the longs were telegraphed to, and responded with orders to sell; and others had to be sold out because they didn't reply in time for safety to the commission men here. As is evident by the above note, the entire stock of pork changed hands. As it was reputed to have been held entirely on country account, the supposition is that the country is

SWEPT BARE OF ITS HOLDINGS,

and the stuff is now in the hands of city parties at very much lower prices than those at which they sold to the people who have been carrying it until now.

THERE WAS SOME REFERENCE

to the reports of yellow-fever in the South, and that possibly might have been one reason for such a heavy call of margins, but parties who are usually in the secret of things as they progress on 'Change said yesterday that they thought the yellow-fever scare had nothing to do with it; it was simply a natural weakening, perhaps started by a premonition of the break in corn. The lard market declined along with pork, but not quite so badly, with about the heaviest sales ever noted, the aggregate being 148,750 tierces. The result of this heavy selling was that October lard closed 30 cents lower than on Saturday, while January closed 15 cents lower. The market for meats was steady until near the close of 'Change, though with very little doing. Then two or three parties got excited, and thought it would pay to sell short, and they placed some lots on the market at lower figures. That led to a comparative break in the afternoon, and the market may be quoted 30 to 50 cents per 100 pounds lower than it was at the close of last week.

THE CORN MARKET

weakened so badly that the history of the trade scarcely furnishes a parallel. September declined six cents per bushel, while October dropped 3¼ cents, and the longer futures averaged about two cents lower on the day's trading. The calls for margins were very heavy in the case of corn, and shippers were holding off the market. The receipts of the day were no larger than might have been expected on Monday, and there were no specially weakening advices from Liverpool. There was, therefore, no other explanation of the call for margins, which resulted in the break, than the supposition that an order by the court for the sale of the Ricker corn will possibly be made today, and speculators sought to take advantage of it by selling beforehand. The tone of the afternoon was quite weak, though the long holders were supposed to have sold out and left the market bare for the next two months.

Oats fell off one and one-half to one and three-quarters cents. There was very little doing in cash lots, and speculation was mostly in the later futures, though September sold freely towards the close. The most remarkable thing in oats was the fact that seller the month sold at one time for precisely the same as seller the year, 31½ cents a bushel being paid in each case. The difference widened out a little afterwards. This fact shows to parties who understand the movements of the trade how much of a depressing effect has been exercised by a free movement of oats from the country during the last fortnight. Reports came in yesterday stating that farmers

ARE NOT FREE SELLERS

at the prices, and one case was mentioned where a farmer hauled his oats back a distance of fifteen miles from the depot rather than sell at the price offered him by the buyer in the country.

The wheat market was wonderfully firm under the circumstances. It sold up a little early in the day, and then only fell one-half a cent backwards while everything was breaking around it. There was a moderate trading in futures, and the cash offerings were taken mostly to fill September contracts, there being no export demand so far as could be ascertained. The market closed about the same as on Saturday. The reason for its relative steadiness was stated to be the fact that wheat had declined a long while before corn did, and is still relatively cheap.

Corn, oats, and wheat are now selling, as a result of yesterday's trading, at more nearly parallel prices than has been the case for six months past in this market.

Rye declined about two cents a bushel, and there was little disposition to sell at the reduction. Barley was dull and unchanged.

THE FLAXSEED TRADE.

The Chicago dealers and buyers of flaxseed are greatly exercised over what is called "the grand gouge of the day on the flaxseed producers of the Northwest." The following circular fell into the hands of a local dealer and is turned over for publication:

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 31.—DEAR SIR: At a meeting of dealers in flaxseed, including the millmen of St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Mankato, at St. Paul it was agreed to instruct all agents to grade and buy as follows: Price named to be for No. 1 on basis of pure seed, that is, clean seed testing fifty-three pounds and upwards. To ascertain the weight and determine the price to be paid the seed shall be treated as received from the farmer in a Fairbank grade cup. All seed containing dirt or foreign matter shall be docked for same; to determine this a specific amount of a fair sample of each lot shall be carefully screened and the percentage thus ascertained be deducted from the gross weight. For seed-testing less than fifty-three pounds deductions shall be made as follows from No. 1 price:

	Cents, per bushel.
Seed weighing 52 lbs and less than 53 lbs	3
Seed weighing 51 lbs and less than 52 lbs	7
Seed weighing 50 lbs and less than 51 lbs	11
Seed weighing 49 lbs and less than 50 lbs	15
Seed weighing 48 lbs and less than 49 lbs	20
Seed weighing 47 lbs and less than 48 lbs	25

We were requested to make prices and notify some leading dealer on each line who would notify balance. Please communicate the substance of above to all your dealers, and if agreeable arrange among yourselves to whom prices shall be sent.

We will have above in reference to grading printed in large type for posting in warehouses, and will send what is required if you will advise at once. We will be pleased to hear from you whether favorable or unfavorable action is taken, as we believe this to be for the interest of all concerned. Please treat this confidentially.

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Following is the rule of the Chicago Board of Trade under which the trading is done in this city:

SEC. 1. Grades of flaxseed shall be as follows:

No. 1—All dry, sound, and sweet, slightly blighted, or stained seed, not weighing less than fifty pounds of pure seed to the measured bushel, and not containing more than 15 per cent of impurity or foreign matter, shall be No. 1.

Rejected—May be slightly damp, unsound, blighted, or musty seed, and yet fit to store, and may contain over 15 per cent of impurity or foreign matter.

No Grade—Warm, moldy, musty, wet or light trashy seed, or any seed unfit for storage, shall be known as no grade.

The amendment given below was adopted Aug. 30:

All sales of flaxseed, unless otherwise agreed, are made upon the basis of pure seed, that is, seed tendered or delivered on contracts may carry impurity or foreign matter, but must contain the sale quantity of pure seed, and for such pure seed only shall payment be required. Seed testing over 7 per cent of impurity or foreign matter shall be subject to deduction from the sale price as follows: On seed carrying over 7 per cent and up to and including 15 per cent of impurity or foreign matter one-quarter of one cent per bushel for each 1 per cent or fraction therof, and one-half of one cent per bushel on each 1 per cent or fraction thereof in excess of 15 per cent.

It will be noticed that the Chicago inspection makes all seed No. 1 which weighs over fifty pounds to the bushel of pure seed, while, according to the above circular, the Minnesota mills propose to deduct 11 cents per bushel on seed which in Chicago would pass as No. 1. It is understood that in addition to this they make a deduction for impurities.

A local dealer estimates that on this basis the Minnesota crushers would get their seed 11@15 cents a bushel cheaper than Chicago, St. Louis, and other Western crushers do, and thus be able to undersell them in the oil markets about 5½ cents per gallon reckoning two gallons of oil to a bushel of flaxseed. According to the circular, the Northwestern dealers are instructed to purchase seed on this basis. This is looked upon as an attempt to form a combination against the farmers "gouging" them to the tune of 10 to 11 cents per bushel.

There is an opinion here that instead of submitting to the application of such a flaxseed poultice the farmers should insist on having their crop taken on the Chicago system of inspection.

PERSONAL.

P. P. Oldershaw has returned from Europe.

S. K. Marston, of Onarga—"Iroquois"—was on 'Change yesterday.

Among the new faces in the crowd were those of M. S. Nichols, Henry Wheeler, and D. B. Nichols, who had made a very extended visit to the seaboard.

A PAINTED BOY.

A Lad Painted One of the Wheels of a Neighbor's Buggy, and the Neighbor Stripped the Boy and Covered His Body with the Same Material.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 11.—The denizens of Hartwell, a village fifteen miles north of Cincinnati, are much incensed over an outrage committed by a man named Zeibe, who in a fit of passion perpetrated an act that came near resulting in the death of a little boy. The tarring and feathering of Zeibe was seriously talked of, and the excitement in the community has not yet subsided. Mr. J. Burgess, who is a collector of internal revenue, has a little son about 7 years old. The lad has been a playmate of a son of the man Zeibe. On Friday last the two boys were playing together, and during the afternoon they found their way into Zeibe's carriage-house, where they discovered a pot of mixed paint. It occurred to the youngsters that it would be grand sport to paint something, and one of the wheels of Zeibe's buggy was soon pretty thoroughly smeared. The wheel was thus covered with a coat of an entirely different color from that of the other three. When Mr. Zeibe became aware of the transformation he flew into a terrible rage and proceeded to mete out such punishment as in his opinion was commensurate with the enormity of the offense. Catching the little Burgess boy, he stripped him of his clothing and painted him from head to foot with the same mixture that had been used in daubing the buggy wheel. The poor boy's hair was filled with the stuff, and his body completely covered with it. The paint closed up the pores of the skin and came near killing the lad before he reached home, and it was removed with great difficulty. The shock to the boy's nervous system was nearly fatal, and the danger-line has not yet been passed. Mr. Burgess, the father of the painted boy, went over to Mr. Zeibe's with the righteous intention of whipping him for the outrage. Unfortunately he depended upon his fists for weapons, and, being a small man and Zeibe a big fellow, Mr. Burgess got much the worst of the encounter. An effort was made to organize a crowd to tar and feather Zeibe, but the matter was postponed in order to give Mr. Burgess a further opportunity of meeting Mr. Zeibe on more equal terms.

WISCONSIN STATISTICAL AGENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT ATKINSON, Wis., Sept. 11.—W. D. Hoard, President of the Northwestern Dairymen's Association and editor of the *Jefferson County Union*, of this city, has recently been appointed to the office of Statistical Agent of this State for the Agricultural Department at Washington. Mr. Hoard is one of the most prominent dairymen and agriculturists in the Northwest, having made it a lifelong study, and will prove a very valuable official.

SCARLET-FEVER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 11.—Three bad cases of scarlet-fever are reported at Stanford, in this county, and the public schools of that place are closed in consequence.

One of Carter's Little Liver Pills taken every night stimulates the liver, carries off the bile, and improves the digestion and appetite. 25 cents.

THE COURTS.

Judge Gardner Will Decide the Cable Car Injunction Suit This Morning.

Unhappy Couples Seeking a Release from the Bonds of Matrimony.

New Suits, Judgments, Confessions, Criminal Matters, Etc.

The Cable-Car Injunction Case.

The cable injunction case of Ballou against the Chicago City Railway Company came up yesterday morning before Judge Gardner on a motion by the defendants to amend their answer. The bill was filed to restrain the company from running cable cars or laying down tracks for such purpose, on the ground that it had no power under its charter to run any but horse-cars. Mr. Judah appeared for the company and read the proposed amendment, which is as follows:

And further answering these defendants say that in approaching the heart of the city of Chicago all the lines of the Chicago City Railway Company, by reason of the situation and structure of said city, necessarily converge into three main lines by which alone its cars can reach the centre of the city—viz.: the State street line, the Wabash avenue and Cottage Grove avenue line, and the Clark street line; that the two former lines are very largely more important than the latter, and that the formation of the city is such that the branch lines passing from their junctions with such trunk lines to and through the widely-extended districts of the south and southwest portions of the city, do converge and must hereafter converge to these main or trunk lines into the centre of the city; that State street and Wabash avenue are rapidly becoming so crowded in and near the centre of the city that it is becoming impossible, with due regard to the convenience of the public, to pass more cars down those lines, propelled in each case by teams of horses, than have heretofore been passed over those lines, but that meanwhile the demand by the public for additional lines to be extended through the more distant districts of the south and southwest portions of the city, and for more means of conveyance to the centre of the city is constantly and very rapidly increasing. And defendants show that said company by the use of the cable system upon the said trunk lines is enabled and will be enabled to bring to those lines by animal power its cars from the many lines converging to said trunk lines and to attach them to cable cars passing on the said trunk lines, and have them thus drawn to and returned from the centre of the city, without taking up any additional space for horses, and at little expense, and that thereby the said company will be enabled to build and operate by animal power a great number of horse-car lines of railroad into the growing districts of the South and Southwest Side, which lines never could be operated with due regard to the public convenience if the cars therefrom must be, in each case, drawn through the centre of the city by a horse or horses. And defendants say that by such use of the cable system on said trunk lines, the construction of such trunk railways in the City of Chicago will be very greatly promoted, and that it is not the intention of said company to use said cable system upon any of its lines save such trunk line.

Mr. Ballou, the complainant, objected to the filing of such amendment, because it was based on a claim that the use of the cable on the two streets in question was necessary for the public convenience, and there was nothing else in the amendment.

The Judge said he would overrule the motion. It made no difference in the present suit whether the cable was a convenience to the public or not, or whether it tended to increase the horse-car lines. The question was whether the company had a right to build such a line. He also intimated he was ready to decide the motion for injunction, which had been submitted to him on written arguments.

Mr. Judah said his partner, Mr. Dupee, was not present, and he would like the decision deferred until his return.

The Judge then said he would decide the question this morning.

Divorces.

Anna A. Jones filed a bill this morning against Robert Jones, asking for a divorce on the ground of desertion.

William Carl Jr. asked for a divorce from his wife Luella for the same cause.

Judge Gardner yesterday granted a divorce to Charles H. Brown from Ellen Brown on the ground of adultery; to Elizabeth C. Fife from William S. Fife, same cause; and to Minnie Semon from Frederick Semon for desertion.

The Escott Case.

A final hearing was had yesterday morning before Judge Loomis upon Escott's application for discharge under a new schedule setting forth simply "no property." It appears that two and a half years ago, just after his imprisonment, Escott filed a sworn schedule which the court after full investigation pronounced false. Yesterday, upon the witness-stand, Escott admitted under oath that the former schedule was false. After a brief examination Judge Loomis refused to accept the present schedule as true, and remanded Escott to jail again. The Directors of the company at whose instance Escott is imprisoned are firm in the belief that Escott still has in his possession or in his control the larger portion of the last amount of over $13,000, which he embezzled from the company. They say that all they wish is that Escott should come out like a man and surrender the money if he has it, or, if he hasn't it, make a full and reasonable statement of what has become of it. In this connection they point to a letter which Escott formerly sent them, proposing to pay back a small portion of the money, in which letter he avowed his purpose, if the proposition were refused, to follow the advice given him by his attorney—"to salt down" what he had without giving up a cent, and rely upon his attorney to pull him through.

United States Courts.

The Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company filed a bill yesterday against Chauncey Spearin and James J. Hathaway to restrain them from using the Stevens & Ross patents for improvements in barbed-wire-making machines.

The United States began a suit against Adele Thornton, administratrix of the estate of David Thornton, deceased, to recover $804.93 taxes on some gin which Dave Thornton failed to withdraw from the bonded warehouse within the limited three years.

State Courts.

George T. Beers filed a bill yesterday against Enoch and Sarah Beers and Samuel Beers, to foreclose a trust-deed for $1,021.21 on Lots 11 and 12, Block 5, in J. H. Rees' subdivision of Blocks 3, 4, and 5, in the N. W. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 31, 39, 14.

Martha E. Young commenced a suit in trespass against Gustavus F. Swift, laying damages at $5,000.

Judge Anthony was engaged in the trial of the suit of Theodore Klein, a minor, against George B. Reetz & Co., manufacturers of jewelers' trays at 102 Madison street, for $5,000 damages for the loss of his left hand. Klein was employed by the firm when 11 years old as an errand boy, but was set to work running a dangerous machine and got his hand cut off by it.

Grels J. Nolander began a suit against Frederick Tang to recover $2,000 damages for alleged breach of covenant.

James Flannegan sued Patrick Connors for $1,000.

Criminal Court.

Before Judge Hawes yesterday, John Walker failing to appear for trial upon a charge of larceny, his bond for $500, with John E. Osgood and Mike McGuire, as sureties, was declared forfeited; the bonds of Isaac Greenebaum, under two indictments for larceny, with Willis G. Jackson and Arthur W. Windett as sureties in sums of $2,000 each, were also declared forfeited; Sandy Roswell, under two indictments for larceny, changed his plea from not guilty to guilty of the only two charges in which the witnesses appeared, was remanded. Charles Harper, larceny, waived a jury, and was found not guilty by the court. William Walter, burglary, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to eight years in the penitentiary. Walters entered the house of Harry Steck, on Gordon street in the Town of Lake, and stole $185 worth of jewelry. A day or two afterward he was arrested, and the stolen jewelry was recovered upon the pawn-tickets found in the prisoner's possession. Walters had been in the habit of going about in the residence portions of Hyde Park and the Town of Lake begging, and holding his hands in a cramped position, and exhibiting what purported to be a physician's certificate that he had been injured in a railroad accident. He was identified by a number of people as a fellow named Reno, who four years ago last August was taken into custody for the burglary of Potter Palmer's house on Dearborn avenue, and was then sentenced to four years in the penitentiary. The prisoner declared that he was not the man, that he had never been in the penitentiary before, and that the witnesses were mistaken as to his identity. He made a very poor impression, however, as the weight of his sentence clearly shows.

Before Judge Moran: W. H. Stowe, obtaining money by false pretenses, continued by the defense; Mary Will, larceny, stricken off; William West, larceny, jury trial, and jury given leave to seal their verdict; and William Quinn, robbery, stricken off. Quinn is one of the two who nearly a year ago robbed Mr. A. A. Munger on Clark street viaduct. He turned State's evidence upon Thomas O'Leary and Mickael Mahoney, who were convicted upon his testimony by a jury before Judge Barnum, but being granted a new trial were finally discharged from custody. Mr. Munger is in Europe, and there is no one to prosecute Quinn, even though he was not entitled to his discharge for turning State's evidence.

Judge Hawes yesterday entered an order upon the County Commissioners to draw the grand jury for the October term of court.

Probate Court.

In the estate of Elias A. Thomas, deceased, the will was proved and admitted to probate. Letters testamentary were issued to Chester E. Bennett. The estate is valued at $4,500.

In the estate of Caroline Krause, deceased, the will was proven and admitted to probate.

In the estate of William Martweig, deceased, letters of administration were issued to Matildje Martweig. The estate is valued at $100.

In the estate of Sherman A. Ricker, deceased, letters of administration were issued to C. T. Wheeler. The estate is valued at $750,000.

In the estate of Mary Govanson, minor, letters of guardianship were issued to Thaddeus Dean. The estate is valued at $250.

The Call.

JUDGE GARY—251 to 300, inclusive, except 257, 258, 259, 264, 265, 267, 269, 274, 275, 278, 280, 290, 291, 298, 299, 300, 302, 303, 306, 311, 314, 319, 324, 326, 341, 348. No case on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—No first call. Trial call 4,404, 4,538, 4,580, 4,696, 4,750. No. 3,922, Scrafield vs. Best, on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Assists Judge Gary. No case on trial.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Set cases, term Nos. 72 and 73; also, Hyde Park specials Nos. 91 and 111. Term No. 3, 459, 485, 530, 570, 592, 594, 599, 605, 608, 619, 623, 624, 651, 655, 661, 673, 677, 680, 681, and 685.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—No call.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—No first call. Trial call 5,120, 5,168, 5,222, 2,054, 4,102, 2,924, 4,550, 4,530. No case on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—9, 11, 17, 18. No case on hearing.

JUDGE GARDNER—13, 14, 15, 16. No. 9, Doane vs. Walker, on hearing.

JUDGE HAWES—Nos. 65, 118, 120, 121, 124, and 134.

JUDGE MORAN—Nos. 151, 152, 148, 149, and 169—the McLoughlin murder case.

Judgments.

JUDGE GARY—N. J. Brown vs. Edwin and Mary Walker and the Chicago & Lemont Stone Company, $14,613.51.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Robert Stepp vs. Hiram Aldrich, $1,170.

Illinois Supreme Court.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 11.—The Supreme Court met at 2 p. m.

Nos. 9, 10, and 14. Rehearing docket; petitions denied.

No. 13. Rehearing; motion to use briefs in another case refused, as the court will not receive supplemental petitions; the petition for rehearing was also denied.

No. 97. Civil motion for leave to Prudential Life Association to assign errors granted; motion to order record sent up denied.

Nos. 11, 12, and 15. Rehearing docket; petitions denied.

No. 113. Civil docket; Patterson vs. Stewart; leave to file transcript, abstracts, etc., denied.

MOTIONS.

5. Civil docket. Motion for time to file briefs for defendant in error.

20. Civil docket. To set aside continuance and submit case as per stipulation.

100. Scates vs. C. & N. Railway; petition for a common law certiorari.

58. Civil docket. Motion by appellee for rule on appellant to file sufficient appeal bond.

61. Civil docket. Motion by appellants for time to file briefs.

CALL OF DOCKET.

61. Passed.

64. Continued.

62, 63, 65. Taken.

66. Argued orally by A. W. Grier for appellee.

TARIFF COMMISSION.

It Is Being Entertained at Milwaukee by People Who Want More Protection in the Shape of High Tariff.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 11.—The members of the Tariff Commission reached this city by special train over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway at 11 o'clock this forenoon. They were taken immediately to the Plankinton House, where arrangements had been made for their meeting. In the course of conversation with THE TRIBUNE correspondent, the President of the commission, the Hon. John L. Hayes, of Massachusetts, said: "So far we have gathered thousands of beneficial facts, but the largest industries have not yet been heard. The iron and steel interests are preparing an able paper on their wishes, to be read before us at some future time, and there are in preparation some of the most important papers. No one can tell when we will be through, but the night-work, traveling, etc., is rather hard. From here we go to St. Paul and Minneapolis, thence to Des Moines, and from there to St. Louis. This is as far as our program has been made out. At St. Louis the commission by vote will decide whether to go to the Pacific coast or return to the East. I haven't the least idea, nor do any of us know, what we will do after leaving St. Louis. All will be decided there."

The commission immediately opened its session without waiting for dinner, and announced its readiness to hear any persons who wished to appear before it. John W. Hinton, of this city, was the first to address the commission. He took strong grounds in favor of an increase of the tariff on several articles used in manufacturing, arguing that, with a sufficient duty on jute, for instance, the flax-straw growers in this country, hundreds of thousands of tons of which are now annually destroyed, yielding no returns, would be utilized and made into bagging. He argued that the future prosperity and growth of this city would depend largely on manufactories, as Milwaukee could never hope to become a great mercantile city, and therefore our people are deeply interested in a proper arrangement of the tariff.

D. W. Blanchard, representing the Fox River Iron-Works of De Pere, this State, made an argument in favor of proper protective duties for the interests with which he is associated.

Capt. S. Clement, Treasurer of the North Chicago Rolling-Mills, made a similar speech.

By invitation of the commission, Capt. A. W. Hall, Collector of Customs at this port, presented an array of statistics in regard to the customs business of Milwaukee.

At 4 o'clock, no other speakers appearing to ask a hearing, the members of the commission acceptd an invitation to ride about the city, and visited the rolling-mills at Bay View. Although several leading merchants and others called on the members at the hotel, there was no formal reception. Neither the Merchants' Association, the Chamber of Commerce, nor any other body appointed committees to wait on the commission. At midnight the members took their departure for St. Paul.

OLIVER BROWN'S SKELETON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 11.—John Brown Jr. today completed his investigation concerning the remains in the office of Dr. Johnson, at Martinsville, and returned to this city. He was assisted in the work of identification by hints and suggestions from Dr. Collet, State Geologist, and the genuineness of the remains is attested by several affidavits. Mr. Brown brought the skeleton with him, and will ultimately have it interred in the family burying-ground at North Elba, N. Y. In a published card he requests that any information bearing on the Harper's Ferry affair be sent him at Put-in-Bay, O.

Constipation, liver and kidney diseases are cured by Brown's Iron Bitters, which enriches the blood and strengthens the whole system.

THAT CORNER-STONE.

The County Board's Excursion to the County Poor-Farm Yesterday.

A Big Thing for Which the Dear People Will Have to Foot the Bills.

The Stone and Various Other Things Successfully Laid Away.

The laying of the corner-stone of the new "infirmary," an institution destined to take the place of the present dilapidated wooden structures known as the County Poor-House, located in the Town of Jefferson, and which has already been fully described, occurred yesterday, and the occasion was made one of more than ordinary importance. It was not only the celebration of the formal commencement of the erection of a building better calculated to make the poor, maimed, aged, and friendless, who are naturally charges upon the public charity, more comfortable in their declining years, but was also the celebration of the opening of a new branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company—a road which leads directly from the city to the Poor-Farm, and which promises to be of great advantage to the county in bringing the charitable institutions nearer the representatives of the people who are to look after their economic management.

The preparations for the event had been fully as elaborate as the circumstances could have suggested, and in answer to the invitations sent out the attendance was very large. The railroad company had provided a free train, consisting of eleven coaches, and the County Commissioners had supplied all else necessary to making the affair a success—and that it was a success no one who participated will deny. The stone-laying proper had by a resolution of the board been turned over to the Masonic Grand Lodge of the State, and that fraternity generally manifested a deep interest in the event on this account, which served to make the occasion more imposing than it otherwise would have been, and to add materially to the display and glamour of what might have proved an exceedingly tame and inconsequential affair. As it was, everything passed off smoothly, and very little was left to be said in the way of criticism unless it be that the expenses incurred, which cannot be yet estimated, may have been a little excessive—greater than the simplicity of laying a corner-stone

WOULD SEEM TO WARRANT.

It would take columns to portray the personnel of the participants, and it is only necessary perhaps, under the circumstances, to state that, outside of the members of the Grand Lodge, the Oriental Consistory, which acted as an escort under direction of Harvey Duvall, G. M., Lyon & Healy's band, which furnished the music, and the Commissioners, the excursionists from the city were largely politicians. The City Council was represented by Ald. Lawler, Quinn, Dalton, and Nelson, and ex-Commissioners Guenther, Conly, Lenzen, Bradley, Boese, Ayars, and Busse were present to keep alive the memories of bygone days. Beside these were the various individuals who have been naming themselves for office this fall, or who are in the hands of their friends, and they constituted a large proportion of the eleven car-loads. Prominent among them were Mann, Hanchett, Matson, and Ryan for Sheriff; Charley Harris and Deputy-Sheriff Stacey for Coroner; C. K. Herrick and County-Agent McGrath for County Clerk; Sennott and Filbert for Clerk of the Probate Court; Gen. Thomas and G. E. Adams for Congressmen in the Fourth District, with the Hon. C. B. Farwell to stand between them and danger. They were all busy circulating their cards and buttonholing the "independent voter," and if they failed to make any new friends or to gain any points by which they can better secure an expression at the approaching primaries, it was not their fault.

THE TRAIN STARTED

from the corner of Carroll avenue and Union streets at 11 o'clock, the Masonic fraternity and Commissioners proceeding to the point in procession, and the trip, which was made in about half an hour, proved very pleasant. At the Poor Farm the party were welcomed by Providence Lodge, No. 711, A. F. & A. M., of Jefferson, Dr. A. W. Hagenbach, W. M.; Palatine Lodge, headed by a band of music from Arlington Heights; the Vitruvious Lodge, of Wheeling; the Milwaukee officials, who had been invited—consisting of Supervisors William Casper, G. E. Weiss, C. W. Brigham, Andrew Hafnerr, W. M. Brigham, Anton Schloegel, Ernst Denim, Charles Elkert, Henry Hase, Jacob Truss, G. W. Everts, Luke Scanlan, James L. Foley, and Lemuel Ellsworth, County Treasurer; G. P. Traeumer, County Clerk; F. J. Ries, Inspector House of Correction; and G. Verfurth, Superintendent Almshouse—and a large delegation of citizens from the surrounding country who had come in carriages. A procession was formed at once, and proceeded to the site of the new infirmary, which is about a quarter of a mile south of the insane-asylum, and on the boundary-line of the farm. Upon reaching the grounds, which was at high noon, the exercises proper were commenced, the procession halting at the northeast corner of the new structure where the stone was to be laid. Commissioner O'Neill called the crowd to order and announced the object of the gathering, and Commissioner Clark subsequently called the board to order. Following this came the reading of the board proceedings, wherein the invitation had been extended to the Grand Master to take charge of the exercises. W. H. Scott, G. M., of Salem, Ill., accepted the invitation in a few pertinent remarks, and, according to the ceremonial of the Masonic fraternity,

PROCEEDED WITH THE EXERCISES,

which were listened to by at least 1,500 people, many of whom were ladies. J. C. Smith, R. W. G. C., read the prayer, after which the placing of a box in the stone, containing a variety of public documents of various kinds, copies of THE TRIBUNE, and contributions of rare coin from the Commissioners and others; the testing of the stone by D. C. Cregier, D. G. M., John O'Neill, G. S. W., and D. J. Avery, G. J. W.; the formal laying of the stone according to the ancient usage, accompanied by appropriate music; the scattering of the elements of consecration—corn, wine, and oil; the proclamation of Harry Duval, G. M., to the effect that the work had been accomplished; and the benediction by J. C. Smith, R. W. G. C., which ended the ceremonial paper.

The next thing on the program was the presentation by D. C. Cregier, D. G. M., on behalf of J. C. Cochran, G. A., of a solid silver trowel, suitably engraved, to the Grand Master, who accepted the same in a few eloquent remarks. This was followed by Mr. Cregier acknowledging the gift of the "square" and Mr. O'Neill the receipt of the "level" from the same source. Their remarks were both felicitous and facetious, and were received with marked demonstrations by the vast assembly. The band then led in "America," the audience joining, and after a few patriotic words by the Grand Master, in which he dwelt upon the suggestions of the music and the glory of American citizenship, an adjournment was had for lunch or dinner, which was served in an adjoining grove. The repast was all that could have been expected under the circumstances, and was heartily enjoyed. It might have been served more acceptably, but all one had to do after the first table who was possessed of a grabbing propensity was to turn a dirty plate upside down in lieu of a clean one and exert himself with his fingers to appease his appetite. On the whole, however, there was no cause of complaint, and

EVERYTHING PASSED OFF PLEASANTLY

and to the credit of the management. Drinkables were supplied in abundance for such as were thirsty, but there was nowhere the slightest sign of intoxication.

The exercises of the day concluded with a serenade by the band and congratulatory speeches by Commissioners Clark and Purington, followed by hurrahs of thanks for the entertainment which had been afforded, which were responded to by Dr. Spray, Warden Fry, and County-Attorney Bliss. This was, perhaps, the worst feature of the day, on account of the effect upon the unfortunate insane, but it was regarded as excusable under the circumstances. The excursionists reached the city about 5 o'clock, except a few officials who remained over to enjoy themselves in the evening and to inspect the Insane Asylum. The new building will cost about $160,000, it is estimated, and will be ready for occupancy about a year hence. When completed it will be among the finest in the country.

GUITEAU JUSTLY HANGED.

Results of the Microscopical Examination of His Brain—He Had a Clear Conception of His Crime and of Its Punishment.

Philadelphia Medical News, Sept. 9.

We present to our readers in this issue the report of the microscopists—Drs. J. W. S. Arnold, E. O. Shakespeare, and J. C. McConnell—to whom was assigned the important task of the microscopical examination of Guiteau's brain. The gentlemen who have performed this duty are too well known as experts in this department of science to require a word of support or vindication from us. The subject has been approached in a judicial temper, the examination has been made without prejudice, and the conclusions are stated with fairness. In our remarks on the previous report of the autopsy we maintained that there was nothing in the gross appearances to justify the theory of irresponsible mental unsoundness. But we also reserved a final judgment until the results of the microscopical examination were placed before us. We have now a demonstration of great accuracy and minuteness, involving structures not recognizable by unaided vision. With the new light thus thrown on the case, what opinions must now be formed? The organic substratum on which the mental operations are conducted being thus exposed, what conclusions must be settled upon regarding the mental condition of Guiteau?

The changes discovered were chiefly in the vessels, the perivascular lymph spaces, the neuroglia, and the cells. Our function, more especially, is to interpret the significance of the pathological changes, and trace, if we can, the relation between them and the mental condition. At the outset we are debarred from throwing any doubts on the genuineness of the microscopical demonstration. Post-mortem changes, and alterations due to the methods pursued, are often alleged against the results of such minute researches. That this distrust of microscopical work is abundantly well founded is proved by the sad mistakes of the most eminent workers. But in this instance there are means of control. Healthy and diseased structures being subjected to the same methods, the results of comparison can be relied on.

Accepting, therefore, the observations of the microscopists making this report as accurate, the first conclusion we reach is—that the changes for the most part are recent in origin. While numerous lymphoid cells migrating from the vessels distended the perivascular lymph spaces, and the pericellular spaces, the anatomical elements—the nerve corpuscle and the neuroglia cell—were generally preserved, although in some instances they were destroyed. Masses of pigment, remains of red corpuscles, in some places filled the lymph spaces, but generally only lymphoid cells were present. In some instances the vessel walls presented the appearance of granulated degeneration, but more frequently only the endothelium exhibited this change. As regards the white fibres, there were seen in various places numerous lymphoid cells on and between the separate bundles, resembling in appearance the changes in the optic nerve in descending neuritis. The above mentioned alternations of structure in the corpus striatum were found here and there disseminated "among tissues in which nothing distinctly abnormal could be made out."

From the point of view of the mental condition, the greatest interest attaches to the examination of the different layers of the cortex. Some thinning of the first layer was noted, and more or less cellular hyperplasia. Some granular degeneration of the walls of the vessels was discovered in the second, fourth, and fifth layers. In this region, also, there was more or less pigmentation of the cells, and lymphoid cells were contained in the intercellular spaces, but the anatomical elements were for the most part present. Atrophic degeneration to any marked extent we do not find to have taken place, notwithstanding we admit the existence of the vacuoles observed at various points. The changes just referred to were most marked in the anterior portion of the gray cerebral matter, but were generally diffused, although less in amount, as the examination extended through the cerebral cortex posteriorly.

As the anatomical elements were, for the most part, in their usual form and position, although somewhat changed by pigmentation, by the presence of lymphoid cells, etc., and as there were only in the dura mater but doubtful evidences of any inflammatory action of a chronic type, we are led to the conclusion above expressed, that the changes revealed by the microscope, although, as stated in the report, chronic in type, are recent in origin. Such an amount of granular degeneration of the vessels as here described may be effected in the brief space of time in which such changes are wrought in acute phosphorus poisoning.

Quite apart from the time in which these structural changes have occurred is the question of their influence on the mental state. As a marked degree of double optic neuritis may coexist with preservation of quite sufficient acuteness of vision for all ordinary purposes, so considerable changes of the organic substratum may coincide with fairly good intellectual powers. In the case of Guiteau some changes are discovered on microscopical examination, but do they necessarily imply a degree of weakness incapable of distinguishing between right and wrong? We hold that they do not. Furthermore, these changes are, we believe, recent in origin, therefore they hardly involve the question of his moral responsibility anterior and up to the commission of his crime. They constitute the initial stage of a malady, which, in its fullest development, is known as dementia paralytica, or an allied disease; the early symptoms of which disorder correspond closely with the mental condition of Guiteau during the past year.

As, however, extensive lesions of the brain are not incompatible with a normal exercise of the intellectual faculties, it follows that the mere structural changes of the organic substratum cannot be safely interpreted alone. The clinical history must be studied in connection with the alterations in the cerebral structures. If we pursue this logical course, we can be conducted but to one conclusion—that, although Guiteau was not strictly normal in respect to the condition of the organic substratum of the mind and in respect to its symptomatic expression, he was, nevertheless, a responsible agent, in that he had a clear conception of the distinction between right and wrong, and realized the nature of the crime and its punishment.

There is, therefore, in the microscopical revelations no reason for changing the opinion which we originally expressed—that Guiteau, an abnormal character, justly suffered the penalty of the law for the high crime he had committed.

Grandfather Lickshingle on Punched Coin.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

Grandfather Lickshingle called at the *Enquirer* office last night to leave word that the real curse of this country is punched coin. "It is," he said, "blighting the lives of all mankind. While the hole was left open it was our own fault if we permitted one to be thrust upon us; but now that the hole is skillfully filled with a deceptive white metal is it any wonder that in the rush of business we are continually made victims of? For my own part I think it is not. Have you ever noticed how many weary moons wax and wane while you are getting rid of a punched coin? It appears that every living man, woman, and child is on the alert for mutilated money except yourself. I am indebted to one of the foremost financial minds of this country for the only known method to rid one's self of a punched quarter or half dollar. Make a purchase of 10 or 15 cents' worth of goods, and give the shopman a bill to change, at the same time secreting the mutilated coin in your hand. Among your change are likely to be a couple of pieces of silver of the same denomination as the mutilated piece in your hand. As you pick up the change, adroitly substitute a whole coin for the one in your hand with a hole in it. Now scrutinize your change carefully, and pass back the punched coin with a sly wink. The shopman will scratch his chin in a vain endeavor to remember from whom he received the debased coin, and will hand you out a good one in exchange.

"But it is the pretty shop-girl," said Grandfather, with a sigh, "who knows a punched coin when she sees it. You never can obtrude one of them upon her, and it is a waste of time to attempt it. Offer her a punched quarter in payment for a five-cent purchase, and she will decline it with a smile almost before it touches the counter. You apologize, and give her a dollar bill; and the next time you make a purchase you discover that she has given you among your change three 25-cent pieces each one with a hole in it."

Hall's Hair Renewer makes the hair moist, soft, and glossy, and is unsurpassed as a hair dressing.

Gas Fixtures.
Go to Headquarters, GAIR'S Gas Fixture Factory, 67 and 69 Canal-st., near Madison.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Clark-st., opposite Court-House.
JOHN A. HAMLIN..............Lessee and Manager
HARRY L. HAMLIN..............Business Manager
This Tuesday evening, Sept. 12, the Popular Tragedian THOS. W. KEENE, in
HAMLET.
Tuesday and Wednesday evenings..........HAMLET
Wednesday Matinee.......MERCHANT OF VENICE
Thursday and Friday evenings...........MACBETH
Saturday Matinee ....FOOL'S REVENGE
Saturday evening......................RICHARD III
$1.50, $1, 75c, 50c, and 25c.
Seats secured six days in advance.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
Remodeled, Reconstructed, and Redecorated.
Monday, Sept. 11, and every evening during the week and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees. Another trial. Same old verdict. Open the doors, people rush in, fill the house, laugh, roar, go away pleased, and come again to see
WILLIE EDOUIN'S
"SPARKS" IN DREAMS.
Sunday, Sept. 17, new play, "Ripples," by author of "Our Bachelors."

BASE-BALL PARK.
BASE-BALL.
The Deciding Games of the Season.
PROVIDENCE vs. CHICAGO.
TUESDAY, Sept. 12, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, THURSDAY, Sept. 14,
At 3:40 p. m. prompt.
Avoid the rush at the gate by securing your tickets at SPALDINGS', 108 Madison-st.; CLAYTON'S, 1[illegible] Madison-st.; MAYER'S, 136 Washington-st.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
Corner Monroe and Dearborn-sts.
J. H. HAVERLY.............Proprietor and Manager.
Every Evening and Matinee Saturday. No Matinee Wednesday. Special Performance Sunday night. The Eminent Comedian,
M. B. CURTIS,
In his Remarkable Character Creation,
SAM'L OF POSEN, the Commercial Drummer,
Secure your seats.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
This Tuesday Evening, Sept. 12, Last Night of
MISS MARGARET MATHER
As JULIET, in Shakspeare's
ROMEO AND JULIET.
Tomorrow, Wednesday, GRAND EXTRA MATINEE, Farewell Performance of ROMEO AND JULIET.
Wednesday Night—THE LADY OF LYONS.
Thursday and Friday—AS YOU LIKE IT.
Saturday Matinee and Night—Miss Mather's Farewell Performances.
Monday—ROLAND REED in CHEEK.

FARWELL HALL.
FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 15,
LECTURE ON
THE SEAT OF WAR.
EGYPT ILLUSTRATED
BY
50 LARGE DISSOLVING VIEWS.
BY MR. J. S. SMITHSON.
Tickets at Revell's, 150 Madison-st.; Chicago Music Co., 152 State-st.; West Side Library, 239 W. Madison.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Clark-st., between Lake and Randolph.
JAS. H. MEADE..............................Manager
The only First-Class Variety House in the City.
Admission one-half that of any other theatre.
Every evening at 8 o'clock and Matinee Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.
GEORGIE KAINE'S "BRILLIANTS."
Monday, Sept. 18, Leavitt & Pastor's Monster Variety Company.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Halsted and West Madison Streets.
DAN'L SHELBY.............Proprietor and Manager
Monday, Sept. 11, during the week,
Billy Rice & Hooley's Minstrels.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. Extra performances Sunday afternoon and night.

PLAIN TRUTHS

The blood is the foundation of life, it circulates through every part of the body, and unless it is pure and rich, good health is impossible. If disease has entered the system the *only* sure and quick way to drive it out is to purify and enrich the blood.

These simple facts are well known, and the highest medical authorities agree that *nothing* but iron will restore the blood to its natural condition; and also that all the iron preparations hitherto made blacken the teeth, cause headache, and are otherwise injurious.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS will thoroughly and quickly assimilate with the blood, purifying and strengthening it, and thus drive disease from any part of the system, and it will *not* blacken the teeth, cause headache or constipation, and is positively *not* injurious.

Saved his Child.

17 N. Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md.
Feb. 12, 1880.

Gents:—Upon the recommendation of a friend I tried BROWN'S IRON BITTERS as a tonic and restorative for my daughter, whom I was thoroughly convinced was wasting away with Consumption. Having lost three daughters by the terrible disease, under the care of eminent physicians, I was loth to believe that anything could arrest the progress of the disease, but, to my great surprise, before my daughter had taken one bottle of BROWN'S IRON BITTERS she began to mend and now is quite restored to former health. A fifth daughter began to show signs of Consumption, and when the physician was consulted he quickly said "Tonics were required;" and when informed that the elder sister was taking BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, responded "that is a good tonic, take it."
ADORAM PHELPS.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS effectually cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Weakness, and renders the greatest relief and benefit to persons suffering from such wasting diseases as Consumption, Kidney Complaints, etc.

CENTAUR Liniment
The Great Healing Remedy.
Centaur Liniment drives Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Sciatica from the system.
Centaur Liniment cures Sore-Throat, Quinsy, Head-Ache, Pains in the Back, Tooth-Ache, Ear-Ache and Sprains.
Centaur Liniment heals Burns, Cuts, Bruises and Scalds, without a scar.
Centaur Liniment subdues Swelling and Inflammation, and alleviates all Pain.
To the Sick and Bedridden, Halt and Lame, we say, Try Centaur Liniment. If not cured or relieved, your money will be refunded.
Price 50 Cts. per Bottle.
Centaur Liniment is the best remedy for Horses and Animals. In cases of Stiff Joints, Scratches, Wind Galls, Spavin, Old Sores, Sweeny, Sprains, Hoof Diseases, Ring Bone, and Screw Worm in Sheep; its effects are instantaneous and permanent.
P. T. Barnum, the great Showman:—"Among my vast troop of Equestrians, Teamsters, Horses, Camels and Elephants, some are always strained, bruised or wounded. My Surgeons and Veterinaries all say that for casualties to men and animals, nothing is so efficacious as Centaur Liniment."
438 Fifth Ave., New York, May 9, 1880.
The Centaur Company.
182 Fulton Street, N. Y.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

M. B. Curtis (*Sam'l of Posen*) is at the Pacific.

Dr. James Nevins Hyde has returned from Newport.

Dr. Charles Gilman Smith has returned from the East.

Bishop Cheney and wife return on Friday from Saratoga and the seashore.

Mr. E. M. Teall returned yesterday, after a six weeks' absence in the East.

James Hill was sent to the bridewell on a $100 fine yesterday for stealing a $9 sack of coffee.

John King, charged with stealing a set of harness, went to jail from the Armory Police Court yesterday in default of $500 bail.

H. A. Smith, U. S. A., G. M. Dunnavan, Ottawa, Ill., P. F. Wickman, Alexandria, D. T., and J. C. Irwin, of New York, are at the Briggs.

The internal-revenue receipts yesterday amounted to $30,498, of which $22,593 was for spirits, $2,482 for cigars, $4,484 for tobacco, and $818 for beer.

One of the tracks of the Ogden avenue street-car line is torn up from Robey to Taylor streets. A new pavement being the proposed improvement.

Justice Wallace yesterday held Herbert Cleveland to the Criminal Court in $300 bail on the charge of complicity in the robbery of F. P. Goodwin a few nights ago.

A special meeting of Whittier Post No. 7, was held last evening at the Palmer House, and arrangements were made for the reunion at Milwaukee, Sept. 19, 20, and 21.

Weekly robberies of post-offices are becoming common. Yesterday news was received that the office at Westfield, Ill., had been burglarized Saturday night of an unknown amount of money and stamps.

There will be solemn high mass for the late Mrs. William E. Fitzgerald, at 7:30 tomorrow morning, at St. John's Church, corner of Eighteenth and Arnold streets, Father John Waldron, celebrant.

Members of the Knights of Honor held a meeting at the Grand Pacific last evening and arranged for the grand convocation to be held at Milwaukee, Sept. 14. The program will be announced hereafter.

Jack Butler, a bartender employed by F. Gottfried, of No. 138 Twenty-second street, is a prisoner at the Twenty-second street station, charged with stealing $15 and other unstated sums from his employer.

A. H. Gunning, proprietor of a saloon on Van Buren street styled by the police from the character of its patrons the "Robbers' Roost," was fined $100 by Justice Wallace yesterday for keeping his place open after 12 o'clock.

James Toohey was found under suspicious circumstances Sunday morning early in a barn from which some harness had been stolen, and yesterday he went to the bridewell from Justice Wallace's court for a six months' sojourn.

Robert Crawford, of Wichita, Kas., who came to Chicago with James S. Lane, one of his fellow-citizens, whom he relieved of $30 worth of goods, as alleged, was held to the Criminal Court by Justice Walsh yesterday in $300 bail.

Dr. Locke and family are back in the city after a long vacation at the seashore. For the month of September they will be at the Woodruff House, where the Doctor is convalescing from a serious illness which detained him in the East.

For burying the blade of a little knife in Lizzie Colgrowth's shoulder Hattie King was fined $25 yesterday by Justice Walsh. The women are both of a low class, and the knife was used during the progress of a set-to in a saloon.

Judge A. B. George, of Shreveport, La.; Mr. and Mrs. E. Brown, of Pittsburg, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Howard, of Boston; Judge E. B. Fouke, of Dubuque, Ia.; Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Duffy, of New Orleans; W. P. Scott and family, of Texas, are at the Palmer.

John Ross and wife, of Galena, Ill.; William R. Winter, of New York; Dr. H. M. Bennett, of Washington, D. C.; Amos Green, of Quincy, Ill.; Thomas James, of Deadwood, D. T.; S. F. Clinton, of La Crosse, Wis.; and J. H. Breed, of Arizona, are at the Sherman.

The charming Miss Ida Eliel, the eloquent elocutionist and humorous reader, left the city for Lexington, Mo., and will take the place formerly occupied by Miss Emily Gavin with the Swedish Lady Quartet. Her friends wish her every possible success in her new undertaking.

While pulling some hay from a wagon at the corner of Halsted and Kramer streets last evening E. J. Oliphant, 8 years of age, slipped and fell under the wheels, and had his right leg broken and badly mangled about the knee. He was taken to his home at No. 525 South Halsted street.

Paul Bushe, 56 years of age and a plasterer, residing at No. 262 Twenty-first street, while at work on a new building at the corner of Rosebud street and Western avenue, yesterday afternoon, fell down a flight of stairs and sustained severe but not dangerous injury. He was removed to his home.

James Cahill, a stevedore employed at the Union Iron & Steel Company's dock, yesterday evening fell from a scaffolding upon a pile of iron-ore, fracturing his skull. Dr. Cooper thinks he cannot recover. He resides with his wife and three children at No. 284 Farrell street, whence he was taken.

The temperature yesterday as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 68 degrees; 9 a. m., 68; 10 a. m., 69; 11 a. m., 70; 12 m., 70; 1 p. m., 70; 3 p. m., 70; 6 p. m., 69; 8 p. m., 68. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.70; 8 p. m., 29.69. Wind northeast, with falling barometer.

E. M. Hersey, of Bangor, Me.; E. Breitung, of Negaunee, Mich.; M. N. Robinson, of Buffalo, N. Y.; C. J. Bush, of New York; A. H. Reed, of Glencoe, Minn.; D. M. Sabine, of Stillwater, Minn.; George L. Lord, of Milwaukee, Wis.; J. W. Gates, of St. Louis; and F. W. Curtis, of San Francisco, are at the Tremont.

The black bass fishing at Cedar Lake is peculiarly tempting just now, as the big fish are biting ravenously. Sunday morning Player Martin captured a five pounder, and yesterday Dr. Hunter landed several beauties averaging close on four pounds. The Doctor's string will be on exhibition at Woodman's today.

M. S. Stokes, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. A. Shields, Perth, Scotland; Mr. and Mrs. T. G. McCulloh, Kankakee, Ill.; C. B. James, Detroit; L. G. Parker, Chattanooga; Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Hoyt, Nashville; George M. Crane, Albert Lea, Minn.; T. J. Hunt and Mrs. J. P. Hunt, Memphis; and C. M. Hunt, New Orleans, are at the Leland.

Mr. R. Kramer, a salesman in a down-town store, and W. H. Wagener, both residents of the North Side, have had some trouble which yesterday resulted in Kramer causing Wagener's arrest on a charge of assault and threats to kill. In the bout between the parties Mr. Kramer was not injured, but he fears Mr. Wagener's wrath.

About a week ago Mrs. Burns, of Desplaines street, cleaned her 10-year-old hopeful, combed his hair, and then went out to do a day's washing. When she returned Charley was gone, and she did not hear from him until yesterday, when she received a telegram from St. Louis stating that he had been arrested in that city, but no particulars were given.

Tom Danaher, the hoodlum, who created a disturbance Sunday night in Joseph Kriecher's saloon at 2226 Hanover street and then shot the proprietor in the head for interfering, was held in $5,000 bail by Justice Wallace yesterday for examination tomorrow morning on the charge of assault to kill. He could not furnish bail. The wounded man is improving.

The Veteran Corps of the First Regiment Infantry, I. N. G., at their regular meeting last evening voted to call a special meeting of all veterans of the regiment in good standing, to be held at their headquarters, the First Regiment Armory, on Monday evening, Sept. 25, at 8 o'clock. A large attendance is desired, as matters of special interest will be considered.

The murder case of Madelene Stiles, alias Teresa Sturla, is on Judge Moran's call for today, but it will undoubtedly be continued by agreement. Neither side is fully ready for trial as yet, and besides Mr Trude is engaged upon a case elsewhere, which is the reason for a farther continuance of the hog-stealing cases in Judge Moran's court until tomorrow morning.

A suit of clothes that decorated a dummy in front of No. 15 South Clark street yesterday morning caught the eye and admiration of a bald-headed sinner named John Williams, who grabbed them and dodged around the nearest corner. He was pursued and captured, however, and Justice Wallace sent him across the river in default of $500 bail to await an indictment.

Yesterday morning Patrick O'Mally, 30 years of age and unmarried, began work as a repairer for the Illinois Central Railroad, and about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, while employed at the foot of Randolph street, he was run over by a passenger coach and killed instantly. His residence was at the corner of Elm and Crosby streets, but the remains were taken to an undertaker's on the North Side.

W. H. Calkins, M. C., of La Porte, Ind.; Judge W. Q. Gresham and family, of Indianapolis; Judge Stephenson Burke, of Cleveland, O.; Dr. C. T. Wilbur, Superintendent of the State Institution for Feeble Minded, Lincoln, Ill.; C. De B. Stewart, R. N., Yokohama, Japan; F. Rataboul, of Bordeaux, France; Basil G. Woolsey, of Wimbledon, England; Fred C. Shaw, of London; and C. P. Findlay, of Edinburg, Scotland, are at the Pacific.

Robert Thamer, the old man who barricaded himself in his room at the Atlantic Hotel and offered to shoot and then dissect any and all intruders, was discovered yesterday to have hailed from Cheboygan, Mich., and by order of Justice Wallace will be held until his relatives can make arrangements for his removal. He is very much out of his mind, and the wonder is that he did not hurt some one before his weapons—an ugly dirk and a revolver—were taken from him.

More smoke-nuisance cases—the same old batch against the railroad companies—were on the armory "sheet" yesterday. The Rock Island and the Baltimore & Ohio Roads having contracted for smoke-consumers, their cases were dismissed at the request of the prosecution. The cases as to the other roads were continued to Sept. 21. Smoke-consumers having been introduced in the North Chicago Rolling-Mills, the case now pending against that company was also dismissed at the request of the health officers.

About 7 o'clock yesterday morning Signal-Sergeant Thomas Powers, of the Armory Station, found an unknown man lying in the alley in rear of No. 300 South Clark street with a slight cut in the left side of his head, and in an insensible condition. He was removed to the County Hospital, where later in the day he expired. From his appearance it is judged he was drunk when he wandered into the alley, and that the wound in his head was received from some iron bars upon which he probably fell. He was a man about 30 years old, five feet eight inches tall, and heavy set, with light mustache. The right leg had been amputated above the knee and a wooden limb replaced it. He wore a dark suit of clothes and a check shirt with a lace front. It is thought he frequented the lodging-houses in the locality.

About a week ago a meeting was held of those interested in forming a West Side gymnastic association, and it was decided to organize when 200 names should be secured as members. Last night an adjourned meeting was held at the Illinois Club House on Ashland avenue, Dr. Strong presiding. It was reported that already 230 names had been secured for membership, and it was decided to limit the membership to 500, and make it very select. The name "West Chicago Gymnastic Society" was adopted. Dr. Strong and Messrs. Benedict and McIntire were appointed to secure a building in a favorable location on Madison street. An application was received from the West Side wheelmen to join the society to the number of about 100. After passing a vote of thanks to the Illinois Club for the use of its rooms, the meeting adjourned to next Monday night at Martine's West Side Hall, when the organization will be made.

William Tobin was lodged in jail yesterday in default of $100 fine imposed by Justice Currey of Evanston for selling liquor without a license. He appealed to the Supreme Court, and was released in a few minutes after his incarceration upon a writ of supersedeas. Lauretta Cling assault, Henry Haskett larceny, Alex Wilson larceny, and Thomas King larceny were discharged from the jail yesterday, the grand jury having returned "no bills" against them. Daniel Norton from the Rawson Street Station S. F. Shadduck from the Harrison Street Station, and Alice Kelley from the West Twelfth Street Station were lodged in jail to await trial for insanity. Albert Assenmacher, who was discharged owing to a failure of the grand jury to indict, was turned over to the police, by whom he is wanted upon an execution for $26.50 at the West Twelfth Street Police Station.

The fence on String street that has given the people on that street and the police no little trouble was again the cause of a demonstration which nearly developed into a riot. In the morning the owner of the ground and a force of men were at the scene, and before noon the fence was put up, Capt. O'Donnell and a squad of police protecting them while at work. A very large crowd of people, the majority of whom were women and children, encouraged by the fact that some of them were discharged before the police court, when arrested a couple of weeks ago, was on hand, and yelled and abused the workmen to their hearts' content, but no violence was used. Last evening the report came from the district that a portion of the fence had been torn down by the residents of the locality, and that the rest of it would probably be down by this morning. The owner has decided to employ Pinkerton to protect the fence that will be erected today, if possible. The people are determined that the street shall not be closed, and promise to tear the fence down whenever built.

There was a great deal of trouble in Poland again last evening. This time the difficulty was in the saloon of Michael Wieskowski, at No. 82 Front street, and the evening opened up as usual with a wedding and jollity, and closed with strife and a carving-bee. The two unruly characters who were anxious to get into the festive scene on this occasion were Louis Vera, Albert Clinger, and two others whose names could not be learned, who had no business there, and when they attempted to enter were stopped at the door. Vera was bent on getting inside, and he said he would either succeed or die. Accordingly he drew a large knife and slashed right and left. Before he got through his demonstrations he had cut Gustave Wallach, 22 years of age, of No. 9 Greeley place, on the right ear and inflicted a deep gash three inches long in his neck; and also cut Stanislaus Gapiski, 21 years old, of 9 Greeley place, on the left arm below the elbow, leaving a gash several inches long, and another on the forehead not so severe. The wounded men received surgical attention and were removed to their home. Dr. Thilo is of opinion that the injuries are not dangerous. Vera and Clinger were arrested by Officer Roold Lund and locked up at the West Chicago avenue station.

The Union Veteran Club held a regular meeting last night in the M. O. Church, Vice-President S. Jacobs occupying the chair in the absence of the President. The Secretary reported as follows: Amount collected for the general fund up to and including the last report, $857.35; since last report, $87; total, $934.35. Relief fund—amount collected since Oct. 10, 1881, to Sept. 9, 1882, $46. Total collected to general and relief fund, $990. The Treasurer reported cash on hand in general fund, $418.68; in relief fund, $27. The Board of Trustees reported favorably to retaining their present place of meeting. Five applications for membership were referred to the proper committee. Secretary Manning read a communication from Comrade Dalzell, of Colville, O., approving the recent action of the club toward Congressman Aldrich. On motion of Comrade Scribner the Secretary was instructed to strike out his (Scribner's) name in the resolutions recently reported by the Committee on Political Action, thus shifting all responsibility upon the committee. In view of the approaching political campaign and the probable demand for members of the club to act as United States Marshals at the polls, a motion was adopted that the club adjourn to meet in two weeks, and the Committee on Political Action be requested to submit the names of members to act as United States Marshals in the various wards. On motion the Secretary was instructed to give the contract for printing 2,000 copies of the constitution and by-laws to the lowest bidder, who should be a member of the club.

THE BECKER HOMICIDE.

The West Side police are looking for the two men who struck Joseph Becker, the saloon-keeper, who died at 817 West Kinzie street Saturday morning from the effects of the blow administered several days previous by a couple of roughs, who afterwards robbed, or tried to rob, him. Unfortunately Dougherty and Murphy were locked up at this time charged with the Prescott murder, and there seems to be no way of fastening the Becker homicide to their account. The inquest was commenced in the case yesterday, but continued to Sept. 18.

CITY-HALL.

G. A. Duerler, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, San Antonio, Tex., called at the City-Hall yesterday, being on his way to Cincinnati.

Ald. Blair has called a meeting of the Finance Committee for tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. There is quite an amount of routine business to be disposed of.

Controller Gurney was so much overcome by Mayor Harrison's marriage that he has been taken ill with bilious colic. He was very sick Sunday but better yesterday.

Chief Fire-Marshal Swenie, Secretary Petrie, and Prof. Barrett, of the Fire Department, have gone to Cincinnati to attend the National Firemen's Convention.

The Reception Committee having in charge the reception of Mayor Harrison from his European and wedding tour on next Saturday evening will meet to make final arrangements at the Iroquois Club-House at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The following building permits were issued yesterday: Thomas Devoreaux, one-story store and dwelling, 25x60 feet, No. 249 Noble street, to cost $2,000; F. Nerud, two-story and basement dwelling, 21x56 feet, No. 666 Throop street, to cost $4,000; Robert Law, six-story and basement store, 99x150 feet, Market, near Madison street, to cost $105,000; D. Quill, two-story and basement stores and dwelling, West Van Buren, near Aberdeen street, to cost $15,000; S. L. Wright, five one-story cottages, each 21x40 feet, West Huron, near Washtenaw street, to cost $5,000.

Robert Law took out a building permit yesterday for a six-story and basement structure on Market street, on the former site of his coal-yard, to cost $105,000. The price of the permit was $153, which made Mr. Law talk some "Yorkshire Latin," the night of the price quite alarming him.

The Health Department last week served thirty-nine sewer notices, and compelled thirty-five sewer connections to be made. There were four suits commenced for violation of the health ordinances, and 271 scavenger permits issued. Three hundred and ninety dead animals were removed from the streets, of which 300 were dogs and eighty horses. Six thousand and thirty pounds of bad meat were carted to the dump.

DEATHS LAST WEEK.

There were 243 deaths in the city last week, against 277 the week previous, and 275 for the same period in 1881. There were 166 children under 5 years old, and 121 under 1 year. Males, 126; females, 117; married, 30; widows, 5; widowers, 4. The principal causes of death were as follows: Accidents, 5; suicide, 2; alcoholism, 1; Bright's disease, 2; bronchitis, 7; infantile convulsions, 29; cholera infantum, 51; cholera morbus, 3; cancers, 5; congestion of the brain, 3; diphtheria, 4; diarrhea, 15; dysentery, 3; enteritis, 4; entero-colitis, 13; scarlet-fever, 1; typhoid-fever, 6; cerebro-spinal-fever, 3; puerperal-fever, 1; typho-malarial fever, 2; gastritis, 1; gastro-enteritis, 12; hydrophobia, 1; meningitis, 9; measles, 1; phthisis, 9; pneumonia, 5; peritonitis, 2; small-pox, 1.

SCARLET-FEVER—AN EPIDEMIC THREATENED.

Scarlet-fever is again making its appearance, and Dr. De Wolf predicts a great many cases for the coming winter. He says that the epidemic of five years ago has pretty well protected the children of school age of the present time, but nevertheless great pains will be taken to protect the schools and keep the disease out of them. The disease will prevail more largely among the children born since 1878, when the epidemic was prevalent. Thus far the disease has shown itself of a mild type, but it will grow severer as the cold weather advances and as houses are closed from the pure outward air. There is no protection against the disease, says Dr. De Wolf, but care in diet, keeping the children clean, keeping sewer-gas out of the house, and good ventilation are things which will greatly ameliorate surrounding conditions where the disease takes hold. Cases were reported yesterday from No. 515 Western avenue, No. 222 Thirteenth place, and No. 47 North Sheldon street. Physicians are requested to promptly report all cases to the Health Office, in order that proper precautions may be taken to prevent its spread and to keep it out of the public schools.

SUBURBAN.

LAKE.

Saturday afternoon a quartet of "gophers" entered the Town of Olean, Ia., on the line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. They were forthwith spotted, but soon left town. They returned toward midnight, and, after breaking into a jewelry store in the place, blew the safe and got away with several thousand dollars in currency and other booty. The trick was discovered yesterday morning, but too late to effect the capture of the burglars. However, a stock-train arrived at the Stock-Yards yesterday morning about 6 o'clock from Olean, having on board several persons whose actions were those of men who labor under some mental trouble. They were piped for a time by the police, and as soon as they knew they were suspected departed. At 11:30 o'clock a telegram was received from the Sheriff of Olean to Thomas Brown, the commission man, requesting him to seek the aid of the police in capturing the men, who it was thought came to Chicago (which was right), and who blew a safe at Olean and got away with a large sum. The police were notified and men were detailed to effect their arrest, which was not consummated up to a late hour last evening. As the stock was shipped to Mr. Brown, a TRIBUNE reporter called to see if he could give any information about the shipper and the men. Mr. Brown said that on entering the Exchange Building about 7 o'clock yesterday morning, a man came to him and in an excited manner asked him to sign his pass so he could return to Olean, and at the same time wanted to know how long it was good for. This move was a clever ruse, but it remains to be seen if it will work. Mr. Brown was somewhat curious to know why a man should approach him at such an early hour of the day, and accordingly sized the fellow up closely. He is five feet three inches high, dark complected, cross-eyed, and was attired in a rough suit of dark clothes, and a skimmer hat. After signing the pass the fellow left the building, but on the outside joined his companions, who departed toward the city. The Sheriff of Olean was informed of the arrival of the men at Chicago, but it is doubtful if they will be captured, as last evening it was said that they had taken the noon train to Milwaukee.

John McNamara, a brakeman on the Wabash Railroad, while coupling cars at the Root street crossing, fell across the track and had his left foot crushed at the ankle. He was taken to the County Hospital in the ambulance.

Thomas Brady, a young ruffian aged 19 years, has on several occasions been arraigned in the Police Court for disorderly conduct. Last Sunday night, while laboring under the influence of liquor, he beat his blind father in a cruel manner. Young Brady was arrested and brought before Justice Thomas yesterday morning, who assessed the remarkable fine of $10.

Jimmie Scully, "one of the finest," and Charles Eme assaulted and knocked down Frank Sullivan and C. M. Sweeney, employés of the Lake Shore Railroad, Sunday night on Forty-third street, in all probability with the intention of robbing them. The duo were arrested, and yesterday were assessed a fine of $50 each.

John Neff, while walking along State street, near Forty-third street, at an early hour yesterday morning, encountered two men who wished to learn the time of day. John had a gold ticker and was about to inform them when the "crook" was put about his neck, and his time-piece, along with other valuables, removed. Before he could leave his interlocutors they pummeled him savagely. Subsequently he informed the police, but no clew of the robbers was obtained.

Jack Williams danced away several hours at the Union Hall Sunday morning. While there he displayed some wealth and was also laden with a superfluity of watches. The gang tracked him to the Root-street crossing, and there thumped him into the ditch and relieved him of his coin and two gold watches, one of which belonged to his girl. Jack enlisted the aid of the police in trying to recover his valuables.

Patrick Clearkin enjoyed the picnic at Oswald's Garden Sunday until he got full of beer, and then he became embroiled in a fight. The belligerents were separated, but when Pat reached Forty-third street he espied a man who he fancied was the one who assaulted him at the gardens. He slugged him and was slugged in return, and yesterday morning was fined $15.

Saturday afternoon while two local clubs were indulging in a game of base-ball on the prairie near Forty-seventh and State streets, a line ball struck Willie Parry, aged 8 years, in the abdomen, knocking him to the ground. He was conveyed to his home on State and Fiftieth streets, where he died in great agony yesterday morning.

J. H. Truman's importation of 250 Shropshire Downs sheep have arrived and are quartered at Dexter Park. The lot consists of fifty bucks and 150 ewes, and are choice specimens of this famous breed, which until lately was unknown in this country.

HYDE PARK.

The Hyde Park Village Board of Trustees met yesterday afternoon in the village-hall, a full board present. The plat of Mary P. M. Palmer's Addition to South Chicago was approved. The addition lies for the most part between Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth streets, and extends from Ontario avenue to the Strand.

On motion of Mr. Leonard the Clerk was instructed not to sign any warrant for the payment of money unless there should be money in the hands of the Treasurer to the credit of the fund against which the warrant was drawn.

The following ordinance was ordered engrossed:

WHEREAS, The village granted to the Illinois Central Railroad Company the right to construct a railroad along Seventy-first street in Hyde Park in 1869, and the same was transferred to the Chicago & Indiana Railroad by the Illinois Central, and said transfer was ratified by the Board of Trustees March 15, 1873, therefore be it ordained that said transfer be and the same is hereby repealed.

Yeas—Goodrich, Pullman, Leonard, and Berry.

Nays—Webster and Johnstone.

The ordinance providing for the improvement of One Hundred and First street was ordered engrossed.

The contract for laying water-pipe along the Illinois Central right of way from One Hundred and Eleventh street to One Hundred and Fifteenth was let to David Gordon at 39 cents per foot, and for the pipe to the Newport Iron Company at $40 per ton.

The Village Attorney was ordered to consult with the County Commissioners in relation to burying paupers.

SOUTH CHICAGO.

In his report on the condition of the Calumet harbor, just received at Washington, Assistant-Engineer G. A. M. Liljencrantz, in charge of the work, makes the following statements:

The dredging done has made a channel sixteen feet deep and 180 feet wide from Lake Michigan to the slip of the North Chicago Rolling-Mills, and of the same depth and 100 feet wide from the slip to the western limit of the Government pier. The outer port has been filled to some extent with sand. The shore-line north of the harbor has been extended about twenty-five feet in the vicinity of the pier, and further north the emptying of slag from the rolling-mill into the lake has extended the shore some seventy feet. This must be stopped, or it will become necessary to further extend the pier. The shore line south of the pier is continually receding, and has moved forty-two feet to the west since 1880. Near the pier it has receded 200 feet, and in places the pier is broken, allowing the lake water to flow in and deposit sand. The amount available on June 30 for the prosecution of the work was $36,013, which, with the $35,000 appropriated by the River and Harbor bill, makes a total of $71,013. The north pier should be further extended, dredging should be continued in the channel, and additional stone filling is needed. His estimates for 1884 are: Extension of south pier 500 feet and preserving channel, $30,000; dredging, $15,675; contingencies, $4,485; total, $50,160.

JEFFERSON.

The Board of Trustees held a regular meeting on Saturday. A petition was referred for the improvement of Western avenue by macadamizing the same from Milwaukee avenue to Elston road. It was stated by the petitioners that a like petition had been presented to the Common Council of the city, with a view to the coöperation of the city to the extent of its half of the street. A petition was referred for the construction of water pipes on Bingham and other streets. This movement is in anticipation of the success of the artesian well now being sunk at Maplewood, and will doubtless lead to something towards the establishment of a water department.

The Treasurer reported a balance on hand of $3,537.28.

SOUTH EVANSTON.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of South Evanston was held at Ducat's Hall Saturday evening to consider the question of water-works for the village. As it has been found to be impracticable to get the water-supply from Evanston, an artesian well or water-works at the lake shore were suggested; both plans had advocates, but the matter rests with a committee appointed by the meeting to investigate and act jointly with a committee appointed by the Village Council. The former consists of M. M. Moore, C. M. Cass, and G. W. Hotchkiss.

THE DOOMED MAN.

Tracy Preparing for the Leap into the Unknown.

Tracy yesterday spent a very comfortable day. He went to bed early and arose at 7 o'clock in the morning greatly refreshed after a very sound rest of nearly nine hours. He was visited in his cell early in the forenoon by the Rev. Father Dowling, Chancellor of the diocese, who will visit him daily until the day of his final taking-off. The interview between prisoner and priest was a very earnest one and continued for upwards of two hours. There were no other visitors during the day, but as today is visiting-day a number of callers are expected. There is little or no use for strangers to visit Tracy's cell, for he will not see them unless convinced that they are not calling upon him simply to satisfy a morbid curiosity. Though he seemed to realize that there is little or no hope for even a respit, he was calmer and more collected yesterday than on any day since he received the fateful tidings that the Supreme Court refused to interfere. By his conduct in court and in jail, though he is a man of exceeding nervous temperament, he has shown himself possessed a wonderful self-control, and no great changes are expected to come over him from this out. The great change has in fact come over him already. All the good in his nature, and Tracy was not always the man he has been during the past fifteen years, is now bubbling to the surface, and the person who forms his acquaintance at this late stage of his life is compelled to wonder how it comes that such a man ever became a burglar, a convict, and a convicted murderer. Some of the newspaper and illustrated paper representatives who have called upon Tracy have importuned him for his photograph for purposes of publication. They are not very likely to get it, as the Rogues' Gallery photo is a libel on the photographic art, let alone upon Tracy, and the only other picture of him is one taken when he went into the Tenth Missouri Cavalry in 1864. He is averse to having his picture hawked about upon the streets, and if he continues in the mood he was in yesterday will refuse to allow any photograph to be taken.

Mr. H. J. Dodge, agent of the Prisoners' Aid Association, to whom Tracy and Rock made application for aid immediately after their incarceration for the murder, entertains a doubt of Tracy's guilt, and other members of the association, he says, have also doubts that Tracy's guilt has been as clearly proven as it ought to be in all capital cases. Meeting Dr. Lawrence, of the association, yesterday, Mr. Dodge and he had some conversation on the subject, and as a result the Rev. E. I. Galvin, Judge Jameson, and one or two others were called upon. The latter advised forbearance unless they had something tangible to work upon. He believed Tracy had been given a fair and impartial trial, and the Supreme Court were the best judges of the merits of the trial. Mr. Dodge says he has no desire, nor does he know of any one in the association who has any inclination, to interpose his influence either as an individual or an association between Tracy and his legal doom. Should anything transpire within the next day or two which would cause a doubt of Tracy's guilt the association would then undoubtedly interest itself in his behalf, at least to the extent of obtaining for him a respit for a time long enough to examine still further into the merits of his case. Mr. Dodge will visit other members of the association today for the purpose of ascertaining their views, but he thinks it extremely improbable that any action will be taken, and he is determined, as agent of the society, to do nothing on his own individual responsibility.

A GOOD HAUL.

The Plunder Discovered at the Home of the Morris Family.

When the police arrested members of the Morris family Sunday morning they made a better capture than they were aware of at the time. Saturday night a box of jewels valued at about $450 was stolen from the residence of Mr. J. J. McEvoy, of No. 109 North Clark street, and, as announced in THE TRIBUNE yesterday, the police arrested Mary Morris, a girl of hardened character, though only 14 years old, and charged her with the theft of the jewels. Her father and mother, John and Ellen Morris, were also arrested. The girl finally admitted the theft, and Sunday night Detectives Whalen, Rohan, and Stift began a search of the Morris domicile, at No. 136 Erie street, corner of Franklin, with a view to recovering if possible the plunder. What was the surprise of the detectives to discover concealed about the premises not only the jewelry stolen from Mr. McEvoy's residence, but a large and miscellaneous assortment of other valuables—clothing, bird-cages, birds, clocks, table-linen, jewelry, oil-stoves, dolls, etc. A pawnshop or "fence" could scarcely have presented a more varied assortment. It was apparent that the goods had all been stolen, and they were all removed to the Chicago Avenue Station.

TO AWAIT IDENTIFICATION.

Many of the articles were identified. The lot included a bird-cage stolen from Mrs. James, of 210 Dearborn avenue; a cradle stolen from the corner of Ontario and La Salle streets a week ago; an oil-stove and two rubber coats stolen from Sophia Zindler, of 247 North Clark street, six weeks ago; two pieces of linen marked "Windsor Hotel"; basket of clothes, line and all, stolen three weeks ago from Mrs. McDonald, of 204 Dearborn avenue; bird and cage stolen from Rudolph Auback, No. 113 North Clark street; $25 worth of goods stolen from Bacharach's shirt factory, 26 North Clark street. Among other articles to be identified are a locket with a lady's picture inside, a pearl brooch, and various pieces of jewelry, a copy of Mark Twain's "Innocents Abroad," marked "John Gale, Cleveland, West Side."

Mary Morris, the young prisoner, says she has been stealing for more than a year, and she makes this observation and accepts her situation with a coolness that, in one of her tender years and sex, is remarkable. The mother, an old hypocrit who has once served a term in the penitentiary, it is said, directed the nefarious work of her offspring. The old man, a harmless individual, knowing little more than enough to spend for drink the money furnished him by his interesting wife and daughter, was released.

NEW ORLEANS MORTUARY RETURNS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 11.—The mortuary returns for the past week show the remarkable fact that in this city of over 200,000 inhabitants the entire death rate was 95. Of this number nearly one-half were deaths in public institutions, mainly from other States, and only fifty deaths occurred in the practice of the New Orleans physicians.

Catarrh of the Bladder.

Stinging irritation, inflammation, all kidney and urinary complaints, cured by "Buchupaiba." $1. Depot 52 and 94 Lake street.

Over 200,000 Howe Scales have been sold, and the demand increasing continually. Borden, Selleck & Co., Agents, Chicago, Ill.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

THE COUNCIL.

Official Reunion of the City Fathers After the Summer Vacation.

An Underground Telegraph Company Petitions for a Twenty-five-Year Franchise.

Astor Street, Near North Avenue, to Be Straightened.

The City Council met in regular session last evening, all the members present except Messrs. Sanders, Cullerton, White, and Marder.

Ald. Everett moved that Ald. Dixon take the chair, and Ald. Riordan proposed Ald. Lawler for that position. The Clerk put the motion as to Lawler and declared it carried. Frank took the chair.

The printed annual report of the Department of Public Works for 1881 was received and placed on file. The annual report of the Department of Health met the same fate.

A petition from the New York & Chicago Electric Underground Conduit Company was presented and referred without reading to the Committee on Fire and Water. The petition set forth that the company was organized under the laws of the State of New York in June, 1882, and possessed "patent inventions" for conveying electric wires or cables underground. The company asked permission to lay conduits three feet deep and twenty-four inches wide in all streets and alleys in the city, either in the centre of such thoroughfares or near the curbstone, such conduits to contain as many electric-light wires, cables, telegraph or telephone wires or cables "as may be necessary or proper to be used." The conduit to be of "any kind of suitable material," such as paper, terra-cotta pipe, asphalt, glazed pipe or iron, with offsets every ten or sixteen feet to business houses.

THE FRANCHISE WAS ASKED

for twenty-five years, conditioned on the conduit being laid within one year from the passage of the order. In return for all this the company will agree to furnish for the use of the city two telegraph and two telephone wires on any street after the conduit is laid and the wires introduced. The petition was signed by James Morton & Co. (agents), No. 133 La Salle street.

Ald. Altpeter presented a petition for the opening of String street from its present terminus to Twenty-second street. Referred.

The same Alderman offered an order providing that the Law Department be directed to inform the Council at its next meeting whether Chief McGarigle's court for the trial of police cases is authorized by law or not, and if not, whether it is proper for such court to administer oaths, take evidence, or impose fines, and what steps must be taken to vest the Chief of Police with the powers of a police magistrate. The order passed.

An order was passed directing the Board of Health to cause the removal of all manure from the alleys in the North and West Divisions. A protracted talk followed over a proposition to include the South Division in this cleansing process, and finally the Board of Health was directed to enforce the existing ordinance on the subject in all divisions.

Ald. Peevey introduced an order, which passed, providing that the gas companies be directed to clean and repair the gas-lamps as per existing contract.

Ald. Hirsch offered an order directing the Superintendent of the Building Department to employ four additional inspectors of Buildings for the purpose of a more vigorous execution of the building ordinance. Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

Ald. Colvin presented an ordinance for the straightening of Astor street between Schiller street and North avenue.

THE SCHEME WAS WARMLY ADVOCATED

by several of the North Side Aldermen, who were coached by Victor F. Lawson, to whom the privilege of the floor seemed to be accorded for this purpose. Ald. Peevey urgently opposed the change on behalf of a constituent of his who owns property on Astor street. Ald. Dixon and Everett supported the improvement.

There was a lively debate over the matter, and a decided intention to shove it through was displayed by the Chair and several Aldermen. It had been quietly shelved earlier in the evening, but successive motions to reconsider to suspend the rules, etc., prevailed, and finally the ordinance passed by a vote of 21 to 10, as follows:

Yeas—Dixon, Wickersham, Phelps, Shorey, Wetherell, Foss, Altpeter, Lawler, Nelson, Dean, Bond, Everett, Wanzer, Dalton, Hirsch, Ryan, Meyer, Meier, Colvin, Blair, Geohegan—21.

Nays—Appleton, Sheridan, Burke, Riordan, Hildreth, Purcell, Peevey, Gaynor, Barrett, Sweeney—10.

On motion of Ald. Everett the Council then adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

"Sam'l of Posen" at Haverly's.

Last evening Mr. M. B. Curtis appeared at Haverly's Theatre in his amusing creation, "Sam'l of Posen." His favorit portraiture of the Hebrew commercial drummer has lost none of the unctuous humor which marked it in its early days, and the large audience showed their appreciation of it by hearty laughter and applause. The supporting company is substantially the same as Mr. Curtis had with him last season. Miss Albina de Mer gives a good performance of *Mlle. Celeste*, the French adventuress, and Mr. Charles Roscoe, as *Con Quinn*, does a neat bit of character acting. The other parts are satisfactorily filled. The engagement is for one week, and there will be no Wednesday matinée.

Lincoln Park Concert.

An open-air concert will be given in Lincoln Park this evening from 6 to 9 o'clock. Following is the program:

1. March—"Go Ahead, Boys" .... Resch
2. Polka—"Sleighride" .... Faust
3. Overture—"Nabuco" .... Verdi
4. Waltz—"Verdict" .... Strauss
5. Selection—"Czar and Carpenter" ... Sortzing
6. Songs { A Beautiful Forest, Huntsman's Farewell } Mendelssohn
7. Xylophone solo .... Loewe
8. Fantasie—"Carmen" .... Pitzet
9. Overture—"Sorrow and Happiness" . Conradi
10. Waltz—"Spring and Youth" ..... Waldteufel
11. Selection—"Ernani" .... Verdi
12. Galop—"Good evening" .... Godfrey

Academy of Music.

Billy Rice and Hooley's Minstrels, a new burnt-cork organization, made its first appearance in Chicago last evening, at the Academy, before a crowded house. Billy Rice's name is the guarantee of a good minstrel performance, and last evening was forcibly shown. The organization is a good one, and the performance went with a snap that was appreciated.

Dramatic and Musical Notes.

Willie Edouin's "Sparks" appeared for the second time at Hooley's last evening to a packed house.

The New York papers do not take kindly to "Taken from Life," which was produced at Wallack's Saturday night.

A very fair variety organization called Georgie Kaine's Brilliants appeared at the Olympic last evening to a packed house.

Miss Fanny Davenport appeared as *Diana de Lys* in London Saturday night and scored a hit. It was her first appearance in England.

Tom Keene repeated his performance of *Richard III.* last evening at the Grand Opera-House. The house was well filled. He appears tonight as *Hamlet*.

Mme. Marie Geistinger arrived Saturday by the steamer Elbe in company with Mr. Gustav Amberg, her manager, and several members of the company who will support her in her coming engagement at the Germania Theatre, New York City.

Miss Clara Louise Kellogg was so unfortunate as to slip on the curbstone at Eighteenth street and Broadway last Friday afternoon. The injury, which was at first supposed to be serious, will not be likely to confine her to her hotel for more than a few days.

Miss Alecia Robson will not appear on the stage the coming season, owing to delicate health. During the time she was with her father and Mr. Crane's company she displayed much talent and gave promise of taking high rank as an actress. The play-going public will regret her inability to continue in the dramatic profession, and hopes that her retirement may be only temporary.

Miss Mather opened her third week at McVicker's last evening, appearing before a large house as *Juliet*. Her performance strengthened the favorable impression she made during her first week. She plays *Juliet* tonight, and makes her début as *Pauline* Wednesday night.

The Strakosch English opera company will appear at the Grand Opera-House, New York, Monday, Oct. 2. Previous to that it will be heard in various New England cities. Among its members are Mme. Zelda Seguin Wallace, Miss Van Arnheim, Signor Brignoli, and Mr. George Sweet.

Mr. Denman Thompson's "Joshua Whitcomb" company met Saturday at Farmington, N. H., for rehearsal, and will begin its season in the same town on Monday. The company includes several favorits of former seasons, among them Miss Julia Wilson and Isabel Coe, and a number of new members.

Denver *Tribune:* Emma Abbott has devised a new and rather clever sensational feature for her approaching operatic season. In the mad scene of "Lucia" she will introduce a pack of trained bloodhounds, and a couple of her managers are now in Denver for the purpose of buying the fierce dogs utilized by the Jay Rial company in their play of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." It is said that the sum of $1,000 will be paid for these four dogs. They are the largest in the country, and will prove a great accession to the popular little prima donna's troupe.

Miss Emma Thursby returned to her native shores Saturday, after an absence of more than two years in Europe. The steamship Elbe brought her across the sea. She was accompanied by her sister, Miss Ina Thursby, and Mrs. Ole Bull. On their arrival they were met by Mr. Maurice Strakosch, that oldest and most affable of managers, to whose hands the professional fortunes of Miss Thursby are intrusted. The Elbe was caught in a fog off Fire Island, and was not signaled until she reached Sandy Hook, which disappointed a number of the friends of the famous American cantatrice who had contemplated giving her a generous reception. As it was she was welcomed by a few friends, but she was heartily welcomed.

OBITUARY.

Col. W. H. Jacobs, at Milwaukee, Wis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 11.—Col. W. H. Jacobs, a leading German-American capitalist, banker, and ex-soldier of this city, and one of the most widely known and respected citizens of the State, died today. Col. Jacobs was a native of Brunswick, Germany, and was born in 1831. He came to this country in 1850, and settled in Milwaukee. He immediately entered upon service in the banking establishment of Marshall & Ilsley. In 1855 he started the Second Ward Bank, of which he remained first cashier until the time of his death. He was also the founder of the South Side Savings-Bank and of a bank at Cedarburg. He served in the War as Colonel of the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers. He was wounded at Chancellorville, and was obliged to resign after the battle of Gettysburg. In 1875 and '76 he was a State Senator, and at other times held various offices of public trust. In the last State campaign he was nominated for State Treasurer by the Democrats, but declined. In addition to his banking business he had large interests in the lumber regions of this State and in other lines of business. He was noted as a public-spirited man, was one of the originators of the Wisconsin Central Railway project, and was connected with nearly all important movements looking to a development of the resources of the State. He had amassed a magnificent fortune, being regarded as one of the leading wealthy men of Wisconsin. He leaves a wife, five daughters, and a son.

Isaac Murphy, the First Union Governor of Arkansas After the War.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 11.—News was received today of the death of Isaac Murphy, prominent during and after the War as the first Union Governor of Arkansas. He was first chosen in 1864 by the Constitutional Convention, and later in that year reëlected by popular vote. In 1867, during the reconstruction process, the powers of his office were absorbed by military commanders, and after reconstruction he was succeeded by Powell Clayton. Gov. Murphy was several times in the Legislature before the War, and, as a member of the State Convention called to consider the question of secession in 1861, was the only man who in the final vote voted against adopting the secession ordinance. It was a period of great excitement, and when he made the speech announcing that he would not vote for secession it was greeted with hisses, and for a brief period it was feared some of the more hot-headed persons would attempt to mob him. He soon afterward went North, and on returning succeeded John S. Phelps, of Missouri, as Provisional Governor. On retiring he sought his farm in Madison County, and afterward lived so quietly as to be almost forgotten.

Mrs. Matilda B. Wickham, at Waukegan, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Sept. 11.—Mrs. Matilda B. Wickham, mother of Wesley W. Wickham, United States Express Agent of this city, died this afternoon from the effects of a stroke of paralysis on Aug. 11. She was an old and well-known resident of Chicago for many years. For the past few years she has made her home in Waukegan. She will be buried at Rosehill. She leaves five children—Wesley W. Wickham, Horace Wickham Jr. of Chicago, Mrs. R. D. Darling of New York, Mrs. R. K. Colls of Waukegan, and Mrs. N. T. Corson of Sioux Falls, Dak.

Sudden Death of Erasmus B. Owsley at Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 11.—Erasmus B. Owsley, a well-known pork-packer of this city, died suddenly at his residence during last night of heart-disease. He was born in Garrard County in 1811.

SMALL-POX.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 11.—The small-pox outbreak on Staten Island, in the Mississippi River, near Harrisonville, Monroe County, has given rise to another group of cases in Randolph County, near Prairie du Rocher. The contagion originated from an infected mattress thrown into the river and lodging upon the island. A laborer named Hunter left the island soon after the disease appeared and went to Randolph County, where he died on the 7th inst. He had never been vaccinated, and his disease assumed the confluent type. There are now five cases near the village, all unvaccinated, and four families have been exposed. Vaccination is being generally resorted to, and it is hoped to limit the disease to the families and cases indicated.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday:

Name and residence.	*Age.*
Johan Grethen, Chicago	21
Anna Masnicka, Chicago	20
Norman S. Ormsby, Chicago	48
Louise M. Keller, Chicago	24
George Martine, Chicago	25
Augusta Bauman, Chicago	18
Frederick Proehle, Chicago	24
Ida Biletz, Chicago	19
Frederick Krumviede, Elk Grove, Ill.	23
Emma Schmidt, Elk Grove, Ill.	18
Charles Maas, Chicago	28
Ricka Temp, Chicago	23
John E. Dahlin, Chicago	25
Jennie M. Wahlquist, Chicago	23
W. Henry Wagner, Chicago	34
Annie Nollen, Chicago	20
Peter Werner, Lake	25
Katie Rauen, Lake	24
Michael Walsh, Chicago	33
Mary O'Reilly, Chicago	21
John Lindberger, Proviso	52
Anna Loftstrom, Chicago	40
Charles Lambert, Chicago	21
Lizzie Coffrey, Chicago	19
Heinrich Goseh, Kent, Mich	59
Genevive Elze, Chicago	56
Christian Kern, Chicago	24
Annie Beugen, Chicago	25
Charles Vollmer, Chicago	30
Sarah Jardine, Chicago	24
Daniel E. Demerett, Chicago	50
Alice M. Brascomb, Chicago	29
David Reinbach, Chicago	64
Johanna J. W. Behrend, Chicago	40
Chester C. Huster, Chicago	22
Ettie Drew, Chicago	20
Marc Klein, Chicago	30
Mary Wiese, Chicago	18
James Casey, Chicago	30
Maggie Shepherd, Chicago	22
Robert Schwarz, Chicago	21
Emma L. Kiester, Chicago	20

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

William J. Moody, Chicago	[illegible]
Louisa Spiess, Chicago	[illegible]
John McLaughlin, Chicago	[illegible]
Mary Goranson, Chicago	[illegible]
Charles H. Anderson, Chicago	[illegible]
Augusta Holmquist, Chicago	[illegible]
Christian Meyer, Chicago	[illegible]
Augusta Rosenstein, Chicago	[illegible]
John C. Brennan, Chicago	[illegible]
Carrie Johnson, Chicago	[illegible]
Frederich Becker, Jefferson	[illegible]
Theresa Hiss, Chicago	[illegible]
Harry A. Miller, Chicago	[illegible]
Jennie C. Daries, Chicago	[illegible]
Peter P. Dahle, Pullman	[illegible]
Christine Johnson, Pullman	[illegible]
Robert Grant, Chicago	[illegible]
Emma Lynde, Boston	[illegible]
Robert Berg, Chicago	[illegible]
Celia Madden, Chicago	[illegible]
Michael Murphy, Chicago	[illegible]
Bridget Kelly, Chicago	[illegible]
Alfred S. White, Chicago	[illegible]
Hannah McGlynn, Chicago	[illegible]

DEATHS.

ROCKWELL—At Providence, R. I., on Saturday, the 9th inst., Mrs. Helen M. Rockwell, formerly a resident (for twenty years) of Chicago.

SCHUSTER—Sept. 11, George Schuster, aged 2 years and 6 months.

Funeral from 158 Wright-st. Wednesday at 8:30 a. m. to St. Boniface Cemetery.

LAFONT—Sept. 9, at his late residence, 873 Fulton-st., J. B. A. Lafont, of bronchitis.

Funeral Monday, Sept. 11, at 1 p. m., by carriages to Calvary.

SIMPSON—Sept. 11, Belle Simpson, aged 12 years.

Funeral Tuesday, Sept. 12, at 1 p. m., from her late residence, 185 Maxwell-st.

SPALDING—Sept. 11, at 6:30 a. m., at the residence of his parents, 104 West Adams-st., Frank Spalding, son of Fernanda and Clarrissa Spalding, aged 15 years and 6 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WINGATE—Maria, wife of Albert Wingate, at Blue Island, Ill., Sept. 7, 1882, aged 59 years.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

POLITICAL.

A GRAND RALLY OF NORTH SIDE Sunday-school children will be addressed next Sunday evening at the Chicago Avenue Church by Maj. D. W. Whittle, the well-known evangelist.

MEMBERS OF THE YOUNG MEN'S Independent Republican Club of the Eighteenth Ward will meet at 227 Wells-st. Tuesday evening, Sept. 12.

THE FIFTH WARD REPUBLICAN Club will have a meeting Tuesday, the 12th day of September, at 8 o'clock, at No. 2230 Archer-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A SPIRITED CONTEST FOR A GOLD watch is going on at St. Pius' Church Fair, now being held at West Twelfth-st. Turner Hall, between Ald. Sheridan, of the Fifth Ward, and J. J. Curran, Esq., of the Seventh Ward.

A. M. DELIGHT HAS CHARGE OF THE Gospel temperance meeting in the lecture-room of the Y. M. C. A. at 7:45 this evening. Music by Lyon's orchestra. Mrs. C. D. Carrington will assist in the song service. Temperance workers and drinking men are cordially invited.

NOTICE—MISS E. DRYER WILL GIVE a Bible-reading in the Bible work room, 18 Madison-st., today at 10 a. m. She will also teach the Sunday-school lesson for next Sabbath in the same room at the same hour Wednesday morning.

THE REV. C. R. DUNBAR WILL LEAD the noon meeting in the Y. M. C. A. lecture-room, 148 Madison-st., today.

THE "SENATE" (LITERARY SOCIETY) meets in the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. at 8 p. m. today. Young men are invited to attend.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

WE SHALL HAVE ON OUR TABLES
AT OUR
WEDNESDAY. SEPT. 13,
AUCTION SALE
A FULL AND COMPLETE LINE OF
Men's, Women's, Misses' & Children's
FALL WEAR,
IN KID, GOAT, GRAIN, KIP, CALF & BUFF.
COME AND INSPECT.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers,
214 and 216 Madison-st.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 14, AT 9:30,
We shall sell a large stock of
CROCKERY, GLASSWARE,
LAMPS,
Cutlery, Plated Ware,
Decorated Ware, China, Etc.
Goods packed for Country Merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.
Auctioneers.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

CLOSING SALE
SILVER-PLATED WARE.
THIS TUESDAY MORNING at 10 o'clock, and AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock,
ELEGANT
Triple Silver Ware,
Tea Sets, Ice Pitchers, Casters,
Rogers' Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

ITALIAN MARBLE
STATUARY.
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, at 11 o'clock, we sell AT OUR STORES.
A CHOICE COLLECTION
ITALIAN ART WORK.
VASES, FIGURES,
INLAID WORK, STATUES,
CARD RECEIVERS, &c.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

By A. KAHN & CO.,
180 Monroe-st.

TODAY, AT 9 O'CLOCK,
A large and well-assorted stock of
Boots, Shoes, & Rubbers
Will be closed out regardless of cost.
JAMES P. McNAMARA, Auctioneer.

Candy
Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

Candy
KRANZ'S CONFECTIONS are famous the world over. Wholesale and retail. Special rates on large orders. JNO. KRANZ, manufacturer, 80 State-st.

OLIVE BUTTER
FOR SALE BY
HENRY P. DARLINGTON & CO.,
N. W. Cor. Dearborn & Washington-sts.

TRUNK
Tourists, Travelers, Excursionists, should visit CHAS. T. WILT'S For Trunks, Satchels, Bags, &c. It will pay. No. 144 State-st.

BIRDS
KAEMPFER'S Food for MOCKING BIRDS, At his Bird Store, 127 Clark-st.

LIPMAN'S
Loan Office,
99 Madison-st.
Cash paid for Old Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones.

HATS
85c TO 2.01.
OVER 10,000 FINE HATS.
ALL STYLES AND COLORS.
LESTER'S, 10 NORTH CLARK-ST.
Near the Bridge.
DON'T PAY $3 TO $4 FOR SAME GOODS
Elsewhere to encourage big rents and fancy expenses.
MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES
IN WINDOW.

THE LITTLE MAIDEN.

Her feet were exquisitly small.
(How wildly my heart used to beat
When I was a passionate boy,
At the sound of her delicate feet!)

Her hand was exquisitly small.
(And I, her blind slave to command,
Would have died had she only ordered
By a wave of her little white hand.)

Her lips were exquisitly small.
(Their cold words yet rankle and smart!)
Exquisitly small was her head.
But smaller than all was her heart.

—*New York Sun.*

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 11.—The Secretary of State today issued licenses to organize to new corporations as follows: The Genuine Two-Needle Sewing-Machine Company, Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; corporators, Nathan Hayden, Edward A. Webster, Thomas S. Price. The Illinois Art Association, Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; object, the collection of pictures, paintings, engravings, and other art productions; corporators, Joseph M. Rogers, I. K. Boyeson, S. P. McConnell. The United States Lime Company, Rock Island; capital stock, $60,000; corporators, Milton G. Mills, James Mills, Lucian Adams. The Fox River Poultry Farm, Chicago; capital stock, $20,000; corporators, G. W. P. Bowman, W. B. Palmer, J. B. Sanborn. The Mount Auburn Cemetery Association, Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; corporators, William H. Clarke, George T. Dalton, C. Bretsnyder.

How Women Would Vote.

Were women allowed to vote, every one in the land who has used Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" would vote it to be an unfailing remedy for the diseases peculiar to her sex. By druggists.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

CITY.

SOUTH DIVISION.

EXPOSITION BUILDING—Just south of Main Entrance.

3461 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—Henry J. Beckwith, Druggist.

123 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.

3107 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.

CORNER THIRTY-FIRST AND STATE-STS.—H. W. Buchman, Druggist.

CORNER OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD AND COTTAGE GROVE-AV., Oakland—G. Q. Dow.

WEST DIVISION.

388 WEST MADISON-ST., near Aberdeen—Charles F. Bowen & Co., Druggists.

462 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Sheldon—L. Schrefer & Co., Druggists.

812 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner Canalport-av.—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.

841 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.

124 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.

672 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Ogden-av.—J. W. Wainwright, Druggist.

246 BLUE ISLAND-AV., corner of Twelfth-st.—Th. Sonnichsen, Druggist.

720 WEST LAKE-ST., corner Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.

382 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.

1032 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.

652 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. Sill, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

126 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.

445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—Adolf G. Vogeler, Druggist.

175 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

HYDE PARK-AV. AND FIFTY-THIRD-ST.—Goodrich Q. Dow, Druggist.

ENGLEWOOD.

CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.

EVANSTON.

GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.

LAKE VIEW.

EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A LIVER-COLORED WATER-spaniel; white star in breast. Answers to name of Fritz. Liberal reward if returned to No. 3617 Lake-av.

LOST—SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Sept. 9, between the hours of 5 and 6 o'clock, on Twelfth-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs., a pair of smoked pearl full-gilt opera-glasses in black morocco case. The finder will receive a liberal reward by leaving the same at Room 41 Quincy Building, northeast corner of Clark and Adams-sts.

STRAYED FROM AUSTIN A SORREL horse; bald face, shoe boil on near front leg. Notify HAYDON, 418 South Oakley-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

17 OAKWOOD-AV.—SINGLE GENTLEmen can be accommodated with full board; also single boarders. References exchanged.

1426 WABASH-AV.—FINELY FURnished second story front room; also other rooms, single or en suite, with first-class board.

1736 INDIANA-AV.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms with board, to permanent gentlemen or families.

1836 WABASH-AV.—CHOICE BOARDing-place, home comforts, reasonable prices.

2253 CALUMET-AV.—ROOMS, WITH board; also elegant parlor floor suite of three rooms, with private bath and closets connecting.

2715 WABASH-AV.—PARTIES DEsiring best board, with elegantly-furnished rooms or unfurnished, can find same; private family.

3520 LAKE-AV.—LARGE ALCOVE room to rent, suitable for gentleman and wife or three gentlemen, with board; terms moderate; furnished or unfurnished.

WEST SIDE.

23 NORTH THROOP-ST.—ELEGANTLY furnished front alcove room, with breakfast and 6 o'clock dinner. References exchanged.

49 SOUTH ASHLAND-AV.—FRONT suite of rooms, unfurnished; also back parlor, furnished, with first-class board.

95 CENTRE-AV.—BOARD AND PLEASant room for one or two gentlemen.

134 WARREN-AV.—BOARD AND FURnished rooms; private family.

474 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR JEFferson Park—Handsomely furnished front room to rent, with board.

638 WEST MONROE-ST.—FIRST-class board and room for families and single gentlemen; also day board. Best of references given.

NORTH SIDE.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD, $4 TO $7 per week, with use of piano; furnished rooms, $1.50 to $3; day board, $3.

121 DEARBORN-AV.—NICELY-FURnished room to rent, with board.

242 EAST OHIO-ST.—TWO SECOND and third floor suites, nicely furnished, with board. References.

HOTELS.

1714 INDIANA-AV.—BOARD FOR families and single gentlemen, Hotel Royale, the most luxurious private hotel in the West, has just been enlarged by opening still another house in the magnificent marble-front block, the principal entrance to which is at the above number. Richly-furnished rooms, a table rarely equaled, all the modern appointments and conveniences, together with the quiet elegance of a private family, are the attractions this hotel offers to its guests.
E. A. KINGSBURY, Manager.
B. E. GALLUP, Proprietor.

CLARENCE HOUSE, STATE AND HARrison-sts.—Newly-furnished and renovated; 100 rooms, from 50 cents per day upward; rooms, with board, $1.50 to $2 per day; per week, from $6 to $12.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL—ON THE European plan—74 and 76 East Adams-st. Parties desiring elegant rooms during Exposition can be accommodated here at 75 cents and $1 per day. Only two blocks from Exposition Building.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, 116 FIFTH-AV.—$2 per day; central location; convenient to wholesale trade, places of amusement, and Exposition.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM ON NORTH SIDE, in first-class Catholic family. S 41, Tribune.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st., best adviser on love, marriage, family, or business troubles. Always at home.

DR. KATE BISHOP—BATHS, MAGNETic treatment. First floor 451 West Madison-st.

BOOKS.

GUIZOT'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND—

Cost, new, $20.00	only $12.00
Dickens' Works—15 vols.—Cost, new, $30.00	only $8.00
Hill's Manual—Cost $6.50	only $3.00
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CHAPIN'S CHEAP BOOK HOUSE,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

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L. F. CUMMINGS, LAW OFFICE, 142 La Salle-sts., Rooms 40 and 42. Long experience in practice in all the courts. Open until 9 p. m.

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THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH PAID for ladies' and gents' cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to. J. COHEN, 89 West Randolph-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON THE AVENUES SOUTH.
Now is the time to buy:
50 feet, Michigan-av., near Twenty-sixth-st.
80 feet, Michigan-av., near Twenty-eighth-st.
50 feet, Michigan-av., near Thirtieth-st.
85 feet, Michigan-av., corner Thirty-first-st.
125 feet, Michigan-av., corner Thirty-third-st.
50 feet, Michigan-av., near Thirty-fourth-st.
90 feet, Michigan-av., corner Thirty-fifth-st.
132 feet, Michigan-av., corner Thirty-sixth-st.
150 feet, Michigan-av., corner Thirty-seventh-st.
100 feet, Michigan-av., near Thirty-eighth-st.
300 feet, Michigan-av., corner Thirty-ninth-st.
100 feet, Michigan-av., corner Fortieth-st.
600 feet, Michigan-av., corner Forty-first-st.
100 feet, Michigan-av., corner Forty-second-st.
100 feet, Michigan-av., near Forty-third-st.
100 feet, Michigan-av., near Forty-fourth-st.
235 feet, Michigan-av., corner Forty-fifth-st.
425 feet, Michigan-av., corner Forty-sixth-st.
50 feet, Michigan-av., near Forty-seventh-st.
1,500 feet, Michigan-av., corner Fifty-second-st.
500 feet, Wabash-av., near Thirtieth-st.
150 feet, Wabash-av., corner Thirty-fifth-st.
131 feet, Wabash-av., corner Thirty-sixth-st.
75 feet, Wabash-av., corner Thirty-seventh-st.
50 feet, Wabash-av., corner Thirty-eighth-st.
250 feet, Wabash-av., corner Thirty-ninth-st.
100 feet, Wabash-av., corner Forty-first-st.
600 feet, Wabash-av., corner Forty-second-st.
200 feet, Wabash-av., near Forty-third-st.
100 feet, Wabash-av., corner Forty-fourth-st.
250 feet, Wabash-av., near Forty-sixth-st.
100 feet, Indiana-av., corner Twenty-ninth-st.
31 feet, Indiana-av., near Thirtieth-st.
48 feet, Indiana-av., near Thirty-first-st.
50 feet, Indiana-av., near Thirty-third-st.
75 feet, Indiana-av., corner Thirty-fifth-st.
140 feet, Indiana-av., corner Thirty-sixth-st.
300 feet, Indiana-av., corner Thirty-seventh-st.
100 feet, Indiana-av., corner Thirty-ninth-st.
200 feet, Indiana-av., corner Forty-first-st.
100 feet, Indiana-av., corner Forty-second-st.
140 feet, Indiana-av., corner Forty-third-st.
150 feet, Indiana-av., corner Forty-fourth-st.
300 feet, Indiana-av., corner Forty-fifth-st.
50 feet, Indiana-av., corner Forty-sixth-st.
375 feet, Indiana-av., corner Forty-seventh-st.
200 feet, Indiana-av., corner Fiftieth-st.
800 feet, Indiana-av., corner Fifty-first-st.
100 feet, Prairie-av., corner Thirty-ninth-st.
200 feet, Prairie-av., corner Fortieth-st.
100 feet, Prairie-av., near Forty-first-st.
25 feet, Prairie-av., near Forty-second-st.
600 feet, Prairie-av., corner Forty-third-st.
462 feet, Prairie-av., corner Forty-fourth-st.
175 feet, Prairie-av., near Forty-fifth-st.
100 feet, Prairie-av., corner Forty-sixth-st.
400 feet, Prairie-av., corner Forty-seventh-st.
GEO. A. EMERY,
96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TRUSTEE'S SALE—I shall, subject to the approval and confirmation of the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois, at my office, 151 Lake-st., Chicago, on Wednesday, the 13th day of September, A. D. 1882, at 11 o'clock a. m., sell the following described piece of real estate for the sum of $3,500, payable as follows: $2,000 in cash, and $1,500 in six months, with interest at 6 per cent per annum, and secured on premises, unless a higher and better bid is then and there received, in which event the highest and best bid will be accepted:
Lot 1 in S. S. Hayes' Subdivision of Lots 37 to 40, in Block 8, in Union Park Second Addition to Chicago, in Section 8, Township 39, Range 14 E. of 3d P. M., said lot being 30 35-100 feet front on North Sheldon-st. by 93 5-100 feet on Arbor-place, including private alley, with a 2-story and basement brick house having a frontage of 18 feet thereon, containing 10 rooms, bathroom, etc., known as No. 122 North Sheldon-st., rented at $35 per month; possession can be had on 60 days' notice. Persons wishing to bid upon said premises will please call at my office and look at abstract.
Chicago, September 5, 1882.
SAMUEL D. WARD, Trustee.

FOR SALE—10-ROOM BRICK HOUSE house and lot, 33x125, Garfield-av., near Lincoln; $6,500.
13-room brick house in flats, Centre-st., near Lincoln Park; $8,500.
First-class residence, Pine-st., near the Water-Works; $15,000.
Brown-stone front, Dearborn-av.; $11,700.
3-story stone-front, La Salle-av., corner of Oak-st.; $15,000.
3-story marble-front, one-half block from Lincoln Park; $10,000.
3-story marble front, one-quarter block from Lincoln Park; $8,800.
Brick house, Sedgwick-st., near Centre-st.; $5,500.
10-room brick house, Indiana-st., near Dearborn-av.; $6,500.
Possession can be had of the above.
E. S. DREYER & CO.,
88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—RHODES-AV., CORNER Thirty-third-st., 100x164 feet.
Calumet-av., corner Twenty-third-st., 150x178 feet.
Calumet-av., 26 feet north of Twentieth-st., 66x105 feet.
Calumet-av., south of Twenty-third-st., 25x165 feet.
Cottage Grove-av., corner Woodland Park, 125x108 feet.
Cottage Grove-av., corner College-place, 140x150 feet.
Taylor-st., corner Idaho, 103 feet on each corner.
Ashland-av., corner Polk-st., 152x270 feet; all bargains.
HENRY L. HILL,
142 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—BY E. L. CANFIELD—Manufacturing, warehouse, and dock property. I have some of the most desirable manufacturing property in market, with and without railroad and water front.
I am making specialty of manufacturing, warehouse, and dock property, and shall be pleased to see those wishing to sell, purchase, or rent.
E. L. CANFIELD, 164 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
MONROE-ST.—Near Robey, fine 2-story and basement brick house, with or without furniture; has just been papered and grained handsomely, and is in perfect order; good 2-story brick barn, alley on side; can be bought at a bargain.

FOR SALE—WEST LAKE-ST., BEtween Carpenter and Curtis—25x100 feet.
F. H. WATRISS, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN BUSINESS property on Michigan-av., between Washington and Adams-sts. There is money to be made by buying this property. JOS. R. PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—2-STORY HOUSE IN NICE order, with lot, 3131 Butterfield-st., $2,500, easy terms; choice lot corner Prairie-av. and Thirty-eighth-st., east front, very cheap; new cottage, with lot, on Marvin-st., near Western-av., $1,300, easy terms; corner lot on Laughton-st., near Western-av., lake water, etc., only $450; lot on Harrison-st., near Western-av., south front, full size, only $650. C. J. HAMBLETON, 95 Clark-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—WARREN-AV., NEAR Paulina-st., good 2-story and basement frame house, about 10 rooms; price $4,000; a bargain.
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—BY E. L. CANFIELD—Residence west of Union Park, 50-foot lot; house and barn brick, and in first-class order. Early possession if desired.
Residence on Wabash-av., near Thirty-third-st.; 50-foot lot; house and barn brick, and in first-class order. Early possession if desired.
E. L. CANFIELD, 164 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—OUR "FALL SCHEDULE" of real estate for sale; mailed on application. This list includes all classes of city property in each division.
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
STATE-ST.—North of Fifty-ninth, 50x125 feet, with 2-story frame house and barn; cheap.

FOR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY STONE-front houses; every improvement; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; four large chambers and bath-room on second floor; located corner De Kalb and Polk-sts., one block from Ogden-av. cars. See these houses before you buy. They will be sold cheap and on terms to suit. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS.', 137 Madison-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—
MANUFACTURING SITES.
100x200 Monroe-st., near Desplaines.
60x100 Clinton-st., near Adams.
40x150 Clinton-st., near Monroe.
40x155 Lake-st., near Union.
56x125 Irwin and Canal-sts.
Several single lots on Clinton-st.
100x100 corner Carpenter and Fulton-sts.
100x150 corner Lake and Desplaines-sts.
30x150 Washington-st., east of Union.
Several good pieces on Canal-st., south of Van Buren.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
DEARBORN-ST.—Near Twenty-seventh, cottage house, with brick basement, 8 rooms; street and alley in rear paved; modern improvements; $3,200, on time.

FOR SALE—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.:
WEST ADAMS-ST., near Ashland-av., a spacious and complete 2-story frame residence, brick cellar, mansard roof; barn; lot 50x188½; south front; choice location; $20,000.

FOR SALE—STONE-FRONT HOUSE on Indiana-av., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts.; first-class throughout; immediate possession. C. B. SAWYER, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES AT LAWNdale, convenient to depot; ripe for subdivision, only $1,250 per acre, much below the market.
C. J. HAMBLETON,
95 Clark-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE dwelling on North Side in first-class neighborhood; $12,000. F. H. WATRISS, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—10-ROOM STONE-FRONT house on lake shore, near Thirty-first-st., cheap. Possession Oct. 1. HENRY T. CHACE, 25 Borden Block.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD—Between Wood and Lincoln-sts., 2-story and basement brick; lot 23 x125 feet; $9,000.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEment marble front residence, 61 Elizabeth-st. Rented for $780 per annum. Price $7,000.
DANIEL H. HALE & CO.,
Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BLOCK OF 4 TWO-STORY and basement brick residences on West Harrison-st., near Aberdeen. Well rented and good investment for income. Price $20,000.
DANIEL H. HALE & CO.,
Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—THE FINE FAMILY RESIdence 475 West Washington-st., 3-story and basement marble front; has south front, French plate, hot and cold water, wall cabinets from original designs by Bast, electric bells, automatic gas-lighters. Possession immediate. Price $15,000.
DANIEL H. HALE & CO.,
Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
ERIE-ST.—East of State, south front, fine 3-story and basement brick house, with brown stone trimmings, 25 feet front; can be bought at a bargain and possession obtained at once.
DEARBORN-AV.—Between Goethe and Schiller-sts., fine 2-story and basement brown-stone house, with L; is 3 rooms deep, lot 30x150 feet.

FOR SALE—IN GROVELAND PARK—An elegant brick residence of 10 rooms and barn, lot 40x125. Convenient to cable cars and Hyde Park trains. This is a choice bargain; only $12,000. GIBBS & CALKINS, 153 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FOREST-AV., NEAR Thirty-fourth-st.—Two-story 12-room frame on brick basement; a bargain; $4,500. GIBBS & CALKINS, 153 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE KINGSBURY tract—231 feet of dock property south of Indiana-st.; also 300 feet on Ohio, and 150 feet on Indiana-st.; all for sale cheap if taken at once. Apply to T. CAMPBELL, Room 62, No. 169 Washington-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, 115 Dearborn-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone-front house near Twentieth-st., 25 feet wide; dining-room on parlor floor; has recently been put in perfect order; new brick barn.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Brick house near Thirty-fourth-st.; 25 feet wide and 4 rooms deep; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; $18,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Octagon stone-front house, 25 feet wide and 3 rooms deep; one of the most substantial and best-finished houses in Chicago. A bargain; $18,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Brick house, near Twenty-second-st.; $12,500.
MICHIGAN-AV.—House and 50-foot lot, near Thirty-fourth-st.; $25,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—House and 48x175 feet, near Thirteenth-st., $16,500; the lot alone is worth the price.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone-front house, near Eighteenth-st., 25 feet wide and 4 rooms deep.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Double brick house, with 55x168 feet, in one of the best locations on the boulevard, north of Twenty-second-st., $40,000.
NEW BRICK HOUSE—Modern in plan and finish; situated on one of the principal avenues of South Side, with corner lot, 50x172 feet, and large brick barn; grate and wooden mantel in the hall. It is seldom that such a house is for sale. Owner is going to remove from city. Dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor.
PRAIRIE-AV.—New brick house, 25 feet wide and 4 rooms deep; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor, $17,000.
NEW BRICK HOUSE—34 feet wide, with modern hall and stairway; fine large dining-room on parlor floor; an elegant place, in perfect order, and located north of Twenty-second-st. and east of Wabash-av.; large brick barn; $40,000.
NEW BRICK HOUSE—With brown-stone trimmings and heavy stone foundation, and brick barn; a well-built house, handsomely finished and decorated; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; price $9,000 and taxes of 1882.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN IN 9 ACRES on Lake-st., FRONTING CENTRAL PARK, extending north to C. & N. W. R. R. crossing.
WALNUT-ST.,
FULTON-ST.,
CARROLL-ST.
Best piece in city limits for subdividing.
School-house two blocks distant.
Lake water, Lake-st. horse-cars, and C. & N. W. R. R. trains.
Four miles from Court-House.
Will make good arrangements with party subdividing as to releasing as lots are sold.
Will pay 50 PER CENT PROFIT to subdivider.
JOHN D. PARKER,
156 Washington-st., Room 35.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS IMPROVED business property on South Water, Lake, Randolph, Washington, Madison, Monroe, Adams, Jackson, Van Buren-sts., also Fifth-av., Market-st., La Salle, Clark, Franklin, Dearborn-st., State-st., Wabash and Michigan-avs., at prices ranging from $25,000 to $400,000. Also some of the best improved residence property at low figures, on Michigan, Indiana, and Calumet-avs., ranging from $5,000 to $150,000. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., new First National Bank Building, corner Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
RANDOLPH-ST.—Between Ada and Sheldon, two 2-story and basement stone-front houses; lots 20 10-12 by full depth; each renting at $750; cheap.

FOR SALE—$9,250—THIS IS A 15-ROOM 3-story and basement stone front dwelling, stone steps and sidewalk, iron fence; house has every modern improvement and is in first-class repair; lot 25x125 to alley, with brick barn for four horses, buggy, and carriage; living rooms for man over the barn. This property is in an excellent residence part of the city, two blocks from Union Park, on Laflin-st., near Monroe. It is first-class property and cheap at $9,250.
T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AN IMPROVED CORNER on West Van Buren-st., price $40,000, which now pays 13 per cent on that amount clear of taxes and insurance. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., new First National Bank Building, corner of Madison and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—300 FEET, WEST FRONT, on Wabash-av., by 191 feet deep to a 24-foot alley, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh-sts. Or will sell in 25-foot lots. The location is first-class, and the street, which is now being paved with asphalt blocks, will make it one of the cleanest and nicest streets in Chicago. Price $200 per foot. This property will advance 50 per cent in less than a year. Parties looking for a building site cannot do better for location and price in the city.
Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., basement new First National Bank Building, corner of Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Frame cottage and lot, 475 Kinzie-st., near Armour. $1,000. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE—2-STORY and basement brick dwelling; 22x100 feet; $9,000.
F. H. WATRISS, 99 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUtiful lot, 172 feet deep, at Glencoe, where the bank of the lake is 80 feet high, $15 down, $5 monthly; these are the cheapest lots in the market; cheap railroad fare and trains almost every hour. I will furnish you lots and lumber to build on them without any money down, or build a house to suit you; abstract free. I am building 25 7-room cottages; price of cottage and lot $1,000; only $250 down, and $15 monthly for balance. Stop paying rent and get you a home of your own. Lots shown free to purchasers any day at 7:30, 10:15, or 3:45. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—PRICES GOING UP AT East Grove. All our $75 lots will be $85 after Oct. 1 and $100 after Nov. 1. Lots 30x132 feet, with shade-trees and sidewalks, $10 cash, $5 monthly; no interest; beautiful, high, rolling upland; the highest section of land on the C., B. & Q. Railroad; healthy, bracing air and lovely views; splendid soil, water, and drainage; any number of trains, week days and Sunday. Lots shown free this week. Office open till 7 every evening, Saturday till 9 p. m. STREET & CO., owners, 200 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON FORTY-SIXTH and Forty-seventh-sts., Langley, Cottage Grove, Evans, and Champlain-avs., in Circuit Court Partition, between Drexel and Grand-boulevards; prices from $30 to $50 per foot. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—LAKE VIEW—A NUMBER of those choice building lots on Fullerton-av., Frederick-st., and Deming court near Clark-st., from 25 to 100 feet front and 175 to 300 feet deep, at from $50 to $85 per foot. Two lots on Halsted-st., south of Diversy-av., east front, less than $800 each. Also some handsome lots at corner Wrightwood and Southport-avs., cheapest in Lake View. Also 5 acres on Diversy-av., close to Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. W. R. MANLONY, 81 Clark-st., Room 22.

FOR SALE—IN GLENCOE, NEAR THE depot and the public school, 150 lots, 200 feet deep, at from $100 to $300, $15 to $45 cash down, balance in $5 and $10 monthly payments. Liberal discount for all cash. This is beautiful property and the cheapest of anything in the market. Remember my property is near the depot, and nothing better in Glencoe. There is no handsomer town on the lake than Glencoe; good society, school, and church; free ride any day to see the property. Be at the office at 10 o'clock a. m. and 3:30 p. m. CHAS. E. BROWNE, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 25. Residence Glencoe.

FOR SALE—$4,500 WILL BUY A VERY desirable house on Forty-first-st.
HENRY J. GOODRICH,
125 Dearborn-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—FORTY-SEVENTH-ST., near Escanaba-av., 100x178 feet; a choice site; cheapest lot on the street. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A BEAUtiful home at Austin; large double brick house, with good outbuildings; large lot, 100x200, covered with all kinds of shrubbery. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—85 FEET ON OAKWOOD-boulevard; $125 per foot; one-half cash.
HENRY J. GOODRICH,
125 Dearborn-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—A FINE 2-story frame house in Englewood, on Wentworth-av., between Sixty-first and Sixty-second-sts.; water and sewer in the house, and gas in the street; assessments all paid; lot 34x136. Owner bound to sell at some price. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—IRONDALE LOTS AT from $250 to $800 each; east of the Chicago, New York & St. Louis and Western Indiana R. R.; a union depot will be built at One Hundred and Eighth-st.; go and see the property. Apply on the premises to W. H. Taylor, Torrence-av., or
HENRY J. GOODRICH,
125 Dearborn-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES CHOICE ridge land fronting South Park at Sixtieth-st., at $2,500.
C. J. HAMBLETON,
95 Clark-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—A GROUP OF 27 TWO-story brick houses, favorably located in the suburbs, all under rent, paying above 10 per cent; near horse-cars and park; suitable for retailing on long time at considerable profit over price now asked.
M. J. RICHARDS,
89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—TO PERSONS OF SMALL means or those desiring to make a profitable investment, a limited number of lots are offered for sale at very low prices in Windett's Subdivision, situate south of the great packing-houses and near the Union Stock-Yards.
HENRY J. GOODRICH,
125 Dearborn-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—AT $22,000; EIGHTY acres of land at Riverside; grand bargain. Address E. H. CUMMINGS, Room 24 Ashland Block.

FOR SALE—EIGHTY ACRES NEAR Garfield, east of Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, good for manufacturing purposes, or can be subdivided; will be sold at a bargain if taken soon. Must have money, owner going West. Address X 67, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TO MANUFACTURERS—On Calumet River, on Calumet Iron & Steel Co.'s Slip—30 acres admirably adapted for manufacturing purposes. River front and railroad facilities. Ground high and dry. F. H. WATRISS, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOMES AT ENGLEWOOD, $2,000, $2,500, $4,000, and $5,000; gas, water, and sewerage; bath-rooms and all modern conveniences. E. N. TILLOTSON.

FOR SALE—A NEW SUBDIVISION IN Oakland (Hyde Park); lots on Fortieth and Forty-first-sts., and Vincennes-av.; this property is well located, high, dry ground, near Drexel, Grand, and Oakwood-boulevards; the most desirable property in Hyde Park. Call at this office for prices and terms.
HENRY J. GOODRICH,
125 Dearborn-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—BY E. L. CANFIELD—Englewood—Cottage and two lots, on paved street, near depot. Cheap, and on easy terms.
E. L. CANFIELD, 164 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON, CHOICE residence lots centrally located, with water, sewer, trees, gas, etc. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., Room 19 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—IN GEORGE W. HOFFMAN'S Subdivision on the Calumet River at Hammond, Ind.; this property is near the State line on the north side of the river. For prices and terms apply to Mr. Hohman, Local Agent, on the premises, or
HENRY J. GOODRICH,
125 Dearborn-st., Room 6.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON—THE cheapest property that has yet been offered. I have for sale 3,000 front feet of ground with good depth, ornamented with trees, which I shall put on the market for the next sixty days at $5 a foot, to be paid for in $5 monthly payments. This would be only $125 a lot, and is extremely cheap property. It will pay any one who wishes to invest for a home or for speculation to examine these lots. They are within four blocks of the largest public school building in Evanston, and within six blocks of the highest priced property in the village. No one need to be told what Evanston is. Good title, and to any one who means business will be given a free ride to see the premises. Call at my office at 10 a. m. or at 3:30 p. m. to take the cars.
C. E. BROWNE,
69 Dearborn-st., Room 25.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN EVANSTON property, improved and unimproved. HENRY WHIPPLE, 137 Madison-st., Room 8.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—DAKOTA LAND, 160 acres, with good house; 50 acres broke; only half mile from Volga Station, Brookings County; also 1,920 acres unimproved in Barnes County, below price. RANNEY & COLE, 157 Washington-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE VIEW FARM—400 acres choice farm land; 250 acres under plow, balance good hay and pasture land, all under new fence; good buildings; barn 32x48 feet; young orchard and grove; price, $25 per acre; if not sold before Oct. 1 will rent at $2.50 per acre cash; farm well stocked; 8 miles from Creston, Ia. Call on or address F. M. WIDNER, Box 282, Corning, Ia.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—WELL improved farm of 240 acres, 1½ miles east of live country seat and summer resort in Minnesota. Apply to MORO, Room 2, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IOWA IMPROVED, 245 acres, 7 miles from Des Moines; highly cultivated; orchard and small fruit; good house, well, etc. RANNEY & COLE, 157 Washington-st., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FOR A CUSTOMER—A block of business property worth from $100,000 to $450,000. Will pay all cash. Give particulars. E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.

WANTED—PARTIES WISHING TO sell first-class improved business and residence property can find ready customers by calling on JACOB WEIL & CO., real estate brokers, new First National Bank Building, corner Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—SMALL HOUSE IN GOOD location on West Side for cash. N 27, Tribune.

WANTED—SOUTH SIDE RESIDENCE lot, 50 feet; must be in good location, south of Twenty-fifth-st., and cheap for cash. N 26, Tribune.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A BONANZA—THE BEST LOCATED hotel in Kansas City, Mo., for transient custom; new and elegantly furnished throughout, making more money than any other hotel in the West. Rent very low. Owner compelled to sell on account of other business. A rare chance for a live man. Apply for particulars to W. S. JENKINS, 121 West Sixth-st., Kansas City, Mo.

A GOOD DRUG STORE FOR SALE, cheap for cash. 372 West Indiana-st.

A RARE CHANCE—AN OLD-ESTABlished grocery business for sale on account of sickness; cheap rent and cash trade. Inquire at Nurnberg Beer Saloon, corner Lake and Dearborn.

A FIRST-CLASS PARTY, WITH REFerences and $1,200, to manage good paying business (have other business). Room 11, 181 Clark-st.

CAPITALISTS HAVING $5,000 TO $10,000 to invest may hear of a good chance to double their money within six months by addressing X 66, Tribune office. No speculation; no risk.

FOR SALE—THE PHOENIX COFFEE and Spice Mills. Established over twenty years. A complete establishment, fitted up with all the latest improved machinery, mostly new, and in perfect running order, consisting of a
50-horse power engine.
2 boilers.
3 Burns coffee-roasters.
2 coffee-polishers.
2 coffee-coolers.
2 blowers.
2 coffee-mills.
1 burr-stone spice-mill.
The newest appliances for manufacturing baking powders.
Office fixtures, scales, etc., etc., etc., to be sold at a bargain.
Parties desirous of starting in this business will find it a rare opportunity. Store for rent on favorable terms. Apply at office, 29 and 31 River-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—WILL SELL AT A BARgain, for cash, contents of money loan office, with lease, containing unredeemed pledges of jewelry, clothing, etc. Also a large amount of pledges on hand, with six living rooms in good condition in rear of store. Call at No. 237 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR SOME other business, city or suburbs preferred, a general mercantile business, established 30 years, in a manufacturing town in Wisconsin; also store and dwelling house. Address with or for particulars to A, 34 South Clinton-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—$2,200 will buy the best located drug store in Humboldt. Must be sold at once. A rare chance and no old stock. Address P.-O. Box 86, Humboldt, Neb.

FOR SALE—$500 TO $1,000 WILL SEcure one of the best business openings in America for amount invested. Address X 75, Tribune.

FOR SALE—A GILT-EDGE BUSINESS for a man of snap; sales $70,000 for 1881; in live town of 1,200, two railroads, only three hours' ride from city; the best location in Northern Indiana. Address P 86, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE IN 12-ROOM house and house to rent, paying $80 per month. Apply on premises, 114 South Green-st.

FOR SALE—CIGAR STORE; FINEST location in the city; doing a good business; low rent; $1,500 required. F. J. REED, 27 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—GROCERY STOCK; GOOD location; will take some real estate. R 89, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE; NICE LOcation; small, clean stock; rent $14. R 90, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NOTION AND FANCY goods stock; will take about $600; on best street on West Side. R 91, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STOCK GROCERIES, CORner store, with rooms; cheap lease; fixtures mostly belong to building. Address R 92, Tribune.

FOR SALE—MEAT MARKET—CHOICE stand on West Madison-st. Bargain if taken this week. R 92, Tribune office.

PARTIES LOOKING FOR LOCATION to manufacture on water-power will find every encouragement and best of facilities at Rock Falls, Ill., where address A. P. SMITH. Refer to the C., B. & Q Ry. Co.

WANTED—CAPITALISTS AND MERchants to examine a new style of corset and ladies' furnishing goods; superior to any ever offered in this country or Europe. 137 Madison-st., Room 8. HENRY WHIPPLE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVERTISER WANTS TO BUY GOOD house on West Side for removal now or later; will pay a large price in cash. Address J. P., 1122 Wilcox-av.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL roofing done and old roofs repaired, by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 12 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

BOOTS and SHOES. McFARLAND, 125 Madison-st. First-class custom work to measure at reasonable prices.

FOUNDRY FOR NICE, SOFT CASTing. Call at 78 North May-st.

I CONTRACT FOR ALL KINDS OF mason and furnace work; engine-beds and boilers a specialty; brick for sale. 37 La Salle-st.

ROOM-MATE WANTED—BY YOUNG gentleman (bookkeeper); room on North State-st. near business centre; every convenience. References exchanged. S 79, Tribune office.

WANTED—ON COMMISSION FOR Western retail trade, a full and complete line of buttons from a first-class importing house; only those making a specialty of buttons need reply. Address X 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—AGRICULTURAL MANUfacturers to contract to build 5,000 adjustable self-dropping three-row corn-planters. HENRY WHIPPLE, 137 Madison-st., Room 8.

WANTED—TO COMPLETE OUR FILES —5 copies of Chicago Daily Tribune of Feb. 14, 1882; 5 copies of Feb. 25, 1882 (or the 2-page supplement, pages 17 and 18); and one copy of June 30, 1882, for which a liberal price will be paid. Apply to Cashier.

WANTED—IN FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, home for boy 7 years old, south of Erie st., east of Clark. Y 52, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—$25 WILL BE PAID FOR return of checks and papers taken from party Saturday night near Michigan-av. to Room 24 Exchange Building. No questions asked. Payment stopped.

PERSONAL—LADIES OUT OF EMployment should apply to I. S. HUCKINS today, at 1 p. m., Crawford House.

PERSONAL—A GENTLEMAN, STRANger in the city, engaged in good business would like to form the acquaintance of a respectable, intelligent, and attractive young lady of about 25. Object matrimony. Address X 77, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR 100 FEET OF good land this side of Morgan Park, with or without house, or house and land near the city on some lake or river. Will trade a gentleman's valuable library, worth $2,000, about 500 volumes in fine bindings; want a home; no use for the books.
PICTURE STORE, 133 Dearborn-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—10,000 FEET 1-INCH PIPE, lot 1¼, 1½, and 2-inch, all good second-hand pipe; also new coils, radiators, pipe, and fittings; also two hot-water tanks. SAM'L I. POPE & CO., 195 Lake-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THREE LENS, DOUBLE stereopticon, 175 views, all fine condition, cheap. Address Y 55, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TEACHER of Graham's system of short-hand; none but the very best writers need apply. Address, stating qualifications and experience, Y 53, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—STONE-FRONT HOUSE 1639 Indiana-av., to private family only. C. B. SAWYER, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE BEST PLACES for room renting or boarding known; $400 a month profit; only $1,500 needed to secure the furniture; cheapest rent in the city; now full; other business. Address O F 47, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A 3-STORY AND BASEment octagon stone-front house with 14 rooms, on Wabash-av., near Thirtieth-st. Price $75 per month. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A 2-STORY 10-ROOM HOUSE with large yard, suitable for boarding-house for car-shop employes, corner Wentworth-av. and Thirty-seventh-st. Price $30 per month. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A 2-STORY AND BASEment mansard-roof house on Greenwood-av., convenient to cars, with two parlors, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor. Price $45 per month. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—927 MONROE-ST., NORTHwest corner of Monroe-st. and Oakley-av.—Elegant 2-story and basement stone swell-front, dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; furnace, gas fixtures, etc.; all modern improvements. Possession given Oct. 1. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st.

TO RENT—10 WINCHESTER-AV., A 10-room cottage in first-class order, newly papered and painted; $40 per month. Apply to owner on the premises, or R. M. BUCKMAN, 169 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—BY EDWARD GOODRIDGE & Co., 259 West Madison-st.:
3-story and basement bricks, 10 rooms each, Nos. 4 and 6 Grant-st., near corner La Salle-av., $40.

TO RENT—ON THE NORTH SIDE, east of Rush-st. and south of Chicago-av., in an eligible location, a furnished house, three stories and basement, stone front, until Jan. 1. Terms, $110 per month. Address M 71, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—NEW 10-ROOM FLATS IN the Seymour Apartment Building, 303 and 305 West Jackson-st.
Walking distance from the business centre.
Southern exposure, large balconies, and bay windows.
All rooms are large and light; sewerage and plumbing complete.
Each flat has separate entrances, modern improvements, and a fine cellar.
Will be completed about Sept. 15.
J. C. MAGILL & CO., 86 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FLATS—MADISON Square, 984 West Madison-st., a suite of five all light rooms, with kitchen, closets, etc., complete.
A suite of six all light rooms, with hot and cold water, bathroom, etc., on southwest corner of Green and Washington-sts.; no children, roomers, or boarders.
B. W. THOMAS, 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT—BY J. C. MAGILL & CO., 86 Washington-st.
$45 to $65—Elegant flats in the Talbott Apartment House, Jackson and Paulina-sts.; having all possible conveniences; halls are lighted and heated; ashes removed and fuel brought free of expense to tenants. Open for examination at all times.
$20—$30 Madison-st.; very desirable; modern conveniences.
$30—Park-av., near Union Park; 5 rooms, bath, etc.; good barn.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—2968 WABASH-AV., FIRST-class new and modern 7-room flat; entrance and yard separate.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLAT ON CLARK-st., near Sherman House. Address Room 21 Honore Building.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FOUR FLATS OF FOUR rooms and cellar in new building 296 Hubbard-st., $15 per month. PETERSON & BAY, 163 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—A BEAUTIFUL FLAT IN marble-front building on North Side. A. F. STEVENSON, 35 Dearborn-st., Room 27.

TO RENT—NEW 6 AND 7 ROOM flat near the park. G. S. BUCKNER & CO., 867 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—PARLOR AND BASEMENT floors (6 rooms); bay window; house in marble row on Elizabeth-st., near Washington; furnished new the 1st of May at a cost of $1,500; will sell furniture at a bargain or rent the house furnished. Best of references required. X 64, Tribune office.

TO RENT—LARGE AND SINGLE ROOM, well furnished; permanency desired. 334 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—FRONT AND BACK PARlors with bed-room off; handsomely furnished; also kitchen in basement. 396 West Randolph-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF FIVE ROOMS, with bath, water, etc., and a single room, furnished, and with care, in the Giles Bro. & Co.'s Building, 266 Wabash-av., to unexceptionable parties only. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHed front alcove and connecting room, en suite or single; private bath, gas; gentlemen. 1213 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED, pleasant front rooms at 78 East Van Buren-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—217 NORTH STATE-ST.—A handsomely furnished front alcove room for one or two gentlemen; gas, bath-room, etc.; also a single room.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED room; closet, gas, and bath; private family; for one or two gentlemen. 217 Indiana-st., near Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

STORES.

TO RENT—STORE 363 WABASH-AV., southwest corner of Harrison-st. Apply to D. W. IRWIN, 2 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—BY E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 259 West Madison-st.: 673 West Lake-st., stone-front store; $50. 757 West Lake-st., store and three rooms; $25.

TO RENT—PART OF THE STORE AT 84 Dearborn-st. Apply within.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF THREE GOOD offices with vault, 22 McCormick's Building. Inquire on the premises, or of C. A. SPRING, corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts.

TO RENT—BY E. L. CANFIELD:
Offices in Jones & Laughlins' Building, corner Lake and Canal-sts.
E. L. CANFIELD, 164 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN THE METHodist Church Block on Washington and Clark-sts., separate or in suites. Inquire of A. R. SCRANTON, Room 13, 108 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A MODERN built dwelling of about 10 rooms, North Side preferred, on or before Nov. 1, by prompt paying tenant. Best of Chicago references given. Address M. I. W., 15 and 16 Talbot Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED flat of 4 or 5 rooms suitable for light housekeeping for man and wife; South Side preferred; rent not to exceed $25 to $30 per month. Address with full particulars Y 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL HOUSE, or 1 or 2 unfurnished rooms with board for two adults, in the vicinity of Thirty-ninth-st. and Cottage Grove, Riverside, or Hinsdale. References given if desired. Address with terms Y 49, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOUR OR FIVE rooms, cottage or flat, furnished with all appliances for housekeeping; rent must not exceed $25 per month. Y 58, Tribune office.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—314 STATE-ST., STORE, 25X 85, $150.
2412 Cottage Grove-av., store and dwelling-rooms.
Nos. 3, 8, and 12 Groveland-court, basements and first floors, 6 rooms and bath, $18.
259 Thirty-fifth-st., second floor, 6 rooms, $25.
211 Bushnell-st., store and dwelling-rooms, $14.
665 North Robey-st., desirable flats.
232 Ogden-av., 2-story brick, 8 rooms and bath; all modern improvements, $40.
67 Congress Park, desirable 9-room brick, in first-class order, $25 per month to May 1.
90 La Salle-st., office, second floor, $12 per month.
Barn and two dwelling rooms in rear of 352 Warren-av., $12.
133 Dickson-st., second floor, 6 rooms, $15.
366 Garfield-av., 3-story brick, 7 rooms, bath, etc., $25.
971 North Clark-st., second floor, 6 rooms, $20.
At Austin—Elegantly-furnished house; also unfurnished; both cheap to May 1; 9 rooms.
Several other nice suburban houses and cottages.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BY E. L. CANFIELD:
Manufacturing buildings.
I can have erected buildings for manufacturing purposes and rent for a term of years.
E. L. CANFIELD, 164 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FOR MANUFACTURING—270 Clinton-st., near Van Buren, new two-story and basement brick, 25x80. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—BY E. L. CANFIELD:
Manufacturing rooms with or without power.
Lofts for storage and manufacturing.
E. L. CANFIELD, 164 Randolph-st.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO FURNITURE STORAGE Company, Nos. 97, 99, 101, and 103 Van Buren-st., have the best accommodations in the city for storing pianos, merchandise, and all goods of value at low rates. Advances made if desired. Call and see.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st.; permanent and reliable; established in 1875; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe.

PARTNERS WANTED.

I WISH TO ENGAGE WITH SOME ONE with $5,000 or more to start the provision business, with a view of cutting a few hogs daily; am well posted. Address V 7, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A PRACTICAL chemist or cabinetmaker with about $2,500 capital in a very safe and profitable manufacturing business; German preferred. Call or address Room 11, No. 89 La Salle-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &C.

WANTED—A FIRTS-CLASS FURNIture salesman who fully understands the business. Address Y 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN A 1 FURNITURE AND upholstery salesman. Must come well recommended, and can control some trade in either branch. Address Y 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOY IN A WHOLESALE dry-goods office. Must be about 18 years old and live with parents. Address Y 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BOOKKEEPer who understands fully the mercantile business. Address Y 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MAN TO take charge of wholesale wallpaper department. Address Y 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CLOTHing salesman at 143—147 East Chicago-av.

WANTED—A BILL CLERK IN A wholesale jobbing house of moldings, mirrors, etc.; one who has had experience in the above line of business preferred. Address X 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN COMPEtent to keep a set of books; must be a good penman, quick at figures, and acquainted with the lumber business to some extent. Address EMPLOYER, care G. W. Hotchkiss, Secretary Lumberman's Exchange.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED REtail clothing salesmen. Address Y 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPer and entry clerk. Must be young men of unexceptionable character and habits and fitted to fill positions applied for. Address, with references and salary expected, which must be moderate, X 68, Tribune office.

TRADES.

WANTED—TWO GOOD STAINED glass glaziers; to such good wages will be paid. Address French Silvering and Ornamental Glass Company, 914 St. Charles-st., St. Louis.

WANTED—TWO GOOD WOOD ENgravers. Apply at once. RAND, McNALLY & CO.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS JOB PRINTer. Pictorial Printing Co., 140-146 Monroe-st.

WANTED—THREE COPPERSMITHS, first-class hands, and one tin and sheet-iron worker, accustomed to jobbing. E. Smeeth's Copper and Brass Works, Randolph and Desplaines-sts.

WANTED—CAKE BAKER; ONE WHO understands all kinds of fancy cake baking and ornamenting; German preferred. Apply at once at 256 Thirty-first-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—ALL THE LABORERS I can get for C. & N. W. Co. in Iowa, Wisconsin, and Michigan; 25 choppers; 25 for quarry work; free fare: at J. W. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—LABORERS FOR RAILroads, sawmills, farms, and other work in different States; highest wages and steady work. CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SOLICITor to take orders for the only perfect letter and postal files made. First introduction West. Excellent opportunity for an energetic man, especially one acquainted among banks, large firms, etc. Address V 94, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ARCHITECURAL draughtsman. J. J. EGAN, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 20.

WANTED—A BOY IN A REAL EState office who can give a good reference. Address, stating salary expected, Y 89, Tribune office.

WANTED—A NEWSPAPER REPORTer; salary $12. Address X 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN AND WOMAN who understand giving Turkish, Russian, and sulphur baths. Apply at No. 2131 Wabash-av., Room 8.

WANTED—THE ADDRESS OF ALL book agents. A No. 1 opportunity offered to make money. Address X 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GENERAL AGENT FOR a book in the Western States excepting Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. A No. 1 opportunity for a good man. Address X 95, Tribune office.

WANTED—CANVASSERS; RARE opening. Apply in person to I. S. HUCKINS, Crawford House, 12 o'clock today.

WANTED—MEN; $1 SAMPLES BEST selling goods free; $50 per week average profit; no experience or license necessary; no traveling; business permanent and pleasant. Particulars for stamp. MERRILL & CO., 27 and 29 North Clark-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—FRENCH GIRL TO SERVE in private family at Evanston, Illinois, one who can attend to dining-room work, etc., and can speak the French language perfectly and fluently. Address P.-O. Box 975, Evanston, Ill., stating age and saying if recommendations can be furnished.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron; Irish Catholic preferred. References required. Call at No. 390 North State-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK, washer, and ironer in a small family; German preferred. 1936 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR HOUSEwork who can wash and iron; good place for good girl. 430 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK. Apply at 388 Dearborn-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN a boarding-house; one who understands her business. 1636 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A COOK IN PRIVATE family at Riverside. Apply to W. L. B. JENNEY, Room 2 Lakeside Building, southwest corner Clark and Adams-sts.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK IN a private family at No. 341 Indiana-st., North Side. Scandinavian preferred.

WANTED—2412 INDIANA-AV.—COMpetent girl for general housework. Bring references.

WANTED—A GOOD-RECOMMENDED German girl for general housework. No. 3 Park Front, near Lincoln Park.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED Swede or Norwegian girl to do general housework. Inquire at 2979 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AT 3230 PRAIRIE-AV., ONE experienced girl for general housework.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. Apply at 2339 Calumet-av.

DRESSMAKERS.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS DRESS AND cloakmaker, and to act as forewoman in store, at Cedar Falls, Ia.; steady employment and good pay. Address at once W. T. WILLIAMS, care Marshall Field & Co., Chicago.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker, one who understands cutting and fitting perfectly, to go to a country town of 4,000 inhabitants. Call at the Commercial Hotel on Tuesday and Wednesday from 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 o'clock p. m. Call on MRS. L. W.

SEAMSTRESSES.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CLOAKmakers; good hands can earn large pay. Apply to MARSHALL FIELD & CO., State and Washington-sts. Take north elevator to sixth floor.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN as working housekeeper in small family in suburban town. Address Box 42, Lombard, Ill.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER THORoughly competent to take charge of servants and house for small private family; must be refined, neat, and well recommended. Address at once, X 84, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY BOOKkeeper, a good accountant, to keep a commission set of books. Must come well recommended. Address X 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR FEW WEEKS, YOUNG lady who writes a good rapid business hand. Apply, with specimen of writing, to Sanford Mfg. Co. 151 Monroe-st.

WANTED—KNITTERS ON SILK MITtens. Call or address MRS. NEWMAN, 365 Belden-av.

WANTED—A GIRL THAT UNDERstands hair work and dressing pieces. 175 North Clark-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESlady living near Hoyne-av. Apply at knit-goods department of E. J. LEHMANN.

WANTED—GOOD BOOK-FOLDERS.—Apply at once. RAND, McNALLY & CO.

FINANCIAL.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st., money advanced on all goods of value. A. GOLDSMID can be found at above number, where all goods can be renewed or redeemed. Established 1860.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture with removal and on other securities. 79 Dearborn-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN on watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 118 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture and pianos without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNT FROM $25 TO $1,000 TO loan on furniture, pianos, warehouse receipts, etc.; low rates. Apply at 95 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. R. W. HYMAN, JR., & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate in amounts to suit at 6 per cent interest. WM. V. JACOBS, Portland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates in sums of $1,000 to $20,000. F. C. VIERLING & BRO., 119 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—ALL PEOPLE WHO WISH to borrow money on city real estate at lowest rates to call upon GREENEBAUM SONS, 72 Dearborn-st.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL estate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

$6,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT on city property; cash in hand; can close immediately. G. VAN SCHAACK, 92 Dearborn.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A SHORThand corresponding clerk, by advertiser; age 21; willing to make himself generally useful. Good references. Address J E Y, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN LAWYER'S office or some other office by boy 17 years. Write fair hand and have best of references. Am at present employed, but am ready for engagement within one week's notice. Address X 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN WHOLEsale drug house as order clerk or in office. Have fair knowledge of drugs, write English and German fluently, and have best of references. Am employed at present, but am ready for engagement within one week's notice. Address X 71, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man of 30 in a wholesale or shipping house. Good reference and moderate salary. Address X 82, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—DRUGGIST—By young man of ten years' experience; country preferred. M 49, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man as bookkeeper or assistant in some wholesale house. Can give best of references. Address X 79, Tribune office.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class watchmaker in a good establishment; has a first-class lathe with latest improvements. Address X 72, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CARRIage worker; steady job in some good country town; steady man and a first-class body worker. O 8 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO MERchant tailors—By an experienced cutter, just arrived in this city, to cut, or would manage for others or would open up the business at once with an experienced business-man. Address Y 57, Tribune.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A COACHman; a good reliable man; colored. First-class city reference. Address Y 44, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man as coachman or hostler in private family. Address Y 56, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man 24 years of age, willing to do almost anything required of a good, active, honest, and industrious young man. Best reference. X 88, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—TWO YOUNG men (strangers in the city) want work at anything. Address Y 59, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man in private family or store. Address JAMES THOMAS, 2734 State-st.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH girl 18 years old as nurse, on South Side. Good reference given. X 83 Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL to do housework. Call at 121 North Wells-st. before 10 o'clock.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL, for kitchen or general housework; also one for second work. Apply at 111 North Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent girl for general housework in private family. Call at present employer's, 53 Twenty-second-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO Danish girls for general housework. Rear of 180 North Union-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A REspectable girl to do second work or general housework in a small family. Please call at 43 Miller-st., near Polk; up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STRONG Scotch Protestant general girl. Very best of references. 3112 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMpetent girl to do general housework. References given. Please call 315 Twenty-first-st. for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class cook and laundress in a private family. Please call at 54 Twenty-ninth-st. for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD cook. Apply at 383 Ontario-st., between 9 and 11 a. m. Tuesday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent Scandinavian girl. Please call for two days at 169 West Erie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class cook in private family. Good city references. Apply for two days at 2930 Archer-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDish girl as housekeeper in a private family or hotel. Address 90 Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD girl for second work. Address X 76, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL; second work in a private family; willing and obliging. Call for two days at 97 West Van Buren-st.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTable, reliable person as housekeeper; no objection to work and country. 388 Blue Island-av., third floor.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES needing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 156 North Halsted-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A FINE LOT OF SQUARE AND SQUARE grand pianos but little used and lately taken in exchange for uprights, will be sold at very low prices (cash or time payments), as we must make room for new fall stock. Every instrument fully guaranteed, with privilege of exchange at any time for a new one if desired. A rare chance to get a good piano for a little money. Reed's Temple of Music, 136 State-st., near Madison.

DO YOU WANT A PIANO?
DO YOU WANT AN ORGAN?
You can save money in buying either by calling upon us. Pianos rented and rent money deducted if purchased. Every instrument fully warranted. Pianos on payments, or large discounts for cash. Pianos tuned, polished, or repaired at lowest rates.
EDWARD M. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and retail dealers,
306 Wabash-av.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO., W. W. KIMBALL and EMERSON PIANOS.

PIANOS AND ORGANS SOLD ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS at W. W. KIMBALL CO.'S, Corner State and Adams.

Second-hand double-bank Estey Organ at a bargain, fit for small church or hall.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

KIMBALL CO.'S
PARLOR ORGANS,
NEW STYLES.
Send for catalogue.
Factory corner Twenty-sixth and Rockwell-sts.
Warerooms corner State and Adams-sts.

STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS.

LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as genuine Steinway pianos.

STECK, GUILD AND BILLINGS PIanos; cash or payments. Warerooms 208 State-st. HORACE BRANCH.

STORY & CAMP,
PIANOS AND ORGANS,
188 AND 190 STATE-ST.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND piano, upright preferred; state make, style, lowest cash price, and where to be seen. Speculators who sell for a profit need not reply. Those having bargain for cash reply by 10 this morning. Address Y 60, Tribune office.

100 PIANOS TO RENT—MONEY PAID as rent applied if purchased; pianos sold on small monthly payments, if desired. A. SCHAAF & CO., 276 West Madison-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A RARE CHANCE—$800 WILL BUY the highbred and stylish trotting horse Eddy Backman, sired by Backman's Messenger Duroc, first dam by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn, record 2:18¼, second dam full sister to Maud Macy, by Star Denmark. Maud Macy made a record of 2:27¾ at 5 years old. Robert Bonner, Esq., paid $10,000 for her, and has retired her from the turf. Eddy Backman was raised in Orange Co., N. Y., foaled May 8, 1876; is a handsome bay, 15¾ hands high, weighs about 1,000 pounds, is a prompt and stylish driver, pure gaited, a square level natural trotter; wears no boots or weights; never been trained for speed, but can show all his heats in 2:30 or better; he trotted three heats on Goshen track, Orange Co., N. Y., in 2:31, 2:28, and 2:28¾, at which time he cost $850; he has been driven the past year by present owner, a lady, who has no further use for him, and must dispose of him immediately. To procure him a good home is more object than price, as he is a family pet; he is an excellent pole horse and good under saddle; he is warranted perfectly sound and kind; have his pedigree and performances; will satisfy purchaser that he is just as represented and described. He can be seen and driven at any time by calling at owner's residence, 1234 Michigan-av., near Twelfth-st. N. B.—He has no public record.

FOR SALE—A GOOD WILLETT-MAKE phaeton and harness; suitable for a doctor or for a lady; cost $325 and is but little used $125 cash. Address K K, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A YOUNG SADDLE-HORSE with saddle and bridle; has excellent gaits; also work in single or double harness. Apply at 209 East Kinzie-st.

WANTED—FIVE DONKEYS—IMmediately at Park Theatre, 333 and 335 State-st., to be used in "Muldoon's Picnic."

$125 BUYS A NO. 1 BUSINESS OR driving horse, is 6 years old, acclimated and city broke, weighs 1,100 pounds, cost in the country $225; have also a No. 1 work horse, 9 years old, works single, price $75; this is a sacrifice, as owner is leaving city. Residence 49 Harrison-st., between Wabash-av. and State-st.

50,000 AT COST—WE OFFER OUR immense stock of carriages at cost for the next thirty days. This is no humbug, we mean it. P. L. SMITH & CO., 332 and 334 Wabash-av.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—A RARE CHANCE to make money. The Surprise Lighter supersedes matches. Wind or water will not affect it. Exclusive right of sale for a city, county, or State. C. J. CAVENAUGH, 277 East Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TRAVELING FOR other houses, to sell staple goods on commission; samples light, and good pay. V 65, Tribune.

AGENTS WANTED—WHO HAVE money to invest; investigation solicited; sure success; no humbug; requires no experience; test it before you invest. Call at Room 7 The Times Building. E. W. WHEELER.

Illinois Trust and Savings Bank.
Cash Capital, $500,000.00.
Stockholders Liable for One Million Dollars.
Interest paid on deposits. Accounts solicited.
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John Crerar, John B. Drake, Geo. Straut,
Wm. H. Mitchell, R. T. Crane, John J. Mitchell.
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We will execute orders for the purchase and sale of Stocks on reasonable margin, and, if desired, will use our discretion when to buy and sell, giving parties the benefit of 25 years' experience in the business.

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Commission Stock Brokers,
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Transact a general brokerage business with experience and excellent facilities. Railroad Stocks carried on 3 to 10 per cent margin. Financial Report, devoted to the interest of investors and operators, mailed free; also complete information.
Orders on San Francisco Exchange also Executed.
☞ In offering our services to out-of-town investors we will, when desired, furnish prominent references, including Bankers, Senators, and Merchants.

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Commission Merchants,
24 & 28 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.
Receivers and Shippers.
GRAIN and PROVISIONS bought and sold for future delivery or carried on margins.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Too Many Candidates.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—The numerous candidates for Congress in the First and Third Districts (and in fact all over the country) reminds me of a story I heard way down in Maine. Soon after the close of the Rebellion, a smartish little fellow in Portland by a lucky speculation made some money; he was very proud and ambitious and was quite liberal to his party. The politicians flattered him with several petty offices. This set him up immensely and he at once decided he must be Governor of Maine. His party associates knowing how freely he would bleed for their good encouraged him and he started out with flying colors; the city was his. He next sent a trusty friend to look after his interests in the country. This friend—Mr. D.—called on one of the influential Republicans in Oxford County, and sounded him on the all important question. When he had finished, Mr. Countryman said: "Mr. D., I cannot assist your friend; I am opposed to that kind of a candidate, and think his nomination would have a bad influence on the party and the people." "In what way" says Mr. D. "Well, you see," says Mr. Countryman, "we have about 300 voters in this town; they are all honest, peaceable men; none of them officeseekers and not one ever expects to be a candidate for Governor, but let me tell you, if you nominate for Governor of Maine a man of the calibre of your Portland man we will have fifty candidates for Governor in this town next year. No, Mr. D., it won't do."

It is perhaps needless to say the Portland man was badly defeated in the convention, receiving such a lesson that he has never been a candidate for any office since. The old countryman was right. The lesson to be drawn from his sharp, quaint remark is valuable. How many scores of candidates for Congress shall we have if certain gentlemen of very small calibre are nominated?

LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP.

Cost of Scotch Shooting-Grounds.

Pall Mall Gazette.

An "intending offerer" must decide first on the rent he proposes to pay; next what kinds of game he wants to shoot; whether he desires to fish, and, if so, salmon or trout, or both; then as to the accommodation he will require at the lodge. Rents vary from £100 up to £5,000. Small places will afford plenty of amusement, and, even if the bag is not large, there are the pleasures and benefits of entire change of air, scene, and mode of life. But nothing can be got under £400 if plenty of sport is desired; and to the rental must be added wages of keepers and collies. If both deer and grouse are necessary, a rental of at least £1,000 will have to be paid. Black Mound Forest, in Argyleshire, which is leased by Lord Dudley from Lord Breadalbane, extends over 80,000 acres, and affords every description of shooting, and excellent loch fishing. It is offered at £3,600. Balmacaan, Lord Seafield's forest, in Inverness-shire, has been let to Sir Henry Allsopp (who rented Black Mount last season) at £3,000. It extends over 28,000 acres. Moy (Sir John Ramsden's), on the shore of Loch Laggan, is let at £400, with 5,000 acres of moor, last year's bag being about 180 brace of grouse; but the lodge here is exceptionally good, and the fishing is capital. Lord Middleton's forest of Applecross, in Ross-shire, which extends over nearly 60,000 acres, is let at £2,500. The six great sporting counties of Scotland contain over 8,000,000 acres of shooting ground. The shooting rentals of Inverness and Perth are each larger than was paid for the whole country at the commencement of the present century. Sir John Ramsden receives nearly £6,000 for his Badenoch shootings, retaining the great forest of Ardverikie in his own hands. Sir G. Macpherson-Grant receives £5,800 for three forests in the same district, and Lord Seafield's rental exceeds £12,000. The principal shootings in Forfar belong to Lords Dalhousie and Airlie; the sporting rental of the former exceeds £6,000, and he keeps a large extent of ground in his own hands. Perhaps the finest "all-around" sport in the country is obtained in the Island of Arran, which belongs to the Duke of Hamilton, and is a vast game preserve. Shootings are usually let for four months, from the middle of July, but sport on the grouse moors ceases, as a rule, early in September, and, although the season lasts till Dec. 10, it is rarely that a lodge is inhabited after the beginning of October.

The prospects of the grouse harvest seem to be tolerably favorable in most districts, and almost everywhere there are excellent accounts of the deer. The old calculation that each brace of grouse costs a tenant a sovereign is perhaps now rather below the mark, and the reckoning of £50 for each stag is certainly not too high; but of the 1,700 shootings which are to be found in Scotland few will be unoccupied next week.

Country Produce.

Boston Journal.

Country produce is beginning to come in rapidly and in large quantities. A woman who has been rusticating in Maine came home recently, and, besides other personal effects, had a large bunch of cat tails about six feet tall, half a cord of golden rod, a barbed bouquet of wheat, oats, rye, and dried grasses, a large bunch of garden flowers, about a bushel of pond lilies, and a bristling cactus in a pot. In the stage and cars this female, who looked like some aged representation of Ceres or Pomona, was quite a terror to her fellow-passengers, as some of the collection would continually become unmanageable and liable now and then to be thrust into the eyes and noses of any one within a radius of ten feet.

BUSINESS.

The Stock Market Booming—A Raise Nearly All Round.

The Produce Markets Active, and Most of Them Very Weak—October Pork Dropped 80 Cents, and Spot Corn 6 Cents.

Other Stuff Weakened in Sympathy, Except Wheat—That Market Steady All Through the Excitement.

FINANCIAL.

The market opened strong and active, with bullish ideas in the ascendant. With only one or two slight halts the upward tendency kept on to the close. The leading properties were North Pacific preferred, Lake Shore, Michigan and New York Central. There was good buying throughout the day. The old reliable dividend-paying stocks were specially strong. To be more specific, the Grangers, coalers, Oregon Navigation, Jersey, Minnesota & St. Paul preferred, and Denver were generally well bought and advancing. For the first week in September St. Paul earnings increased $36,000; Omaha, $22,000; Long Island, $13,000; Louisville & Nashville and "Nickel Plate" steady. The market closed booming, led by Northern Pacific preferred at 99⅜.

Following is an approximate statement of earnings for month ending Aug. 31 and corresponding periods of 1881 of the Hannibal & St. Jo Railway:

Year.	Freight.	Passenger.	Miscellaneous	Total.
1882	$175,840	$57,324	$25,464	$258,628
1881	132,506	48,828	28,906	210,240
Increase in 1882	$43,334	$8,496	....	$48,388

Increase, 23.02 per cent.

President Jewett tells his friends that Erie has done better than any of the great trunk lines; is now earning something on the common stock, which he thinks ought to go to 65.

The bulls in Reading—a powerful clique—predict 80 for that stock.

A strong bull interest say they mean to carry Milwaukee & St. Paul to higher figures before the week is out.

The fluctuations on the New York Stock Board for the day will be found in the following table:

Stocks.	Highest price of 1881	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Alton	156	142½			142½
Canada Southern	90	64¼	65	64⅛	64⅞
C., B. & Q.	182½	137	137	135⅜	136¼
C., C. & I. C.	32¾	12½	12¾	12½	12⅝
Central Pacific	102⅛	94½	94¾	93⅞	94
Chesapeake & Ohio	33¼	24¼			24¼
Do 1st pref	48¼	38½			38½
C., C., C. & I	101¾	83½			83½
Delaware & Hud	115¾	116⅝	117⅛	116⅜	117
Del., Lack. & W	131	148¾	149⅜	148½	149⅛
Denver & Rio G	113¾	59⅞	60¼	59⅜	60¼
East Tenn. & Ga	21	10¾	11	10⅝	11
Erie	52¾	42⅞	43⅜	42¾	43⅜
Do pref	96½	85½	87⅛	85¼	87
Erie seconds	......	99½	99⅞	99½	99⅞
Han. & St. Jo. pref	121	87⅞	89	87½	89
I., B. & W	57½	45	45¼	45	45¼
Illinois Central	146½	141½	142⅞	141¼	142⅞
Kansas & Texas	54	40⅛	40½	40⅛	40½
Lake Erie & W	65¾	42¾	43	42⅜	43
Lake Shore	135⅝	113⅝	115	113⅝	114⅞
Louisville & Nash	110¼	74⅛	74⅞	73⅞	74⅝
Michigan Central	126⅝	101	102⅛	101	102
Mil., L. S. & W	114½	57¼	57⅛	57¼	57⅛
Missouri Pacific	114⅛	111⅜	112	111⅜	112
Mobile & Ohio	39⅜	23⅛			23⅛
Mutual Union	......	26⅛	26¼	26⅛	26⅜
New Jersey Cen	112	79⅜	81½	79⅜	81⅛
New York Central	155	135⅝	137⅜	135⅝	137⅜
N. Y., Chi. & St. L	......	16⅜	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞
Do pref	......	36⅛	36⅜	36⅛	36⅜
Norfolk & Western	70	57⅛	57⅞	57⅛	57⅞
Northern Pacific	51	52½	53⅝	52⅛	53⅝
Do pref	88¾	97	99⅜	97	99⅜
Northwestern	136	148	148⅝	147⅞	148⅝
Do pref	147½	168	170	168	170
Ohio Central	37½	18⅝			18⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	60	39	39⅜	39	39⅜
Omaha	51	53⅝	54⅝	53⅜	54¼
Do pref	109¼	112½	113⅞	112½	113⅞
Ontario & Western	43⅜	27⅝	28⅜	27⅝	28⅜
Oregon	190	157¾	160	157	160
Oregon T. C	......	95⅛	97⅛	95¼	97⅛
Pacific Mail	62¼	45⅛			45⅞
Pullman	151	133⅛	134⅛	133⅛	134⅛
Reading	74¾	63⅝	64⅜	63⅝	64⅜
Rock Island	148⅞	139⅜	139⅜	139⅛	139⅜
Roch. & Pittsburg	......	26¼	26⅜	26¼	26⅜
St. L. & San F. pref	81¼	63	64	63	64
St. Paul	129¼	127⅝	128⅛	127⅝	128⅛
Do pref	140	143⅛	143¾	143⅛	143¾
St. Paul, M. & M	112¾	165	166	164½	165¼
Terre Haute	7½	44⅛			44⅛
Texas Pacific	73⅝	51½	52¼	51¼	52¼
Union Pacific	131⅜	116⅛	116⅝	116⅛	116⅝
Wab., St. L. & Pac	60	38⅛	38⅛	37⅞	38⅛
Do pref	96⅞	68	68⅜	68	68⅜
Western Union	......	90¾	91¾	90	91¾

The week opens with a bright day and bright prospects all round. The only anxiety is about the corn crop, and with another week or two of good weather its ripening and more than an average yield will be fully assured. Of course business and financial circles are duly rejoiced at the prospects. The fine weather has also afforded opportunity for securing the smaller grains, and little if any fear is now felt that an immense trade is to press upon all departments for many months to come.

The orders from country bankers for rediscounts continue active, and currency orders are also steadily increasing. Money is still abundant—all good paper being freely taken by the banks. Discount rates as heretofore, 5@7 per cent. Call loans with approved collaterals may perhaps be had at a concession below the lower figure, but they are generally neglected.

New York exchange between banks remains at last week's figures—viz.: 25@50c per $1,000 discount. We heard of sales at nearly all the figures between the range above given. The larger the parcel the lower the price.

Foreign exchange is quiet at last week's quotations.

The bank clearings were $9,400,000

On the Chicago Stock Board we note the following sales:

BETWEEN CALLS.

Denver & Rio Grande, 100 s October	60¼
Western Union Telegraph Co., 100 October	91¾
N. Y. C. & St. L. R. R. pfd., 100 s September	36⅜
Northern Pacific R. R., 100 s September	52⅞
Western Union Telegraph Co., 100 s October	91¾
New York, Chicago & St. Louis, 100	16⅞
C., M. & St. P. R. R., I. & D. 7s, 1,000	125
C., M. & St. P. R. R., I. & D. 7s, 5,000	125
N. Y. C. & St. L. R. R. pfd., 100	36⅜
Northern Pacific R. R., 100 s October	98¼

THIRD CALL, 2:30 P. M.

Denver & Rio Grande R. R., 100 s October	60⅜
Northern Pacific R. R., 100	53⅛
Northern Pacific R. R., 100	53⅜
Northern Pacific R. R., 100 s September	53⅜
Northern Pacific R. R., 100 s October	53⅜
Northern Pacific R. R., 100 s October	53⅜
Northern Pacific R. R., 100	53⅝
Northern Pacific R. R., 100 s October	53⅝

AFTER CALLS.

Northern Pacific R. R., 100 s October	99⅜
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., 100 s 10	94⅞
Northern Pacific R. R., 100	53⅝
Northern Pacific R. R., 100	53⅝

BANK STOCKS.

	Par.	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago National Bank	100	110	.....
Commercial National Bank	100	250	.....
Hide and Leather National Bank	100	120	.....
Hibernian Banking Company	100	100	.....
Illinois Trust & Savings Bank	100	.....	185
Merchants' National Bank	100	300	.....
Merchants' Loan & Trust Co	100	190	.....
Union Trust Company	100	200	.....
LOCAL STOCKS.			
Calumet & C. Can. & Dock Co. com	100	28	.....
Chamber of Commerce	100	.....	80
Chicago City Railway	100	270	.....
Inter-State Industrial Exposition	100	.....	45
Pullman Palace Car Company	100	133	.....
RAILWAY SHARES.			
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	100	95½	95⅞
Chicago, St. Paul, Min. & Omaha	100	53⅞	.....
Chicago, St. Paul, M. & Omaha, pfd	100	112⅞	.....
Denver & Rio Grande	100	59⅞	.....
Erie	100	43	.....
East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia	100	11	11⅛
Illinois Central	100	143¼	.....
Louisville & Nashville	100	74⅛	.....
Lake Erie & Western	100	42⅞	43
Michigan Central	100	101⅞	.....
Minneapolis & St. Louis	100	36⅞	.....
Minneapolis & St. Louis pfd	100	76¼	77
Missouri Pacific	100	111⅛	.....
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	100	40⅛	.....
Mutual Union Telegraph	100	26⅛	.....
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	100	16⅜	16¾
New York, Chicago & St. Louis pfd	100	36⅛	37
Northern Pacific	100	52⅞	53
Northern Pacific pfd	100	97⅞	.....
Ohio Central	100	18½	19
Oregon Transcontinental	100	95⅞	.....
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	100	36⅛	38
Union Pacific	100	116¼	.....
Wabash	100	38	.....
Wabash pfd	100	68	.....
Western Union Telegraph	100	91½	91⅝
RAILWAY BONDS.			
Chicago & Alton Sink. Fd. 6s	1903	112	.....
C. & A. Miss. Riv. Bge. 6s	1912	106	.....
C., B. & Q., Iowa Div. 4s	1919	85½	85¾
C., B. & Q., Denver Ex. 4s	1922	84½	86½
C., M. & St. P., C. & Pac. 6s	1910	.....	[illegible]
C., M. & St. P., Dubuque 6s	1920	104	104½
C., M. & St. P., Wis. Valley 6s	.....	98	.....
C., M. & St. P., Min. Point 5s	1910	.....	91¾
C., M. & St. P., C. P. & W. 5s	1920	92	92½
C. & N. W. Sink. Fd. 5s	1929	99⅜	99⅞
C., St. P., M. & O., Con. 6s	1930	103	.....
Jacksonville Southeastern 6s	1910	.....	100
N. Y., Chi. & St. L., first 6s	1921	91	.....
Northern Pac. land grant 6s	1925	102¾	.....
Wab., St. L. & Pac., Chi. Div. 5s	1910	83	83¾
UNITED STATES SECURITIES.			
4s coupon	1907	119⅝	.....
4s registered	1907	119⅜	.....
4½s coupon	1891	113	.....
4½s registered	1891	113	.....
3½s extended 5s	.....	100⅞	.....
Dist. Columbia, 3.65s coupon	1924	108½	.....
Dist. Columbia, 3.65s registered	1924	108¼	.....
LOCAL BONDS.			
Chicago City 7s	1892	120	121
Chicago City 7s	1893	120¼	.....
Chicago City 7s	1894	122	.....
Chicago City 7s	1895	123½	.....
Chicago City 7s	1896	124	.....
Chicago City 7s	1898	125½	.....
Chicago City 6s	1899	126	.....
Chicago City 4½s	1900	107	.....
Chicago City 4s	1901	104	105
Chicago City Railway 4½s	.....	99	.....
Cook County 7s	1885	107	.....
Cook County 7s	1889	113¾	114¼
Cook County 7s	1890	115	.....
Cook County 7s	1892	120	121
Cook County 7s	1899	109	.....
Cook County 4½s	1900	107	.....
Lincoln Park 7s	1895	107	.....
North Chicago City Railway 6s	.....	112¾	115
West Town 5s	1899	.....	106
MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.			
Mutual Union Tel. Co. 6s	.....	76	76¼
Tennessee State 6s, old	.....	54	.....
Tennessee State 6s, new	.....	54	.....
Tennessee State 6s, mixed	.....	54	.....

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Speculation on the Stock Exchange was quiet but strong throughout today, and values are ⅛ to 3 better generally than at the close Saturday. The market opened 1½ higher for St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, 1 higher for Erie preferred and Pullman Palace-Car, 1 lower for Ohio & Mississippi, and irregular for the remainder of the list.

The money market was fairly easy on call to borrowers on pledge of stock collateral at 4@7 per cent, closing offered at 5 per cent. Holders of Government bonds paid 3½@4 per cent. Time loans and prime mercantile discounts are unchanged.

The sterling exchange market was dull and weak. The nominal asking quotations are 485 for sixty-day bills and 489 for demand. Actual business was done at 483¾@484 for sixty-day bills, 487¾@488 for demand, 488¼@488¾ for cable transfers, and 482¼@483 for commercial bills.

Railroad mortgages were very dull and prices were irregular. The more important changes are: Advanced—Alton & Terre Haute dividend bonds, 5; New Jersey Central adjustments, 2¼; Kansas City & Northern firsts, Omaha Division, and Indiana, Bloomington & Western firsts, each 2; Omaha Southern firsts, 1½; East Tennessee incomes, 1¼; Erie funding 5s and Northwestern consolidated, each 1; Wabash general 6s, ¾; Chesapeake & Ohio currency 6s, Metropolitan Elevated firsts, Cairo & Fulton firsts, and Iron Mountain 5s, each ½. Declined—New York City & Northern general 6s, 2½; Rochester & Pittsburg incomes, 1¾; Ohio & Mississippi seconds, Houston & Texas seconds, Mutual Union 6s, and Boston, Hartford & Erie firsts, each 1; St. Paul consolidated, Erie thirds, Denver & Rio Grande construction, and Oregon Navigation firsts, each ½.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Governments were irregular.

Railroad bonds were dull and without notable change.

State securities were without feature, except for Tennessee mixed, which are a fraction lower.

Transactions, 365,000 shares.

Central Pacific	2,800	Northern Pacific	50,000
Lackawanna	11,000	Ontario & Western	6,000
Denver & Rio G	6,000	Reading	7,000
Erie	59,000	St. Paul	12,000
Kansas & Texas	8,000	St. Paul & Omaha	7,000
Lake Shore	26,000	Union Pacific	5,000
Louisville & Nash	10,000	Wabash Pacific	13,000
Lake Erie & Western	3,000	Western Union	25,000
Michigan Central	11,000	Illinois Central	4,000
Missouri Pacific	6,000	N. Y. C. & St. L	2,500
Northwestern	9,000	Minneapolis & St. L	6,000
New Jersey Central	11,000	Oregon & Trans	10,000
New York Central	8,000	Rock Island	2,000

GOVERNMENTS.

5s, extended	101¼	4s (coupon)	120¾
4½s (coupon)	113⅛	Pacific 6s of 1895	130

BONDS.

Central P. firsts	114½	Tex. Pac. land grant	65¾
Erie seconds (off'd)	99⅞	Tex. Pac. (R. G. Div.)	86⅞
Lehigh & W. (off'd)	105	Union Pacific firsts	116
Louisiana consols	70	U. P. land grant	113
Missouri 6s	111	U. P. sinking fund	119
St. Joe	111	Virginia 6s	35
St. P. & S. C. firsts	114	Virginia consols (ex-mat. coupons)	60
Tennessee 6s	54½		
Tennessee, new	54½	Virginia, deferred	12½

STOCKS.

Adams	140	New Jersey Central	81¼
Alton & Terre Haute	44½	Norfolk & W. pref	57⅞
Do preferred	85	Northern Pacific	53⅝
American	95½	Do preferred	99⅜
B., C. R. & N	85	Northwestern	148⅝
Canada Southern	64⅞	Do preferred	170
C., C. & I. C	12⅝	New York Central	137
Central Pacific	94	Ohio Central	18⅝
Chesapeake & Ohio	24	Ohio & Miss	39⅜
Do first preferred	38½	Do preferred	105
Do second preferred	26	Ontario & Western	28⅜
Chicago & Alton	142	Pacific Mail	45⅞
Do preferred	142	Panama	187
C., B. & Q	136¼	P., D. & E	36⅛
C., St. L. & N. O	77	Pittsburg	138
Cin., San. & Cleveland	55	Reading	64⅜
Clev. & Columbus	88⅜	Rock Island	139⅜
Delaware & Hudson	116⅞	St. L. & San Fran	43
Del., Lack. & W	149⅜	Do preferred	63
Denver & Rio G	60⅛	Do first preferred	92
Erie	43⅜	St. Paul	127⅞
Do preferred	87	Do preferred	143⅝
East Tenn	10⅞	St. Paul, M. & M	165⅛
Do preferred	18½	St. Paul & Omaha	54⅛
Fort Wayne	139	Do preferred	113⅞
Hannibal & St. Joe	47	Texas Pacific	52⅛
Do preferred	88⅞	Union Pacific	116⅝
Harlem	205	United States	73
Houston & Texas	83½	W., St. L. & P	38⅛
Illinois Central	142⅞	Do preferred	68⅜
I., B. & W	45¼	Wells, Fargo Ex	128
Kansas & Texas	40½	Western Union	91¾
Lake Erie & W	43	Caribou	2
Lake Shore	114⅞	Central Arizona	1
Louisville & Nash	74⅝	Excelsior	1
Louisville & A	45	Homestake	18
M. & C. 1st	15	Little Pittsburg	1
Do second preferred	6	Ontario	39
Memphis & Charlest'n	55	Quicksilver	10
Michigan Central	102⅛	Do preferred	45
Minn. & St. L	36⅝	Robinson	.....
Do preferred	76⅛	Silver Cliff	¾
Missouri Pacific	111⅞	South Pacific	14
Mobile & Ohio	23⅛	Standard	8
Morris & Essex (of'd)	127	Sutro	⅜
Nashville & Chat	63½		

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 11.—At the Stock Exchange today there was a good deal of activity, but prices were a little irregular. Mexican Telephone sold at 6@5⅞, and Bell Telephone reacted after its recent rapid rise from 185 to 170. In railroad shares, Atchison declined from 95 to 94⅝, the last sale being at 94⅝. On the last call 94⅞ was bid and 94⅝ asked. Atlantic & Pacific blocks advanced from 106 to 109½; Mexican Central blocks No. 3 from 105 to 106½@106; Mexican Central Railroad sold at 28; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy advanced from 135 to 136¾, afterwards declined to 135½, which was bid at the close, 136 being asked; Flint & Pere Marquette was steady at 22¾; do preferred at 96; Union Pacific declined from 118⅜ to 116¼; Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon from 75½ to 73¾; Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis from 8 1-16 to 8@7¾; Pullman 1, to 134; Iowa Falls & Sioux City advanced ½, to 93; Wisconsin Central ¼, to 17. In the home roads New York & New England advanced from 57½ to 59; Worcester & Nashua 1, to 59; Massachusetts Central ¼, to 4½; Eastern 1, to 46; Fitchburg declined 1, to 130; Connecticut & Passumpsic from 95 to 93½; Old Colony was steady at 133¾; Boston & Providence at 160; Boston & Albany at 170.

In bonds, Mexican Central 7s advanced ¼, to 84½; Sonora firsts ½, to 104½; Little Rock & Fort Smith 7s ½, to 108; Oregon Short Line 6s declined ½, to 103½; Northern Pacific 6s were steady at 103; Burlington & Missouri in Nebraska non-exempt 6s at 103; St. Jo & Council Bluffs firsts at 115; Toledo, Delphos & Burlington (branch) incomes sold at 18; Massachusetts Central 6s declined ¼, to 39.

In land stocks, Water Power sold down to 4.

THE CLEARING-HOUSE STATEMENT STILL SHOWS LOW FIGURES.

BOSTON, Sept. 11.—From the *Post* the following table shows the total gross exchanges at twenty-six leading houses in the United States for the week ended Sept. 9:

New York	$806,162,118	Indianapolis	2,143,200
Boston	59,102,929	Hartford	1,474,907
Philadelphia	46,442,591	Peoria	1,571,218
Chicago	49,520,262	New Haven	1,028,647
St. Louis	19,013,822	Columbus	1,226,280
Cincinnati	16,904,000	Portland	1,010,917
San Francisco	13,778,996	Lowell	665,101
Baltimore	13,722,786	Worcester	777,085
Milwaukee	6,364,000	Springfield	805,668
Pittsburg	7,256,023	Memphis	409,482
Louisville	7,352,907	Syracuse	418,363
New Orleans	5,269,767		
Providence	4,350,000	Total	$1,070,830,575
Kansas City	4,927,200	Outside N. Y	265,658,457
Cleveland	2,355,813		

Columbus & Portland were not included in the totals.

It is difficult to institute a fair comparison between the exchanges of the past week with the corresponding week last year, owing to the fact that during the week last year they were materially disturbed by an unusual day of fasting and prayer on account of President Garfield. Consequently, at the leading cities the comparison given below is between six business days of this year and only five of last. The record of the full week both years would have consequently presented an unfavorable statement. The aggregate clearings for the week just closed is $1,070,830,575, against $1,049,344,948 the previous week. As compared with the corresponding week last year, the clearings show a percentage of increase of 17.2, against a loss of 11.9 last week and a loss of 13.6 the previous week. The backwardness in the movement of trade noted for some weeks past still continues. Manufacturing cities continue to make very favorable exhibits. Among the Western cities the principal one which shows a gain is Kansas City, where the percentage of increase amounts to 45.3, against a gain of 46.1 last week. Chicago shows a decrease of 12.7, against a falling off of 39.4 last week, and a decline of 12.8 the previous week. St. Louis records an increase of 7.5, against a gain of 0.1 last week and a gain of 0.1 the previous week. Cincinnati shows a decrease of 21.7, against an increase of 2.3; Milwaukee a decrease of 5.9, against a decrease of 5.6; Peoria an increase of 28.2, against a decrease of 6.4; and Indianapolis a decrease of 5.6, against a decrease of 9.5 last week.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Sept. 11—5 p. m.—New 5s, extended, 102¾; 4s, 122¾.

Illinois Central, 145; Pennsylvania Central, 65½; New York Central, 138¾; Erie, 43¾; do seconds, 1¾; Reading, 32⅞.

Amount of bullion gone in, £20,000.

Bar silver is quoted at 51 15-16 pence per ounce.

BERLIN, Sept. 11.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease in specie of 12,000,000 marks.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—Rentes, 83f 45c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 11.—Sight exchange on New York, $2.00 per $1,000 premium; sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 485.

MINING NEWS.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Sept. 11.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining Co	3¼	Quincy	69
Calumet & H	232	Silver Islet	16¾
Catalpa	22½	Osceola	33
Franklin	17	Huron	3¾
Pewabic	11¾		

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Mining stocks were dull, with the exception of Silver Cliff and Consolidated Virginia, the former advancing from 65 to 73 and the latter from 96 to 110, closing at 105. Bradshaw advanced from 40 to 45 and Oriental & Miller from 19 to 21. Chrysolite sold at 200 and Robinson at 155. Sales for the day, 90,055 shares.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alpha	1¼	Mexican	6¾
Alta	⅞	Mono	⅜
Belcher	7-16	Noonday	9-16
Best & Belcher	7¼	Northern Belle	12½
Bodie	4½	Ophir	4⅛
Bullion	¼	Oro	5-32
Bulwer	1⅜	Overman	11-32
California	5-16	Potosi	1⅜
Chollar	2¼	Savage	1¼
Con. Virginia	15-16	Sierra Nevada	4¾
Crown Point	13-16	Silver King	14
Eureka Con	14½	Tip Top	2
Exchequer	13-32	Union Con	6⅝
Gould & Curry	4	Yellow Jacket	1½
Grand Prize	11-16	Navajo	6
Hale & Norcross	2⅜	Scorpion	13-16
Martin White	3½		

Northern Belle declared a dividend of 50 cents.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Monday, Sept. 11:

CITY PROPERTY.

Carroll av, 192 ft e of Wood st, n f, 24x124 ft, dated Aug. 7 (estate of Adele Canda to Annie Metzger)	$800
Thirty-fourth st, 143 ft w of Beers, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 9 (Michael Walsh to Catharine Madigan)	1,300
Loomis st, 125 ft s of Vernon Park place, w f, 75x100 ft, dated Aug. 30 (John Johnston Jr. to John Donlan)	4,050
Central Park av, 150 ft n of Twenty-third st, e f, 50x124 ft, dated Aug. 29 (Samuel S. Stevens to Wheeler W. Wells)	700
West Indiana st, 50 ft w of Hoyne av, n f, 25x125 ft, dated March 14 (John I. Jones to Annie Sharkey)	2,300
Harvard st, 169 ft e of Campbell av, s f, 50x124⅞ ft, dated Aug. 31 (John M. B. Reynolds to George F. Harris)	2,800
West Thirteenth place, 144 ft w of Laflin, s f, 24x124 ft, improved, dated Sept. 7 (August F. Krause to W. F. Zeigelmann)	500
Chestnut st, 152 ft w of Dearborn av, s f, 33x106 ft, dated Aug. 14 (Remington and Fuller to Calvin W. Fuller)	5,000
Paulina st, 48 ft s of Thirty-sixth, w f, 24x125 ft, dated June 28 (C. Counselman to M. Lloyd)	300
Augusta st, 144 ft w of Holt, n f, 24x128 ft, improved, dated Sept. 11 (Dietrich Bakenhus to Charles Streubing)	2,250
Jackson st, 150 ft w of Franklin, s f, 50x88 ft, dated Sept. 4 (J. Nelson Vance to Henry C. Durand)	28,000
Samuel st, 125 ft s of Jane, e f, 25x128 ft, dated Aug. 7 (F. W. Hatterman to Joseph Polowski)	700
Fifth av, 182 ft n of Polk st, w f, undivided ½ of 60x106 ft, dated Sept. 2 (Roswell C. Mesereau to Charles B. Farwell)	10,000
Division st, 57 ft w of Astor, s f, 20 ft to alley, improved, dated Aug. 26 (George Van Zandt to John West)	8,000
Mather st, 100 ft e of Jefferson, n f, 25x116 ft, dated Sept. 1 (Thomas Deegen to Peter Kemp et al.)	1,100
West Randolph st, 40 ft w of Sangamon, n f, 40 7-10x190 ft, with buildings Nos. 266 and 268, dated Sept. 7 (Theodore G. Dickinson to Emeline S. Dickinson)	25,000
Division st, 203 ft w of Lake Shore drive, n f, 50x88⅞ ft, dated Sept. 8 (Margaret E. Dorman to Mary B. Dickinson)	6,250
Douglas av, e of Ulman st, s f, 50x125 ft, with 75 ft to alley n of the above, dated Aug. 29 (A. J. Howell to Charles H. Ferry)	2,500
DeKalb st, s w of Polk, n w f, 21x100 ft, improved, dated Sept. 11 (James L. Campbell to A. W. Paine)	3,600
DeKalb st, adjoining above, 21x100 ft, improved, dated June 29 (same party to Hattie M. Paine)	3,600
West Huron st, 274 ft e of Lincoln, s f, 25x123 ft, dated Aug. 22 (James Barbeau to F. G. English)	1,750
Arbour place, w of Sheldon st, n f, 36x100 ft, with buildings Nos. 62 and 64, dated Aug. 14 (estate of E. M. Robinson to Isabella D. Campbell)	5,000
Clybourn av, near Mohawk st, n e f, 23x130 ft, with 25x130 ft adjoining on La Bar st, dated Sept. 11 (George Wimmer to J. G. Oertel)	6,000
South Dearborn st, 192 ft n of Thirty-seventh, w f, 96x123 ft, dated Sept. 9 (Robert A. Childs to Jorgen Lauritzen)	4,400
South Dearborn st, part of the above, 48x123 ft, dated Sept. 11 (Jorgen Lauritzen to Thomas English)	2,400
Howe st, n of Willow, e f, 33x132 ft, dated Sept. 9 (G. and D. Hafemeister to J. C. and M. S. Mueller)	1,200
Sedgwick st, 24 ft n of White, w f, 24x120 ft, improved, dated Sept. 11 (John Queeny to John J. Johnson)	4,000
West Van Buren st, 135 ft w of Dearborn, n f, 25x100 ft, dated Aug. 1 (Francis J. Keen to Julius D. Roberts)	3,000
NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	
Diversey av, near Orchard st, n f, 28x191 ft, dated Aug. 24 (John Schnell to Martin Hanson)	$1,260
Racine av, 275 ft n of Marianna st, w f, 35 ft to alley, dated Sept. 2 (estate of William Lill to E. L. Wheeler)	450
Lincoln av, n w cor of Fullerton, undivided ½ of triangle 198x103 ft, dated Aug. 25 (Joseph Livesey to Albert L. McClay)	4,000
Lincoln av, undivided ½ of the above, dated Aug. 25 (Rodney Dennis to same party)	4,000
SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	
Michigan av, s w cor of Fortieth st, e f, 50x161 ft, dated Sept. 8 (Charles K. Giles to William A. Giles)	$3,000
Laflin st, 118 ft s of Forty-eighth, w f, 24x124 ft, dated Sept. 11 (E. Koch to C. Warning)	250
State st, 363 ft n of Sixty-third, w f, 99x170 ft, dated Aug. 31 (estate of L. Darling to S. J. Darling et al.)	3,000
WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	
Grant av, s e cor of Wabansia, w f, 39x125 ft, dated Aug. 9 (James F. Keeney to George S. Green)	$500
Fairfield av, 140 ft n of North, w f, 25x125⅜ ft, dated Aug. 30 (Rogers and Fleming to Robert Walker)	500
Fairfield av, adjoining above, 25x125⅜ ft (same party to same)	500
Hoffman av, n of Milwaukee av, w f, 25x135 ft, improved, dated Aug. 30 (Isaac N. Russell to Brady and Riley)	1,450
Fairfield av, 100 ft s of Wabansia, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 12 (E. K. Rogers to L. and E. Olson)	500
Fairfield av, near the above, 24x125 ft, dated Aug. 14 (E. K. Rogers to G. Johnson)	500
Johnston av, s e cor of Thomas, n f, 28 2-10x100 ft, dated Sept. 11 (John Johnston Jr. to C. Eielson)	325

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the forty-eight hours ending at 7 o'clock Monday morning, and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1882.	RECEIPTS. 1881.	SHIPMENTS. 1882.	SHIPMENTS. 1881.
Flour, brls	9,145	12,168	14,614	14,891
Wheat, bu	140,537	52,381	128,083	173,484
Corn, bu	163,331	516,192	134,302	510,102
Oats, bu	143,486	55,758	145,677	50,601
Rye, bu	12,008	13,181	25,598	3,642
Barley, bu	19,660	18,338	13,584	14,014
Grass seed, lbs	220,592	302,294	275,805	297,187
Flaxseed, lbs	3,299,690	1,338,720	2,653,168	2,759,253
Broom corn, lbs		12,000	21,945	35,874
Cured meats, lbs	555,965	122,492	1,372,160	2,986,046
Beef, tcs			7	
Beef, brls			553	323
Pork, brls	525	326	3,376	1,907
Lard, lbs	206,200	184,900	1,445,165	950,548
Tallow, lbs	66,335	91,555	78,277	
Butter, lbs	422,850	304,196	185,600	233,171
Live hogs, No	2,352	11,647	3,335	3,490
Cattle, No	5,450	783	2,609	998
Sheep, No	2,228	1,122	198	
Hides, lbs	64,860	180,452	304,878	329,018
Highwines, brls	55		50	
Wool, lbs	131,313	104,417	73,188	204,770
Potatoes, bu	4,266	5,567	37	3,493
Coal, tons	23,524	7,676	3,182	1,448
Hay, tons	224	104	12	58
Lumber, m	17,022	7,509	4,195	4,099
Shingles, m	6,827	3,700	556	1,465
Salt, brls	4,089	14,193	5,076	1,935

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 113 cars red wheat, 142 cars lower grade winter, 88 cars Nos. 1 and 2 spring, 102 cars low grades do (445 wheat); 161 cars and 15,800 bu No. 2 corn, 101 cars and 10,600 bu high mixed, 119 cars lower grades (381 corn); 92 cars No. 2 oats, 67 cars low grades do (159 oats); 32 cars Nos. 1 and 2 rye, 18 cars low grades do; 8 cars No. 2 barley, 27 cars No. 3 do, 20 cars lower grades (55 barley). Total (1,090 cars), 560,000 bu. Inspected out, 119,546 bu wheat, 109,850 bu corn, 47,342 bu oats, 21,081 bu rye, 1,108 bu barley.

The shipments of breadstuffs from this city last week included the following:

By rail: 45,079 brls flour, 131,559 bu wheat, 78,777 bu corn, 821,827 bu oats, 54,964 bu rye, 42,085 bu barley.

To Buffalo: 6,001 brls flour; 317,118 bu wheat; 743,368 bu corn; 281,981 bu oats; 16,400 bu rye.

To Montreal: 16,650 bu wheat.

To Kingston: 23,848 bu corn.

To other points by water: 875 brls flour, 170,479 bu wheat, 158,739 bu corn, 131,411 bu oats.

The leading produce markets were active yesterday; and, with the exception of wheat, much lower. Wheat stood out like an oasis in a desert of depression. The prominent feature of the day's trading was heaviness in September corn and October pork. Holders were selling both for what they would bring; the immediate cause being big margin calls, which forced holders to let go. Fine weather weakened corn, and perhaps the yellow-fever in the South had something to do with pork, though some people said it had not. Oats tumbled off in sympathy, and buyers bid lower prices in the lesser markets because of the decline above noted. There was a dearth of export orders for grain. In the afternoon the feeling was steadier all round, except on meats, which were much weaker. The tendency in other things was, however, to a lower range of prices. Mess pork closed 20@75c lower, at $20@20.02½ seller October and $18.45@18.47½ for January. Lard closed 15@30c lower, at $11.27½ bid for October and $11.22½@11.30 for January. Short ribs closed weak, at $12.47½ asked seller October. Red winter wheat closed ⅛c lower, at 98⅛c for September. Regular wheat closed ⅛c lower, at 98⅛@98⅜c seller September and 94⅛@94¼c seller October. Corn closed 3¼@6c lower, at 63⅛c bid for car-lots and 68⅞@62⅝c for October. Oats closed 1½@1¾c lower, at 31⅜@31½c for September, 30⅜@30⅜c for October, and 30⅜@30¼c for the year. Rye closed 2@3c lower, at 56@57½c for September and 59@60c for October. Barley closed ½c lower, at 79½c for No. 2 cash and seller the month and 60c for No. 3. Hogs were quiet at $7.50@8.40 for light and at $7.50@9.20 for heavy. Cattle were unsettled, with sales at $2.50@7.00.

Activity prevails in jobbing circles generally. The dry-goods, millinery, clothing, and boot and shoe dealers were very busy, and prices were very firm all around. The grocery market was reported active, with prices ranging the same as before, though sugars were stronger with an advancing tendency. In the dried and canned fruit markets more was doing and there was a generally steadier feeling. Fish were moving freely at fully previous prices. No important changes took place in the market for dairy products. There is still a lack of activity and the feeling is not particularly confident. The oil market was quoted easy for linseed, lard, and turpentine, and steady for other lines. Leather continues active and firm. Bagging, coal, and pig-iron were quoted as before.

Green fruits were active, blackberries falling off in receipts and selling a trifle higher. Peaches were more plenty and cheaper. The receipts of this fruit this week are liable to be very heavy, mostly from Michigan, and prices lower. Grapes will also be abundant from the same quarter. Other fruits steady and unchanged. Eggs firm at 19c per doz. Hides continue to be active and firm, and grease and tallow are moving slowly. Potatoes were easier, with liberal receipts, sales being made at 40@50c per bu by the car-lot on track. Wool moving fairly at last week's prices. Timothy seed was dull, with prime at $1.84@1.87, September selling at $1.90. Flaxseed was 2c lower, selling at $1.20 on track. Hay was dull at Saturday's quotations.

Lake freights were steady, though with the unsettled state of the markets shippers were generally holding off. The rate on corn to Buffalo was quotable at 2¾c and on wheat at 3c. The charters announced on 'Change aggregated 138,000 bu wheat, 100,000 bu corn, 40,000 bu rye, and 5,000 bu flaxseed.

Rail freights were reported steady on the basis of 25c per 100 lbs on grain and 30 on provisions from Chicago to New York. Through to Liverpool was lifeless at 35c asked.

The receipts of wheat at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit, reported yesterday, aggregated 502,000 bu. The shipments from the same points were reported at 331,000 bu. The shipments reported from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore were 444,000 bu.

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the leading grain markets East and West during last week were as follows:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Chicago	987,000	673,000
Milwaukee	121,000	62,000
St. Louis	611,000	444,000
Toledo	675,000	685,000
Detroit	161,000	171,000
New York	1,541,000	988,000
Baltimore	825,000	912,500
Philadelphia	367,000	228,000
Total	5,038,000	4,166,000
Last week	6,604,000	5,813,000
Same week in 1881	3,322,000	1,966,000

The following were the exports from the four leading cities of the Atlantic seaboard for the dates named:

	Week ending Sept. 9, 1882.	Since Jan. 1, 1882.	Week ending Sept. 10, 1881.	Jan. 1 to Sept. 10, 1881.
Flour, brls	186,084	2,801,046	122,075	4,823,638
Wheat, bu	2,271,887	40,870,338	1,745,524	58,633,383
Corn, bu	29,403	10,342,026	750,417	46,124,688
Oats, bu	5,313	120,457	19,313	279,371
Rye, bu		1,314,041		819,036
Barley, bu		6,625		7,377
Pork, brls	19,939	188,629	2,861	191,203
Lard, lbs	3,221,408	149,141,509	6,938,003	207,362,408
Bacon	3,671,965	237,580,906	7,780,946	447,806,285

Also, the following were exported from New York:

	Sept. 8, 1882.	Sept. 1, 1882.	Aug. 25, 1882.
Beans, brls	252	622	1,225
Butter, lbs	84,844	108,869	112,988
Cheese, lbs	1,286,217	2,420,192	3,480,591
Tallow, lbs	176,304	506,839	339,856
Hops, bales	942	792	684
Seeds, bags	364	185	141
Dried apples, pkgs	12	224	184
Hay, bales	308	711	29

The present week will probably see an abundance of peaches, mostly from Michigan, and prices will undoubtedly be low enough to meet the views of all purchasers. Grapes are just beginning to come from Michigan, and there is said to be a goody quantity awaiting the hand of the picker.

The following little table will give an idea of the fearful tumble in prices thus far during September. It shows the closing prices of Thursday, Aug. 31, and the lowest prices of yesterday:

	Aug. 31.	Sept. 11.
Pork, October	$21.92½	$19.95
Lard, October	12.42½	11.27½
Corn, month	74⅝	63¾
Corn, year	64⅞	53¼
Red wheat, spot	1.00	98¾
Do, October	98	95⅛
Oats, spot	37	31¼
Do, year	34⅝	30¼
Rye, spot	67	58
Barley, No. 2	90	79½

It was remarked yesterday that the corn crowd was preying over a dead man. The Ricker corn was referred to as the occasion of weakness. When that corn *is* sold it will probably be at low prices. All of which tempts us to ask, Where are the men who predicted that corn would sell at a dollar here in September?

October pork had the yellow-fever yesterday. It declined to a premium of only $1.55 over the price for January, the difference being $2.07½ at the close of Saturday's trading.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were active and unusually weak. The greatest depression was in October pork, which tumbled about 80c per brl on 'Change, and dragged other things down after it at a slower rate. Some October lard was also brought out, while meats for this and next month were firmly held, but quoted easier notwithstanding. A large part of the break occurred early in the day. Margins were called right and left for unusually large sums, and this brought the stuff out by the run. The selling was chiefly on outside account, most of the speculative material having been held for parties in the country, who believed in it because it was cheap as compared with the prices paid for hogs. They had to let go, and the point was raised that the resulting depression will probably not force a corresponding decline in hogs, because the animal is coming forward but slowly. The shipping demand for meats was dull, rendered so by the weakness which made buyers hold off, but some shipping orders for pork were filled on the break.

MESS PORK—The market for October advanced 5@7½c per brl, then declined 85c, and closed on 'Change 75c lower than on Saturday, at $20.00 asked, with about the same for round lots spot or seller the month. January declined 30c, and closed at the inside. Sales were reported of 3,000 brls spot, partly at $20.37½@20.40; 113,500 brls seller October at $19.95@20.80; 28,000 brls seller November at $19.10@19.35; 21,000 brls seller the year at $18.35@18.65; 45,750 brls seller January at $18.35@18.75; and 7,250 brls seller February at $18.45@18.75. At one time February could not have been sold at over $18.30 when January was at the lowest. The above figures foot up 215,500 brls, making, with the afternoon call, a total of 238,000 brls, or much the heaviest day's work in pork ever reported. The following table shows the range of the day on the leading deals, including Call-Board transactions:

	Closed Saturday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do, bid.
September	$20.72½	$19.90 @20.40	$20.00
October	20.72½	19.95 @20.80	20.00
November	19.35	19.05 @19.35	19.05
Seller the year	18.60	18.35 @18.65	18.40
January	18.65	18.45 @18.75	18.45
February	18.70	18.45 @18.75	18.55

LARD—Declined 35c per 100 lbs on 'Change for October delivery, and closed tame at the inside, at $11.27½@11.30, with about the same for round lots spot or seller the month. January declined only 20c. Sales were reported of 44,250 tcs seller October at $11.30@11.62½; 27,750 tcs seller November at $11.30@11.62½; 35,750 tcs seller January at $11.20@11.35; 8,750 tcs seller February at $11.30@11.40; and 8,750 tcs seller March at $11.32½@11.40. Total, 125,250 tcs. The following table gives the range of the day, including the call transactions:

	Closed Saturday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do, bid.
September	$11.57½		$11.25
October	11.57½	$11.30 @11.62½	11.27½
November	11.57½	11.25 @11.62½	11.25
January	11.37½	11.20 @11.35	11.22½
February	11.40	11.25 @11.40	11.27½

MEATS—Declined 10c on the near futures to 20c on the longer ones, and fell some 30c further in the afternoon. Sales were reported on 'Change of 700,000 lbs short ribs at $13.15 seller September, $12.72½@12.80 seller October, $11.00@11.05 seller November, and $9.60 seller March. The prices of the leading cuts were as follows at the close of trading:

	Shoulders.	Short ribs.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose, part salted	$9.75	$13.40	$13.35	$13.75
Do, boxed	10.00	13.65	13.60	14.00
September, loose	9.75	12.95		
October, loose	9.50	12.45		

Short ribs closed at $12.97½ asked seller September and $12.45@12.47½ seller October. Long clears were quoted at $13.25 loose and $13.50 boxed. Cumberlands, 13¼@13½c boxed; long cut hams, 14@14½c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 13½@13¾c for 16 to 15 averages; green hams, same averages, 12½@12¾c.

Bacon quoted at 11@11½c for shoulders, 14½@14¾c for short ribs, 14¾@15c for short clears, 15@15½c for hams, all canvased and packed. Sweet-pickled shoulders, 10¼@10½c.

BEEF—Was quiet at $12.25@12.50 for mess, $12.50@13.00 for extra mess, and $17.50@18.00 for hams.

BREADSTUFFS AND SEEDS.

FLOUR—Was duller than usual. There was a very light local trade, and no shipping demand at the figures asked by holders. Quotations were nominally unchanged. Sales were reported of 125 brls winter seconds at $3.85; 225 brls Minnesotas at $6.40@7.25, the outside for patents; and 250 brls rye flour on private terms. Total, 600 brls. Winter flours were quoted at $5.25@6.00 for choice, $5.00@5.25 for good, $5.25@5.75 for new, and $4.00@5.00 for supers; springs were quoted at $5.25@6.50 for good to choice; Minnesota patents at $7.25@7.50; and rye flour at $3.80@4.00.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were in light supply and moderate demand. Sales were reported of 6 cars bran at $14.50@15.50 per ton and 1 car middlings at $23.50.

REGULAR WHEAT—Was moderately active and relatively firm. The market for this and next month was generally steady at about the latest prices of Saturday, while the discount on year deliveries widened a little, as the only mark of sympathy with the break in corn and oats and pork. London reported a decline of 9d@1s per quarter, and our receipts were larger, chiefly of spring. But the trade evidently considered that wheat had already had its break before corn got ready to tumble, and that there was no immediate occasion for further weakness. There was no export demand that could be observed, but the offerings of No. 2 were wanted to fill September shorts, and the lower grades were taken for domestic millers or cleaners. It was reported that farmers are busy plowing and seeding, and will not be likely to deliver wheat freely between now and the end of October. Probably this had something to do with sustaining prices. The market for September opened at 98½@98⅝c, being ½c below the latest price of Saturday, advanced to 99c, and fell back to 98⅛c at the close. Seller October opened at 94⅛c bid, receded to 94c, advanced to 94⅝c, declined to 94⅛c, and closed at 94c asked. Seller November was quiet at ⅝@¾c below October, and the year was ¾c below October. The following table shows the range of the day on the leading deals, including Call-Board transactions:

	Closed Saturday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do, bid.
Seller September	98⅝	98⅛@99	98⅛
Seller October	94⅛	93⅞@94⅝	94
Seller November	94⅛	92⅞@94	93¼
Seller the year	93⅛	93 @93⅝	93

WINTER WHEAT—Cash lots were in fair demand and firm early, but eased off ⅛c later, in sympathy with the break elsewhere, closing at 98⅛c for car-lots of red. September sold at 98⅛@99c, and October at 98c. Spot sales were reported of 74 cars No. 2 red at 98⅛@98¾c; 8 cars long-berried red at 99½c, in special location; 30 cars No. 3 at 95c; 24 cars rejected at 83c; and 22 cars by sample at 70c@$1.01. Total, about 65,000 bu.

SPRING WHEAT—Was in moderate request and steady at the same prices as red for No. 2, while No. 3 was 9c below No. 3 winter. There was nothing doing in futures. Spot sales were reported of 76 cars No. 2 at 98⅛@98¾c; 51 cars No. 3 at 86c; 2 cars rejected at 66½c; and 22 cars by sample at 68@88½c. Total, about 62,000 bu. Also 2 cars No. 2 hard at 99½c in store.

CORN—Was very active and fearfully weak. The market for this month declined 5c per bu, while the longer futures fell off 1@3c. The Liverpool telegrams said "quiet and steady," and our receipts were not very large for Monday. But the weather was fine in the West, and there was news that farmers at several points are bringing out reserves from bins that had been supposed to be empty. With this there was an unusually light shipping demand; it was supposed that some orders were withdrawn in view of the increasing supply. The result was a heavy pressure for this month, the market weakening more from the absence of demand than on account of large offerings. There was, however, a good deal on sale, and especially after the noon hour. The morning's decline had induced a free calling of margins, which were responded to by orders to sell, and the corn was tumbled out at a lively rate, the purchases being mostly made to cover shorts. Car-lots of No. 2 closed at 64c, with high mixed at 65c, and rejected at about 63c. Spot sales were reported of 6,000 bu and 50 cars high mixed at 65½@67c; 85,000 bu and 104 cars No. 2 at 64@66½c; 122 cars rejected at 63@64½c; 8 cars by sample at 63@65c on track; and 46 cars do at 63@70c free on board. Total about 265,000 bu. Seller October opened at 68⅛c bid, receded to 64⅛, reacted to 66c, and fell off to 63c bid at the close. Seller the month was 3c premium over October early to only 1c difference at the close. Seller November ranged 2¼@4c below October, the year 6@6½c below November, and May 1⅝@2½c below the year. Seller January sold at 51@51⅛c, closing at the inside. The following table shows the range of the day on the principal deals, including Call-Board transactions:

	Closed Saturday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do, bid.
Spot, fresh receipts	69	64½@68⅞	63⅛
Seller September	69	63⅛@69¼	63⅛
Seller October	68⅞	62¼@68⅝	62⅛
Seller November	62⅞	60 @62⅛	60
Seller the year	56⅞	53⅛@56⅛	53⅛
Seller May	55⅛	52½@53⅞	52⅞

OATS—Were active and lower in keeping with the feeling in about everything else on the floor. Cash and seller the month dropped 1¾c, and the later deliveries were off 1@1¼c. A light business was done in cash at 31¼@31⅝c, closing at the inside price. Seller the month ranged at 31⅜@33⅛c, closing at 31⅛c. October sold at 31@32⅛c, closing at the inside price. Seller the year ranged at 30⅛@32⅛c, closing at 30⅛c. May sold from 34⅛c down to 32½c, closing at 33c. Samples were slow and relatively lower. Cash sales were made of 19 cars at 31¼@31⅝c for No. 2, 33⅛@34c for No. 2 white, and 28c for rejected in store; 24 cars by sample at 31@32c for rejected mixed, 32@33⅛c for rejected white, 32⅛@35c for No. 2, and 35⅛@37⅛c for No. 2 white on track; 38 cars at 30@32⅛c for rejected mixed, 30⅛@34c for rejected white, 31@33⅛c for No. 2, and 35⅛@37⅛c for No. 2 white free on board. Total equal to about 81,000 bu. The following shows the closing prices Saturday, with the range yesterday:

No. 2 oats.	Closed Saturday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do, bid.
Spot	33	31¼@31⅝	31¼
Seller September	33	31⅜@33⅛	31⅛
Seller October	32¼	30⅞@32⅛	30⅞
Seller the year	31⅞	30⅛@32⅛	30⅛
Seller May	34⅞	32½@34⅛	32⅞

RYE—Was active and 2c lower, No. 2 cash selling at 58@59c, closing at the inside figure for cash and seller the month. October sold at 59@60c, and November at 60@61c, both closing at the lowest price. Seller the year was nominal at 58c. Cash sales were made of 21 cars at 58c for No. 2 and 52c for rejected in store; 1 car by sample at 44c for no grade on track; 2 cars at 47@50c for no grade free on board. Total equal to about 12,000 bu.

BARLEY—Was quiet and a shade easier, No. 2 round lots selling at 80c, and car-lots at 79½c. Seller the month and October were quotable at 80c. No. 3 spot sold at 60c. Cash sales were made of 3 cars at 79½c for No. 2 and 60c for No. 3 in store; 14 cars by sample at 52@54c for No. 4 and 60@72½c for No. 3 on track; 11 cars at 51@59c for No. 4 and 65@75c for No. 3 free on board. Total equal to about 14,000 bu.

SEEDS—Timothy was weak, with a light inquiry, prime seed selling at $1.84@1.87. Flaxseed was active and lower, with heavy sales at $1.20 on track. Cash sales were made of 1 car prime old clover seed (Saturday) at $5.25; 18 cars and 1,592 bags timothy seed at $1.65@1.90 cash, $1.90 for September, and $1.82½ for the year; 52 cars flaxseed at $1.20 on track.

John Shaw & Sons' (London) circular, Aug. 28: "A quiet feeling continues to characterize the market for farm seeds. Trifolium finds buyers at the moderate rates now current. The new rapeseed, being of fine quality and unusually low in price, meets with increasing favor. For mustard seed more money is asked. Sowing rye experiences a slow sale. New winter tares offer more freely."

TWO O'CLOCK BOARD.

REGULAR WHEAT—Closed a shade firmer, at 98¼@98⅜c for September, 94@94⅛c for October, 93½@93⅝c for November, and 93@93⅛c for the year. Sales were made of 600,000 bu at 98⅛c seller September, 93⅞@94⅛c seller October, 93⅛@93⅝c seller November, and 93@93⅛c seller the year.

WINTER WHEAT—Closed a shade firmer, at 98⅛@98⅜c for September, 97⅛@97⅜c for October, and 96⅛@97c for the year, with sales of 35,000 bu at 97⅛c seller October, and 97c seller the year.

SPRING WHEAT—Closed unchanged, at 98⅛c bid for September, and 93⅛c for the year, with a sale of 5,000 bu at 93⅛c seller the year.

CORN—Closed ⅛@⅜c lower, at 64c cash, 63⅛@63⅜c for September, 62⅛@62⅜c for October, 60@60⅛c for November, 53⅛@53⅜c for the year, 50⅛@50⅜c for January, and 52⅛@52⅜c for May. Sales were made of 1,545,000 bu at 63⅛@64c seller September, 62⅛@62⅜c seller October, 60⅛@60⅜c seller November, 53⅛@53⅜c seller the year, 50⅛@50⅜c seller January, and 52⅛@53⅛c seller May.

OATS—Closed ⅛@⅜c lower, at 31⅛@31⅜c for September, 30⅛@30⅜c for October, 30⅛@30⅜c for November, 30⅛@30⅜c for the year, and 32⅛@32⅜c for May. Sales were made of 745,000 bu at 31⅛@31⅜c seller September, 30⅛@32⅛c seller October, 30⅛c seller November, 30⅛@30⅜c seller the year, and 32⅛@32⅜c seller May.

RYE—Closed easier, at 56@57⅛c for September, 58@58⅛c for October, 59@60c for November, and 56⅛c seller the year, with sales of 15,000 bu at 60c seller November and 56c seller the year.

MESS PORK—Closed 5@10c higher, at $20.00 for September, $20.00@20.02½ for October, $19.05@19.07½ for November, $18.40@18.42½ for the year, $18.45@18.47½ for January, $18.55@18.57½ for February, and $18.60@18.65 for March. Sales were made of 25,250 brls, at $19.90 seller September, $19.95@20.00 seller October, $19.05@19.10 seller November, $18.35@18.42½ seller the year, $18.40@18.45 seller January, and $18.52½@18.55 seller February.

LARD—Closed unchanged, at $11.27½@11.30 for October, $11.25@11.27½ for November, $11.20@11.22½ for December, $11.15@11.17½ for the year, $11.22½@11.25 for January, $11.27½@11.30 for February, and $11.35@11.37½ for March. Sales were made of 23,500 tcs at $11.30@11.32½ seller October, $11.25@11.27½ seller November, $11.20 seller December, $11.17½@11.20 seller the year, $11.20@11.22½ seller January, $11.25@11.27½ seller February, and $11.32½@11.35 seller March.

SHORT RIBS—Closed 20@30c lower, at $12.95@12.97½ for September, $12.45@12.47½ for October, $10.70 bid for November, $9.25 bid for the year, $9.52½@9.55 for January, and $9.57½@9.60 for February. Sales were made of 1,500,000 lbs at $12.97½@13.05 seller September, $12.47½@12.50 seller October, $10.65@10.70 seller November, $9.50@9.55 seller January, and $9.57½@9.60 seller February.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—A fair trade is reported at the figures noted below:

Choice hurl and carpet	9 @ 9½
Green, self-working	8¼@ 9¼
Red-tipped, self-working	8 @ 9
Inferior and common	7 @ 8
Crooked	4 @ 7
Whisk-brush corn	10 @14

BAGGING—Was firm and steady. There is continued fair activity at the following prices:

Stark	24	Burlaps	11@13
Auburn, No. 1	20½	Gunnies, single	14@15
Lewiston	22	Gunnies, double	27@28
American	20	Wool sacks	35@40

BUTTER—Remains dull, and the market has a weak tone. Buyers are unwilling to pay the ruling prices, which are not warranted by the large production and the light exports. There was a moderate volume of business at the prices given below:

Creamery, fancy	29@30	Common grades	15 @18
Do, fair to choice	25@28	Packing stock	13½@15
Dairy, choice	23@24	Inferior	10 @11
Dairy, fair to good	19@22	Grease	7 @ 9

CHEESE—The demand was unimproved, and prices ranged about as before. Only fine grades were held with any show of firmness. Below are the current quotations:

Young America	13⅝@14
Full cream	10 @11
Cheddar, slightly skimmed	7½@ 8½
Flat, slightly skimmed	8 @ 9
Skim, common to fair	5 @ 6
Low grades	2 @ 3

COAL—An active business was reported in progress, and the market was firm both for hard and soft varieties. We quote retail prices, delivered, as follows:

Anthracite, egg	$6.75	Piedmont	$6.00
Do, range and nut	7.00	Indiana block	5.00
Erie	6.50@7.00	Illinois	3.75@4.00
Baltimore & Ohio	6.00	Minonk	4.00

EGGS—Were steady at 19c per dozen.

FISH—Were in very good demand, and prices were firm and steady:

Whitefish, per ½-brl	$	6.00
Whitefish, family, per ½-brl	4.50	@ 4.75
Trout, No. 1, ½-brl		6.00
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	10.00	@10.50
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl	6.50	@ 7.00
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl	6.00	@ 6.25
Mackerel—Large family	5.00	@ 5.25
Mackerel—Medium family	4.50	@ 4.75
Codfish—Summer-cured, 100 lbs		7.00
Codfish—Dressed	9	@ 10
Herring—Labrador, split, brls	7.50	@ 7.25
Herring—Holland, per keg, new		1.30
Herring—Scaled, per box		32
California salmon, brl		20.00
California salmon, ½-brl	10.50	@11.00

FRUITS AND NUTS—Business is reviving and the general market has a steadier tone. Below are jobbers' prices:

FOREIGN.	
Dates	6¾@ 7
Figs, layers	12½@ 13¼
Prunes, Turkish	6⅝@ 6¾
Prunes, Bohemian	6 @ 6½
Raisins, layers	2.50
Raisins, London layers	2.80 @2.85
Raisins, Valencia	12¾@ 13⅛
Raisins, loose Muscatel	2.10
Zante currants	5½@ 6
Citron	16 @ 17
DOMESTIC.	
Apples, Alden	15 @ 16
Apples, evaporated, boxes	13 @ 14
Apples, sliced	7½@ 7¾
Apples, Eastern, quarters	6¾@ 7¼
Apples, Southern	5½@ 6
Peaches, unpared, halves	5¼@ 5¾
Raspberries, new	30 @ 31
Blackberries, new	8¼@ 9
Pitted cherries, new	23 @ 25
NUTS.	
Filberts	11 @ 12
Almonds, Tarragona	18 @ 19
Naples walnuts	16½@ 17¼
Brazils	6 @ 6½
Pecans	15½@ 17
PEANUTS.	
Wilmington	7¼@ 8¼
Virginia	8⅜@ 11
Red Tennessee	6½@ 7⅛

GREASE—A quiet market is reported at quotations:

City white	8¼
City brown	5½@ 6¼
City yellow	6 @ 6½
Country white "A"	6 @ 6⅞
Country white "B"	6 @ 7
Country yellow	5½@ 6½
Country brown	4 @ 5

GREEN FRUITS—Blackberries were in light supply and firm. Peaches were plenty and lower, and grapes steady. California fruit advanced somewhat. We quote:

Lemons, per box	$6.00@ 7.50
Blackberries, per case	90@ 1.10
Peaches, per basket and box	50@ 80
Apples, per brl	1.50@ 3.00
Watermelons, per 100	5.00@10.00
Grapes, per lb	5@ 8
California Tokay grapes, per crate	3.50@ 4.00
California pears, per box	[illegible]

GROCERIES—Sugars were very strong under a large demand and reports of a stronger Eastern market. In other lines there was a liberal movement at about steady rates. We make no change in our quotations:

RICE.	
Carolina	6¾@ 7¼
Louisiana	6 @ 7
Rangoon	5¾@ 6
Patna	6 @ 6½
COFFEE.	
Java	18½@ 24
Java, choice Mandaling	25 @ 27
Maracaibo	11½@ 13
Mexican, prime to choice	11 @ 13
Mexican, fair to good	10 @ 12
Rio, fancy	10½@ 11
Rio, prime to choice	11 @ 11½
Rio, fair to good	11 @ 11½
Rio, common	9½@ 10
Rio, roasting	7½@ 8
SUGARS.	
Patent cut-loaf	10¼
Crushed	10¼
Powdered	10¼
Granulated, standard	10
Granulated, not standard	9⅞
A standard	9⅝@ 9¾
A No. 2	9 @ 9¼
Extra C	8⅝@ 8¾
No. 1	8⅜@ 8½
Yellow	7 @ 8
SIRUPS.	
Corn	45 @ 47
Sugar	44 @ 55
Blackstrap	25 @ 26
New Orleans molasses	40 @ 65
SPICES.	
Allspices	15 @ 15½
Cloves	33 @ 40
Pepper	19 @ 20
Cassia	20 @ 22
Nutmegs	80 @ 85

HAY—Was steady at the quotations given below:

No. 1 timothy, per ton	$10.00@11.00
No. 2 timothy, per ton on track	9.00@10.00
Mixed	9.00@ 9.50
Upland prairie	9.00@10.00
No. 1 prairie	7.00@ 7.50

HIDES—An active trade in green hides is reported at quotations:

Green-cured, light, per lb	9 @ 9¼
Green-cured, heavy	9
Part cured	8
Damaged hides	7
Green-salted, bulls	6½@ 7
Calf, per lb	14
Dry-salted, per lb	11
Dry flint, No. 1	14 @ 15
Damaged dry	11 @ 12
Sheep-pelts, wool estimated	22 @ 25

Branded and horn-hooked 15 per cent off from these prices. Long-haired thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

HOPS—Are in active demand and scarce at the following quotations:

Pacific coast	55@60
New York choice	55@60
New Wisconsin	55@60

OILS—Linseed was weak, and prices of lard and turpentine were not strong. Trade continues good. We quote:

Carbon, Elaine	17	Linseed, boiled	56@58
Carbon, 175 test	12¼	Whale, winter	72
Carbon, 150 test	9¼	Sperm	$ 1.25
Carbon, 110 test	8¾	Neatsfoot, pure	90
Carbon, snow white and W. W., 150 test	11½	Neatsfoot, extra	80
Carbon, Wis. W. W	11½	Neatsfoot, No. 1	65
Carbon, Wis. P. W	9¾	Bank	45
Carbon, Mich. W. W	12¼	Straits	48
Carbon, Mich. P. W	10¾	Turpentine	49
Lard, current make	94	Miners', white	70
Lard, No. 1	74	Naphtha, deo 60 deg	12
Lard, No. 2	67	Gasoli'e, deo 74 deg	14
Linseed, raw	53@55	Gasoli'e, deo 87 deg	19

POTATOES—Were in good supply and easy, selling at 40@50c per bu by the car-lot on track.

SALT—Trade is steady and prices unchanged. We quote:

Fine salt, Saginaw and New York, per brl	$ 1.00
Coarse salt, per brl	1.35@1.40
Dairy, with bags	2.40@2.80
Dairy, without bags	1.90
Ashton dairy, per sack	3.65
Ground alum	1.10
Liverpool fine, brown	1.90

TALLOW—Is in fair demand at 8¼@8⅜c for city, 8c for No. 1 country, and 7½@7⅝c for No. 2 country.

WHISKY—Was quoted steady on a basis of $1.20 for finished goods.

WOOL—A fair trade is reported at the following figures:

Good to choice medium tub	35@38
Coarse and dingy tub	27@33
Fine and unwashed fleece	16@20
Coarse and unwashed fleece	18@20
Medium and unwashed fleece	24@27
Medium and washed fleece	34@37
Fine washed fleece	31@36
Coarse washed fleece	27@30

Hallwell & Coburn's (Boston) circular, Sept. 9: "Business has been quite active this week, and sales exceed the average amount reported during the last two months. Prices for all classes of fine and medium washed fleece are fully 1c per pound higher than they were in August. The same grades of unwashed wool are also higher, but we find great difficulty in giving quotations that convey accurate information to shippers. A shipper sends us two lots of fine Western unwashed; we sell one lot for 28c and the other for 25c, and report the sales to him. Immediately he is puzzled by the great difference in prices. The two lots were of the same grade, there was not much difference in weight, and he thought they were substantially of the same value. By actual test the 25c wool shrunk 60 per cent in scouring, making the scoured wool cost 62½c per pound. The 28c wool shrunk 55 per cent, and yielded scoured wool costing 62⅕c, so that in fact the sale at 25c was higher than the sale at 28c by ⅓c per lb. We incorporate this illustration into our report in the hope that it will aid our correspondents to understand the wide range of values quoted for one grade of wool, and also with the earnest desire that it will induce them to discriminate against heavy, greasy, oily wool when they buy. Washed fine delaine and combing wools are decidedly higher and in good demand. Low grades of both clothing and combing are quiet but firm. The sales of the week consist of 853,900 lbs washed, 1,514,750 lbs unwashed, 113,000 lbs scoured, 184,000 lbs pulled and noils; total domestic, 2,665,650 lbs; foreign, 485,500 lbs; total domestic and foreign, 3,151,150 lbs."

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Received during Sunday and Monday, 8,600; same time last week, 10,367; total last week, 41,262; shipped, 21,001. Owing to the very small number of good shipping cattle offered the market for that class was strong, with the more desirable lots taken at a small advance on last week's prices. For anything not suitable for the Eastern markets trade continued dull, with prices showing a pretty strong leaning in buyers' favor, though the weakness scarcely amounted to a quotable decline. The supply of range and thin native stock was large, fully seven-eighths of the entire receipts consisting of those descriptions, and, although a good many cattle changed hands during the day, not a few were left over and the market did not leave a very favorable closing. Sales to shippers were at $3.75@7.00—mostly at $4.25@5.50. Butchers' cows sold at $2.60@3.75 and mixed lots at $2.75@3.50. Sales of Texans were at $2.80@4.50, and of Westerns at $3.70@5.50. The latter went mostly at $4.10@4.50. Stockers were inactive and nominally unchanged.

The best cattle on yesterday's market were two bunches sent in by Alexander & Dewees, of Alexander, Ill. R. Strahorn & Co. sold them at $7.00, which was 50c per 100 lbs higher than anything else sold.

British cable advices to the *Drovers' Journal* denote a dull cattle trade. Offerings of American and Canadian cattle have been small, but heavy supplies of home grass-fed cattle are reported, and prices have declined ½c per lb. Current prices for fair to choice American cattle, estimated dead weight, are 13½@15½c. Sheep are in light supply and steady, the best making 15c.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers weighing 1,400 lbs and upwards	$7.35@ 7.60
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	6.75@ 7.15
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.50@ 6.25
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,200 lbs	4.00@ 5.25
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 850 to 1,100 lbs	2.90@ 4.00
Stock Cattle—Common steers, weighing 600 to 1,000 lbs	3.00@ 3.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.50@ 2.75
Texas—Grass cattle	3.40@ 4.40
Veals, per 100 lbs	4.00@ 5.75
Milch cows	30.00@60.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
24	1,377	7.00	93 Western	892	3.75
24	1,359	7.00	115 Western	884	3.90
35	1,327	6.50	432 Texas	940	3.85
73	1,290	6.50	526 Texas	977	3.80
55	1,204	5.85	19	1,080	3.75
35	1,243	5.75	69 Western	920	3.70
16	1,403	5.60	99 Western	892	3.85
19	1,220	5.25	61 Western	856	3.70
38	1,172	5.00	147 Western	922	3.70
135 Western	1,285	4.90	132 Western	916	3.70
60	1,285	4.90	150 Texas	838	3.55
57 Western	1,184	4.80	165 Texas	839	3.55
16	1,189	4.70	24 Texas	811	3.50
76 Western	1,170	4.50	24 Texas	837	3.50
79 Western	1,177	4.50	44 Texas	860	3.50
37 Western	1,130	4.50	67 stockers	1,007	3.75
75 Western	1,078	4.35	17 cows	814	3.05
72 Western	1,072	4.30	65 cows	932	3.05
74 Western	1,073	4.30	11 cows	1,022	3.30
10	1,052	4.50	125 stockers	930	3.35
20 Western	1,055	4.50	37 cows	963	3.20
11	927	4.50	67 Texas	878	3.25
191 Texas	979	4.10	24 Texas	832	3.35
154 Texas	1,023	4.10	21 cows	925	3.10
168 Western	1,037	4.15	21 cows	916	3.00
12	1,006	4.12½	25 cows	791	3.00
92 Texas	920	3.85	90 cows	788	3.00
150 Western	1,022	4.05	24 Texas	748	3.00
44 Western	1,076	4.05	15	[illegible]	2.90
104 Western	962	4.00	66 cows	[illegible]	2.95
101 Western	990	4.00	53 Texas	1,117	2.80
92 Western	903	4.00	13	1,055	2.85
57	1,078	3.95	30 cows	699	2.70
66 Western	1,074	3.82½			

HOGS—Received during Sunday and Monday, 5,000; same time last week, 8,324; total last week, 56,708; shipped last week, 27,717. The fact that the total supply was barely 5,000 gave the market a fairly firm tone, despite the reports from on 'Change that the market for hog products had gone all to pieces. Good to prime heavy hogs were exceedingly scarce, and that class sold rather stronger than on Saturday. The market was dull and weak for poor and common grades, however, and showed a pretty decided downward tendency at the close. Poor to best light went at $7.50@8.40, and inferior to choice heavy at $7.50@9.15. Skips and culls sold at $5.50@7.25. The average quality was miserably poor.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
107	301	$8.90	31	251	$8.45	29	291	$7.90
23	294	8.95	23	274	8.45	64	192	7.90
37	291	9.00	63	236	8.45	134	187	8.00
116	278	9.00	52	279	8.50	98	201	8.00
10	259	9.00	51	257	8.50	57	189	8.10
48	324	9.00	52	279	8.55	7	213	8.15
118	294	9.15	42	275	8.00	31	[illegible]	8.15
43	279	8.55	17	283	8.05	107	178	8.15
42	290	8.55	69	287	8.10	44	178	8.20
26	262	8.60	31	316	8.15	114	187	8.25
57	259	8.60	62	263	8.15	67	190	8.25
43	282	8.60	57	254	8.15	67	204	8.30
36	291	8.60	22	279	8.25	38	211	8.30
13	251	8.65	57	261	8.25	64	[illegible]	[illegible]
36	284	8.65	47	253	8.30	61	[illegible]	[illegible]
43	291	8.65	113	257	8.30	[illegible]	[illegible]	7.50
62	287	8.70	61	247	8.35	[illegible]	[illegible]	7.60
53	248	8.70	34	169	7.50	[illegible]	[illegible]	7.65
34	281	8.75	57	176	7.50	[illegible]	[illegible]	7.70
42	311	8.75	32	180	7.60	[illegible]	[illegible]	7.75
18	272	8.80	93	153	7.60	[illegible]	[illegible]	7.75
34	247	8.80	40	159	7.70	[illegible]	[illegible]	7.75
57	279	8.80	64	185	7.75	22	279	7.80
43	287	8.80	46	182	7.80	107	221	7.85
25	262	8.90	39	186	7.80	24	269	7.85
49	257	8.40	73	169	7.85	46	273	7.90
53	262	8.40	61	182	7.85	177	221	7.90
57	298	8.45	[illegible]	187				

SHEEP—Received, 2,000; same time last week, 557; shipped last week, 905. The few total last week, 8,067; good sheep in the yards were quickly disposed of at fully last week's prices, but there were more poor to fair grades than could be worked off except at a decline. Sales were at $3.25@4.62½ for poor to good droves. No choice were offered. We quote the following:

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
211	73	$4.35	261	81	$3.50	107	107	$4.65
104	92	4.10	113	71	3.50	98	94	3.57½
191	103	4.37½	101	80	3.67½	104	90	3.90
93	102	4.10	91	102	4.15	73	81	4.00
207	92	4.05	28	97	3.25	95	82	4.00
222	81	3.50	85	99	4.02½	113	99	4.00

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—CATTLE—Receipts, 5,100 head, making 13,840 head for the week; shade firmer for medium to prime native steers, but dull for common cattle, including Texas-Colorado half-bred steers, with a bad finish; extremes, natives, $9.00@11.00; Texans, $8.00@9.25; Colorado half-bred, $8.75@9.00; exporters used about 100 medium steers at $11.00@11.50; shipments for the week, 2,770 quarters beef, 450 live sheep, 427 carcasses mutton.

SHEEP—Receipts, 15,700 head, making 42,560 head for the week; market a trifle better, with a fair business; sheep, $4.00@5.50; lambs, $5.25@6.75.

SWINE—Receipts, 6,450 head, making 19,600 head for the week; market slow, at $8.37@8.75 per cwt for live hogs.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Sept. 11.—CATTLE—Receipts today, 1,200 head; market steady and unchanged at last week's prices.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 3,800 head; good demand and prices a shade higher; fair to good Western, $4.25@4.70; choice to fancy, $5.00@5.25; Western lambs, $5.00@5.75; Canada lambs, $5.75@6.12½.

HOGS—Receipts, 7,500; market dull and prices a shade lower; offerings mainly poor to medium quality; common to good grassers, $6.75@7.75; corn-fed Yorkers, $8.00@8.25; good medium-weights, $8.50@8.80; pigs neglected.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 11.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,900 head; shipments, 500; supply moderate and quality the same; butcher stock steady; mixed lots selling at $2.75@3.50; good steers and heifers, $3.75@4.25; common to fair grass Texans, $3.00@3.50; good to choice, $3.75@4.25; heavy, $5.00@6.00; exporters, $6.25.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,700 head; steady; muttons ranging at $1.50@4.25, but the bulk of sales were made at $3.00@3.60.

HOGS—Steady on light offerings; pigs and light Yorkers, $7.75@8.15; good Yorkers, $8.20@8.45; butchers to best heavy, $8.50@9.25; culls, $6.50@7.50; receipts, 800; shipments, none.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 11.—BEEF CATTLE—Market dull; prices ¼@½c off; very best, $6.00@6.25; first quality, $5.25@6.00; medium, $4.25@5.25; ordinary, $2.75@3.75; most sales from $4.50@6.00; receipts, 2,375.

SWINE—Light supply, but equal to moderate demand; Chicago corn hogs, $11.00@12.00; grassers, $10.00@11.00, chiefly Virginia, Ohio, and Pennsylvania stock; receipts, 4,250.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 4,978. Quotations—Sheep, $3.00@3.37½; lambs, $4.00@6.00.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 11.—HOGS—Firm and unchanged; receipts, 196 head; shipments, none.

CATTLE—Firm; common to fair, $4.00@5.60; butchers' stock, $2.75@4.50; no prime in market; receipts, 25 head; shipments, 34.

SHEEP—Steady at $3.00@4.60; receipts, 98; shipments, none.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Sept. 11.—CATTLE—Receipts, 4,200 head; market fair on good cattle; dull on common, and prices ¼c off from last week's.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,500 head; market fair; Philadelphias, $8.80@9.05; Baltimores, $8.50@8.75; Yorkers, $7.50@8.15.

SHEEP—Receipts, 5,200 head; market firm; prices 10@15c higher than last week.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 11.—CATTLE—Receipts, 700 head; steady; supply chiefly native cows, which sold at $2.65@3.30.

HOGS—Receipts, 600 head; firmer; lots averaging 216 to 242 lbs sold at $8.10@8.35.

SHEEP—Receipts, 250; nominally unchanged; $2.75@3.50.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 11.—HOGS—Steady, common to light, $6.50@8.60; packing and butchers', $8.85@9.00; receipts, 845; shipments, 540.

LUMBER.

Quite a large fleet—twenty-five vessels or more—lay at the cargo-dock yesterday. The market was slow, though no decline was noted in any direction. We quote:

Green piece-stuff, short and long	$11.50@13.50
Green common inch	12.50@14.00
Green medium	14.00@18.00
Extra good and select	22.00@28.00
Green good inch	19.00@22.00
Boards and strips	12.00@20.00
Standard shingles	2.65@2.75
Extra shingles	2.80@2.85
Lath	2.35

An active trade is reported at the yards, and prices are unchanged.

The following shows the receipts of lumber and shingles, as compared with last year:

	Lumber.	Shingles.
1882	1,328,716,000	547,597,000
1881	1,239,656,000	545,453,000
Increase	89,060,000	2,144,000

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 11—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 12s; No. 2, 10s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s; No. 2, 8s 8d; spring, No. 1, 9s; No. 2, 8s 6d; white, No. 1, 9s 8d; No. 2, 9s 5d; club, No. 1, 9s 11d; No. 2, 9s 8d. Corn—7s 2d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 102s 6d. Lard, 60s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn—Mixed dull at 7s 11½d for old.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—TURPENTINE—Spirits steady at 33s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 11—Evening.—COTTON—Steady at 7 1-16d@7¼d; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 6,550.

PROVISIONS—Bacon—Short clear, 77s.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—PETROLEUM—Refined, 5¼d@6d; spirits, 6¼d@7¼d.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL—EUROPEAN MARKETS, Sept. 11.—Wheat quiet. MARK LANE—Wheat declined about 1s 6d per qr. Corn quiet but steady. Cargoes off coast—Wheat, few bids in the market; corn, nothing offering. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and corn, very little inquiry. Country markets—English generally cheaper. Farmers' deliveries of English wheat during the week, 40,000@45,000 qrs. Fair average quality spring wheat for prompt shipment by sail, 39@39s 6d. Arrivals off coast—Wheat small; corn none. Paris—Flour and wheat steady.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 11—Wheat very quiet. Corn steady. Off coast—Wheat rather dull. Corn, nothing offering. To arrive—Wheat and corn dull. California wheat declined 9d. MARK LANE—Wheat declined 1s. Corn quiet and steady. Country markets shade lower. Wheat for the United Kingdom and Continent dull. Pork 102s 6d. Lard, 60s 6d. Short clear sides, 77s. Long clear sides, 74s. Beef, 151s 6d. Tallow, 45s. Cheese, 56s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 11—11:30 a. m.—Flour, 10s@12s; wheat—winter, 8s 8d@9s; spring, 8s 6d@9s; white, 9s 5d @9s 8d; club, 9s 8d@9s 11d. Corn, 7s 2d. Pork, 102s 6d. Lard, 60s 6d.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—GRAIN—All the prominent grain markets suffered further and very serious depression here under very free and urgent offerings, particularly on speculative account, which led to a rapid decline in prices, most pronounced in the instances of corn and oats, in which the option trading was extensive at the ruling quotations, the wheat speculation exhibiting a fair degree of activity. Western accounts of an unmistakably bearish drift. Cable advices were of heavy and irregular markets. Red wheat, graded and ungraded, attracted a fair share of attention, mainly for shipment, but at a sharp reduction in values, No. 2 red yielding as much as 1@1¼c per bu. No. 1 white wheat quite scarce and held with comparative firmness, but has been very quiet. No. 2 red wheat, on the option list, gave way about ¾c per bu, selling to a fair aggregate at the current rates, and near the extreme close rallying about ¼@⅜c per bu, leaving off more steadily. No. 2 red, $1.07¾@1.07⅞ in elevator and $1.08½@1.09 delivered, closing at $1.08½ bid delivered and $1.07¾ in elevator; do September, $1.07¾@1.08, closing at $1.07¾; do various special deliveries in September at $1.08½@1.09; do October, $1.08¾@1.09, closing at $1.08¾; do November, $1.10@1.10½, closing at $1.10 bid; do December at $1.11¾@1.12, mostly at $1.11¾, closing at $1.11¾; do the year, $1.07¼@1.08, closing at $1.07¾; do January, $1.12¾@1.13¼, closing at $1.12¾; do steamer grade at $1.07¾@1.07⅞, mostly at $1.07¾; No. 3 red at $1.06@1.06½; ungraded red at 90c@$1.09, as to quality; No. 1 white at $1.16 in elevator, closing at $1.16 bid; do September at $1.15, closing at $1.15; No. 2 white at $1.12; 6,000 bu do steamer grade at $1.08; ungraded white at $1.05@1.15, as to quality; 500 bu mixed winter at $1.05½. Corn—A further very marked decline occurred in corn, which, in the instance of No. 2 grade for September, gave way as much as 7½c, October 5¼c, November and later deliveries about 2½@3c a bu on the crowding of supplies for the several deliveries to prompt sale, resulting in very large transactions on the option list and a light business for prompt delivery on a very excited and feverish market, which near the extreme close was worked up again sharply on the September and October deliveries as much as 1¼@1½c a bu, and later deliveries ⅛@¼c a bu on a very lively speculative inquiry, partly for covering purposes. September, 71¼@77c, closing at 73¼c; do October, 72@77½c, closing at 73½c; do November, 69¾@72¾c, closing at 70½c; do December, 65@66c, closing at 65¼c; do year, 64½@67¼c, closing at 65c bid; do January, 61c, closing at 61c asked and 60c bid; No. 2 May at 60½@61¾c, mostly at 61c, quoted as closing at 60½c bid; mixed Western ungraded at 70@78c, as to quality and condition; No. 2 white nominal; steamer white at 78c. Oats forced down materially, in the instance of graded white as much as ¾c and graded mixed about 2½@3c a bu, on a very brisk speculative business and moderate trade for prompt delivery, leaving off more firmly, the option list in the latest dealings showing a rally of 1@1½c a bu. No. 2 September, 36½@38c, closing at 37½c; do October, 38¼@40¼c, closing at 38¾c; do November, 38¾@40½c, closing at 38¾c; do December, 38¾c; do year, 37½@38½c, mostly at 37½@38c, closing at 37¾c bid; No. 3, 35c, closing at 35c; white Western ungraded, 30@43c, as to quality. Rye dull and heavy; prime State and Canada afloat quoted at about 77c; car-lots, 71@74c; Western to arrive at 71c. Barley—A tame but firm market noted. No. 1 Canada, first half of October delivery, quoted at $1.02 bid, and for all October at $1.00.

PROVISIONS—Hog products much depressed and unsettled, with more eagerness evinced, even by speculative operators, to place supplies, particularly in the instance of Western steam lard for forward delivery, leading to fair active speculative movement, but otherwise the market comparatively tame. Western mess pork lower for early delivery on a slack demand, leaving off at $21.50 for new. Other kinds wholly neglected and irregular. Western prime mess quoted nominally at $21.25@21.50; extra prime, $19.25@19.50. And in the option line Western mess pork offered at lower figures, including the October options at $21.00, but without leading to business. Cut meats very quiet and irregular, with pickled shoulders in bulk quoted at 10½@10¾c; smoked shoulders, 11¾c; pickled hams, 14½@14¾c; smoked hams, 15½@16¼c; pickled bellies, 15@15½c. Bacon continues inactive; long clear quoted at 14¼@14½c; offerings very light here. Western steam lard in fairly active request for early delivery, but at reduced prices, leaving off at $11.95 bid for contract (or 25c per 100 lbs under Saturday), and in the option line. A less active business noted in Western steam lard, which further declined materially on continued and pronounced urgency in the offerings, with more or less of demoralization noted. September options left off nominal; October, $11.80; November, $11.75 bid; December, $11.67½; seller remainder of the year at $11.67½; January, $11.67½; February, $11.70; March, $11.75@11.77½; April, $11.77½; May, $11.77½, showing a loss for the day of 30@35c per 100 lbs. Refined attracted a moderate share of attention, with Continental grade closing at $12.25.

TALLOW—In light request, closing at 8¼@8⅜c for prime to choice.

SUGARS—Raw generally quiet but firm at 7¼c for fair refining Muscovado. Refined in slack demand.

FREIGHTS—The general movement is comparatively slow and rates again quoted irregular—in the instance of berth room, especially for grain and flour, a trifle easier. For Liverpool the reported engagements included by steam provisions at 16s 3d@25s, as to routes and dates of shipment; local quoted 22s 6d@ 30s; flour at 1s 6d@2s 3d, as to routes; wheat at 4½d.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—COTTON—Quiet at 12 13-16c; futures easy; September, 12.44c; October, 11.85c; November, 11.65c; December, 11.62c; January, 11.68c; February, 11.78c; March, 11.91c; April, 12.03c; May, 12.13c; June, 12.24c.

FLOUR—Dull; receipts, 19,000 brls; exports, 7,000 brls; superfine State and Western, $3.70@4.15; common to good extra, $4.40@5.20; good to choice, $5.25@8.25; white wheat extra, $7.00@8.00; extra Ohio, $4.50@7.50; St. Louis, $4.50@8.25; Minnesota patent process, $7.25@8.50.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled; cash lots ½@1¼c lower; options ½@1c lower; receipts, [illegible] bu; exports, [illegible] bu; No. 2 spring nominal; ungraded red, 90c@$1.08½; No. 3 do, $1.06@1.06½; steamer No. 2 red, $1.07¾@1.07⅞; No. 2 red, $1.07¾@1.07⅞; certificates, $1.08½@1.09 delivered; mixed winter, $1.05½; ungraded white, $1.05@1.15; steamer No. 2 do, $1.08; No. 2 white, $1.12; No. 1 do, sales 7,500 bu at $1.16; No. 2 red September, sales 88,000 bu at $1.07¾@1.08, closing at $1.07¾; October, sales 698,000 bu at $1.08¾@1.09, closing at $1.08¾; November, sales 656,000 bu at $1.10@1.10½, closing at $1.10½; December, sales 368,000 bu at $1.11¾@1.12, closing at $1.11¾; January, sales 48,000 bu at $1.12¾@1.13¼, closing at $1.12¾.

HAY—Demand fair and market firm; 60c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and unchanged. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice steady; fairly active.

PETROLEUM—Quiet but firm; United, 59¾c; crude, 6¾@6⅞c; refined, 6¾@7⅞c.

ROSIN—Firm; $1.75@1.90.

TURPENTINE—Quiet but firm; 44c.

EGGS—Western fresh quiet but firm; 24@24½c.

BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.

CHEESE—Dull and weak; Western factory, 9@10½c; Western flat, 5½@10½c.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 11.—The wheat market opened stronger today and ¼@¾c higher under a fair speculative demand on outside orders. But the advance was not sustained, European advices being unfavorable. Receipts here were very light and the stock in store has been reduced over 20,000 bu. The market opened at 94c for No. 2 spring seller November, fell to 93½c, and rallied to 94¼c, with a moderate business. October ranged ¼@¾c above, selling at 94@94¾c. A September sale was made at 98½c. On 'Change the market was very steady but very quiet, and prices were nearly nominal. New York and winter wheat markets were irregular, some being stronger and others lower. October sold at 94¼@94¾c, and November at 93¾@93⅞c, closing at 94½@94⅝c. Sample wheat was steady and in fair demand. Sales of cash or September, 5,000 bu No. 2 spring in store, 99c; 5,000 do, 99¼c; 1 car do, 98½c; 5,000 bu do, 98¾c. Drawing from elevator for local consumption and clearing, 6,980 bu wheat and 250 bu oats. In the afternoon the wheat market was quiet and weak, October selling at 94¼c and November at 93¼c, closing at 94¼c and 93⅞c. September sold at 98¾c.

Flour is quiet and unchanged, with a fair demand on local and shipping account, and prices remain steady at previous quotations.

Barley is steady at 76¼c bid for September No. 2, while other futures are firmer; October advanced ½c, selling at 73¾c; November, nominally stronger; extra No. 3 for September nominal, 57c bid; October in some demand at 56c.

Oats are 1½c lower, but in fair request, especially choice samples of white, for which there is a temporary local demand.

Corn is 3½c lower, but offerings are light; rejected in store is quotable at 64c. Sales 1 car No. 2 in store at 68½c.

Rye is dull and lower; No. 1 in store nominal at 59c bid. Nothing is said about No. 2.

To the Western Associated Press.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 11.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged; in fair demand.

GRAIN—Wheat weak and inactive; No. 2, 98¾c; September, 98¾c; October, 94¼c; November, 93⅞c; No. 3, 85c. Corn lower; No. 2, 69½c; rejected, 64c. Oats in fair demand, but lower rates; No. 2, 32c; white, 34c. Rye dull and lower; No. 1, 59c. Barley steady; No. 2 spring, September, 76¼c; extra, 57c bid.

PROVISIONS—Lower. Mess pork, $20.30 cash or October; $18.60 January. Lard—Prime steam, $11.45 cash or October; $11.30 January.

HOGS—Steady at $7.50@8.40.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,700 brls; wheat, 15,000 bu; barley, 11,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 13,000 brls; wheat, 2,400 bu; barley, 3,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 11.—FLOUR—Weak but unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat lower and slow; No. 2 red sold down from 95¾c to 95c cash, 95¾c to 95⅛c for September, 94¾c to 94⅛c for October, 95c to 95⅛c for November, 95⅞c to 95⅛c for December, 94¼c for the year, 96⅞c to 96⅛c for January, closing at lowest figures; No. 3 red, 86@88c; No. 4 red, 82½@84c, according to location. Corn lower, with free sellers; No. 2 sold down from 65c to 63⅛c cash, 65c to 64c for September, 65⅛c to 63¾c for October, 56¼c to 55⅛c for November, 52⅛c to 51⅛c for the year, 47⅞c to 47⅛c for January, 49⅛c to 49⅛c for May. Oats lower; 32@33c cash; 33¾@34c September, 30¾@30⅞c October, 30¾c November, 31c December, 30c the year. Rye better; 60c. Barley—No market.

LEAD—Quiet at $4.75.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.19.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower; $21.00 asked cash and September; $18.55 bid January; jobbing, $21.75@22.00. Dry salt meats dull; shoulders, $10.00; short ribs, $13.80; short clear, $14.30. Bacon lower; shoulders, $11.00; short ribs, $14.80@15.00; short clears, $15.45@15.50. Lard nominal.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 15,000 brls; wheat, 200,000 bu; corn, 5,000 bu; oats, 22,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, 5,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 19,000 brls; wheat, 60,000 bu; corn, 11,000 bu; oats, 24,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

Afternoon Board—Wheat lower and slow; 95⅛c bid September; 94@94⅛c October; 94⅞c November; 95⅛c December; 95⅛c the year; 95⅛c January. Corn lower, with declining tendency; 63⅛c September; 61c October; 55⅛c November bid; 51c the year; 47⅛c January; 49c May. Oats lower; 31⅛c September; 30⅛c October; 29⅞c the year.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 11.—FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Western steady but quiet; No. 2 winter red spot, $1.09¾@1.10; September, $1.08¾@1.09¼; October, $1.07½@1.07¾; November, $1.08¾ bid; December, $1.09¾@1.09¾; January, $1.10¾@1.11¼. Corn—Western lower; mixed September, 77@79¼c; October, 75¾@77c; November, 70@70¾c; November or December, 60¼@60½c; January, 58¼c asked. Oats firmer; Western white, 43@44c; mixed, 41@42c; Pennsylvania, 40@43c. Rye quiet at 65@70c.

HAY—Higher; $17.00@18.00.

PROVISIONS—Steady; mess pork, $24.00. Bulk meats—Shoulders and clear rib sides, packed, 11¼@15c. Bacon—Shoulders, 12¾c; clear rib sides, 16¼c. Hams—15¾@16¾c. Lard—Refined, 14c.

BUTTER—Higher; Western packed, 16@22c; creamery, 26@32c.

EGGS—Scarce and firm at 23@24c.

PETROLEUM—Firmer; refined, 6¾@7c.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull; Rio cargoes, 8@9¼c. Sugar steady; A soft, 9¼c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.20@1.22.

FREIGHTS—Quiet.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,244 brls; wheat, 101,971 bu; corn, 2,056 bu; oats, 2,030 bu; rye, none.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 527,227 bu; corn, 16,595 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 327,534 bu; corn, 197,016 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.—FLOUR—Choice old wheat flour scarce; good demand at full prices; others weak and slow; Western extras $3.25; Minnesota extras $7.00@7.50; Pennsylvania extra choice family, good and choice $5.15@5.25; Ohio do, choice to fancy $5.75@6.00; Minnesota patent process, good, $8.25; winter patents, $6.50@7.25. Rye flour firm; $3.75@4.00.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 2 red, September, $1.07½@1.07¾; October, $1.07¾@1.08¾; November, $1.09@1.09¾; December, $1.09@1.10¾. Corn unsettled; sail mixed, track, 81c; No. 3, track, 80c; sail mixed, September, 72c; October, 72c; November, 65c bid, 70c asked; December, 50c bid, 65c asked. Oats, No. 2 white, steady, others weak; No. 2 mixed, 38c; rejected white, 40c; No. 3 white, 42@43¼c; No. 2 white, on track, 47c; do, grain depot, 48c.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Beef, mess, $19.00; India mess, free on board, $31.00. Mess pork, $23.00@23.50; prime mess, $21.50@22.00. Hams—Smoked, $16.00@16.50. Lard, steady; kettle, $13.00@13.25; steam, $12.50.

BUTTER—Active and firm for choice grades; 18@31c.

EGGS—Firm; 25c.

CHEESE—Dull except for choice; 9@10½c.

PETROLEUM—Firm; 6⅞c.

WHISKY—Firm; $1.22.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,500 brls; wheat, 56,000 bu; corn, 12,000 bu; oats, 37,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 66,000 bu; corn, 500 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Sept. 11.—FLOUR—Steady; Western superfine, $3.50@4.00; common extras, $4.50@5.00; Wisconsin extras, $4.75@6.00; Minnesota extras, $5.00@7.00; Michigan winter wheats, $5.50@5.75; Ohio and Indiana, $5.50@6.00; St. Louis and Illinois, $6.00@6.50; spring patents $7.25@8.75; winter do, $6.25@7.25.

GRAIN—Corn steady; steamer yellow and high mixed, 89@90c; steamer and No. 2 mixed, 87@88c; no grade, 85@87c. Oats in fair demand; No. 1 and extra white, 51@53c; No. 2 white, 49@50c; No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white, 45@46c.

PROVISIONS—Pork easier; prime, $21.00; mess, $23.00; clear and extra clear, including backs, $27.50@29.00. Beef—Mess quoted at $13.00@14.00; extra mess, $15.00@16.00; family, $18.00@21.00. Lard steady; $12.87½@13.25.

BUTTER—Best grades firm; 18@31c.

CHEESE—Steady; 10@12c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 9,500 brls 5,500 sacks; corn, 23,000 bu; wheat, 45,000 bu; oats, 34,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,200 brls; corn, 6,500 bu; wheat, 29,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 11.—COTTON—Dull and nominal at 12⅝c.

FLOUR—Dull; family, $4.50@4.80; fancy, $5.25@6.00.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and nominal; No. 2 red winter, 95@96c September; 95c bid October; $1.00¼ November; 94c bid the year; receipts, 27,000 bu; shipments, 36,000 bu. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 mixed, 71c spot; 70c September, 66c October, 54c November, 51@51¼c the year, 48c bid the year. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed, 34c spot, 33¾c bid September, 32c bid the year. Rye easier; 60c. Barley in fair demand; No. 2 spring, 85c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $22.50. Lard quiet at $11.50. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged; shoulders, $9.75; clear rib, 14¼c. Bacon firm; shoulders, 10¾c; clear rib, $14.87½; clear, $15.50.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.17; combination sales finished goods, 590 lbs, on the basis of $1.17.

BUTTER—Firm; choice Western reserve, 24c; choice Central Ohio, 22c.

LINSEED OIL—Steady; 53@54c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 11.—FLOUR—Quiet and weak; high grades, $4.62½@5.75.

GRAIN—Corn dull; white and mixed quoted at 90@92c. Oats—Western lower at 44c; Texas dull; choice, 50c.

CORN-MEAL—Dull; $3.00.

HAY—In fair demand; prime, $17.00; choice, $18.00@19.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork strong; $23.00. Lard steady; refined tierce, $12.75@12.87½; keg, $13.25. Bulk meats strong; shoulders, packed, old, 10¾c; new, 10¾c. Bacon stronger; shoulders, 11c; short rib and long clear, $15.50@15.60. Hams—Canvased scarce and firm; ordinary, 14¾@15¾c; choice, 16@16¾c.

WHISKY—Steady; Western rectified, $1.05@1.20.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull; jobbing, ordinary to choice, 8¾@11c. Sugar quiet but steady; fully fair, 12¾c; yellow clarified, 8¾@8¾c; prime to choice, 8¾@9c. Molasses dull and nominal. Rice steady; Louisiana, 5@6¾c.

BRAN—Scarce and firm; $1.00.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 11.—COTTON—Nominally unchanged.

FLOUR—In fair demand and market firm.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and nominal; No. 2 red winter, 90c. Corn—Buyers and sellers apart; no transactions; No. 2 white, 75c; No. 2 mixed 70c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 35c.

PROVISIONS—In fair demand, steady, and unchanged; business will be generally suspended Tuesday on account of the celebration.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 11.—GRAIN—Corn dull; high-mixed, 66@68½c; mixed, 65¼@66c. Oats dull; No. 2 white, 34½@34¾c. Rye nominal; No. 2, 57@58c.

HIGHWINES—Firm at $1.18.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 450 bu; corn, 15,500 bu; oats, 18,875 bu; rye, 3,400 bu; barley, 1,100 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, none; corn, 3,500 bu; oats, 15,400 bu; rye, 2,500 bu; barley, 1,200 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Sept. 11.—Noon Board—GRAIN—Wheat steady, closing firm; No. 2 spot, 99¼c; October, $1.00; November, $1.00¾; December, $1.01; year, 99½c. Corn steady; high mixed held at 74c; No. 2 spot, 72c; October, 69¾c; November, held at 72c; year, 54¼c. Oats—Demand active; No. 2 spot and September, 34¼c; October, 34c; year, 33¼c.

Closed—Wheat—Demand active; No. 2 spot, 99¼c; September, 99¼@99¾c; October, 99¾c; November, $1.00¾; December, $1.00¾; year, 99c bid. Corn quiet and lower; high mixed, 70c bid; No. 2 spot, 68c bid; September, held at 71c; year, 53½c. Oats in good demand; market easier; No. 2 spot, 34c bid; September, 34c; October, 33½c; year, 31¼c bid.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 117,000 bu; corn, 5,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 124,000 bu; corn, 2,600 bu; oats, 28,000 bu.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 11.—GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 58,000; shipments, 74,000; weak and slow; No. 2 red, 80c cash; 78½c bid for October; No. 3 red 75½c cash. Corn—Receipts, 500; shipments, 2,000; quiet; No. 2 mixed, 64½c bid cash; 41c year; 40½c May. Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed 29½c bid for cash.

EGGS—Firm; 18@19c.

BUTTER—Firm; choice, 25c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 11.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and steady; No. 1 white, $1.06½; September, $1.03; October and November, $1.01¾ bid; December, $1.02; year, $1.01; No. 2 red, $1.00½ spot and September; No. 2 white, $1.00. Receipts, 29,250 bu; shipments, 15,763 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 11.—GRAIN—Wheat neglected and nominal. Oats neglected and nominal. Corn inactive; offered at 78c; no buyers.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 11.—Wheat firmer; No. 2 red, 94@95c. Corn firmer; mixed, 69c. Oats weaker; mixed, 30@32c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Sept. 11.—GRAIN—Wheat steady. Corn nominally unchanged; No. 2, 88c; rejected, 87c.

PETROLEUM.

BRADFORD, Pa., Sept. 11.—PETROLEUM—Excited and advancing; opens at 58¼c; highest, 61⅝c; lowest, 58¼c; closing, 61¼c; sales, 4,044,000 brls; total shipments Saturday and Sunday, 135,333 brls; charters, 114,000 brls.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 11.—PETROLEUM—Active; United certificates firm; opened at 58¾c; closed at 61⅞c; refined, Philadelphia delivery, 6¾c.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 11.—PETROLEUM—Opened at 58⅛c; highest, 61⅝c; lowest, 58⅛c; closed at 61¼c; shipments, 135,331; charters, 114,563; tidewater runs, 12,402.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—A very severe rain-storm prevailing for the better part of the day, the demand and movement were considerably interrupted. A very good quota of orders gives a fair business. Many have been laid over until tomorrow, in consequence of the severity of the storm. The general demand is only fair, although reports from the interior markets report trade continuing very good.

COTTON.

GALVESTON, Sept. 11.—COTTON—Firm; middling, 12c; low middling, 11⅝c; good ordinary, 11⅛c; net receipts, 3,900 bales; gross, 4,100; exports coastwise, 710; sales, 1,235; stock, 13,000.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 11.—COTTON—Steady; middling, 12¾c; low middling, 12c; good ordinary, 11¼c; net receipts, 1,300 bales; gross, 2,000; sales, 1,050; stock, 10,480.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 11.—COTTON—Steady; receipts, 21 bales; shipments, 86; stock, 861; sales, 75; middling, 12¼c.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Sept. 11.—The butter market shows little signs of recovery from last week's decline. On the Board of Trade today Elgin creamery brought 31@32c. Cheese is inactive at 7¼@9½c.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 11.—TURPENTINE—Firm; 42c.

LIFE AT CARLSBAD.

Mild Diversion and Copious Water-Drinking at the Quietest of the German Spas.

New York Herald.

CARLSBAD, Aug. 13.—There are two great classes of watering-places—"Les eaux ou l'on s'amuse" and "Les eaux ou l'on s'ennuie"—if one may be pardoned for the parody. Americans are most familiar with the first of these. Saratoga, Newport, Long Branch, and Cape May at home, Homburg, Baden-Baden, Trouville, and Dieppe in Europe, are more attractive on account of their social charms than because of the value of their mineral springs or the healthfulness of their sea-bathing. Music, riding, driving, and lawn tennis in the quieter places, balls, races, flirtations, and countless changes of toilets in the more lively ones, fill up hours which are by no means suffered to hang heavily upon people's hands. In Carlsbad, however, such frivolities are not only unheard, but undreamt of. Æsculapius appears to be the presiding genius of the place, and the town council, if there be one, must be composed chiefly of doctors. People obey the injunctions of their physician implicitly, and without any thought of their own private amusement, simply because ninety-nine out of a hundred of them come here to get rid of some troublesome complaint. The good Carlsbader—and there seem to be no bad ones—goes to bed with the sun and gets up before the proverbial lark. By 9 o'clock the half-lit cafés are deserted save for an occasional waiter who polishes first his face and then a plate with the same napkin, or for a belated reveller or two, hurriedly finishing his last glass of mineral water. By 10 the town is asleep. But they make it up in the morning. About half-past 5 most persons in Carlsbad are out of bed, and by 6 o'clock the spring-houses are crowded. Several of the principal ones are very large, and can hold 1,500 or 2,000 people. Some days ago an individual of a statistical turn of mind counted 1,200 in the line at Mühlbrunnen waiting for their cups of hot water. The morning crowds about the springs are by far the most interesting feature of the place. All sorts of people go to make them up. There are Austrian and German officers in uniform, rheumatic patients hobbling about on crutches, gouty patients with large shoes and tender feet, jaundiced patients with faces the color of leather, Roumanians and Servians with the national fez, and Russian Jews with long coats, not unlike the familiar ulster, and with unshorn beards and curled lovelocks in front of their ears. There is even one Turkish Pasha, who, with his negro servants, forms the delight of the place, and who, with his yellow turban, his long yellow gown, his pale-blue shirt, and his big Turkish trousers, lends the only bright bit of color to the crowd.

Everybody takes his cup of water, or two cups, or three, from the special spring which his physician may have ordered, but all of which have a same taste of stale chicken broth, warmed over. He walks up and down "between drinks" in the long colonnades, inspecting his fellow-sufferers or listening to the music of the bands which play at each of the principal springs, and two or three of which are excellent. After the last cup of water—water which, it is said, people come to like in time, but which is altogether objectionable to the untutored palate—he goes home to a 9 o'clock breakfast and then to his daily bath. These baths, which are the great event of the day, are of hot or cold water or of mud. After the bath comes a midday dinner, and then an afternoon spent in listening to music under the trees, or in walks, not too long as a rule, for most people here are invalids and not great pedestrians. At 6 or 7 there is a light supper, and then every one hurries off homeward in time to fulfill all the requirements of that famous proverb: "Early to bed and early to rise."

It is not an exciting life by any means, but therein lies its value. If people at Newport and Saratoga would follow the injunctions of their physicians as carefully as they do here, if they would even go to bed and get up as early, there would be small need for most of them to come abroad in search of health, I fancy. Nothing could be stricter than the rules here in regard to eating and drinking. This one may eat no fruit, that one no meat. One may drink no beer, another no wine. Most of them, indeed, drink neither. I know of one young man who walked five miles up the Valley of the Tepel in search of a glass of beer one warm afternoon, because at all the different roadside inns at which he stopped he saw people drinking only coffee or mineral water, and, being a stranger to the place, fancied there must be some German variety of the "local option" law, and that he had gotten into a temperance neighborhood. And so he had. And it is this temperance, enforced by precept and example, which makes of Carlsbad the admirable health-resort which it is quite as much as its hot springs. One could not be dissipated here even if he wished it.

Nelaton and Meissonier—A Story of the Great Surgeon and the Capricious Artist.

Medical Times and Gazette.

Dr. Caradec gives, in the *Union Medicale*, the following anecdote of Nelaton as authentic: A pet dog of the painter Meissonier one day broke one of his legs, rendered friable by overfeeding. Meissonier, desolated by such an accident to so beloved an animal, resolved to have recourse to the prince of surgical science, who at that time was Nelaton; but not venturing to declare the true motive, he telegraphed in hot haste for him, as if to visit one of the family, then living at their charming residence at Bougival. Nelaton arrived, and entering the drawing room, began talking on various topics with the master of the house, who, although he had painted many battles and carried off many victories, knew not how to face the present affair. At last Nelaton, becoming impatient at the delay, and knowing the value of his time, asked, to the great embarrassment of the painter, where the patient was. Presently the wounded brute was brought in on a magnificent cushion, howling with pain in spite of all the care taken. At so distressing a spectacle, Meissonier, forgetting everything else, exclaimed in agony, "Save him! illustrious master, save him!" Nelaton dressed the fracture, and the dog recovered; and shortly afterward its master wrote a grateful letter to the great surgeon, thanking him for his kindness, and requesting to know his fee. Nelaton replied that when the painter came to Paris he could call upon him. This he soon did, and was producing his purse, crammed with bank-notes, when Nelaton exclaimed, "Stop, sir! you are a painter, are you not? Just put a gray coating on these two panels which the cabinet-makers have finished." This was indeed a delicate revenge; but which had the last word? Meissonier, who, going at once to work, at the end of a few days produced two of his chefs-d'œuvre on the panels.

Biliousness, dizziness, nausea, etc., are relieved by small doses of Carter's Little Liver Pills.

MARINE NEWS.

A Brisk Demand for Grain-Carriers Yesterday, Considering that It Was Monday.

Room Taken for Over 400,000 Bushels of Wheat, Corn, Rye, and Flaxseed.

Coal Freights at Buffalo Declined to Fifty Cents a Ton to This Port.

Dock and Other Notes—Vessels Passed Port Huron—Vessel Charters—Around the Lakes—Port List.

Lake Freights.

The demand for vessel-room yesterday from shippers of grain was better than is usual on Mondays, and everything available was taken. The rates ranged from 2¾ cents a bushel on corn and 3 cents on wheat for Buffalo for lots of 10,000 bushels and over to 3 cents a bushel on corn and 3¼ cents on wheat for lots below 10,000 bushels. For cargoes of 45,000 bushels of corn and upwards it is believed that not over 2¾ cents a bushel could have been secured by carriers. No large shipments of grain are being made, and vessels are compelled to fill out their cargoes by jags. The news from Buffalo in regard to coal freights has caused a feeling of depression among vesselmen, and even a sharp advance in grain freights here (which is not likely at present) would be very little encouragement to owners. There is but very little grain here for shipment, and receipts by rail continue light, and will propably be so for some time to come. Nearly all the grain shipped to Buffalo and Erie goes by steam vessels or vessels towed by steamers. There was some demand for room for Lake Ontario ports, but there was no change from last week's rates. There now remain only about nine weeks in which to ship grain by lake before the close of navigation, and the general belief is that the transportation line steamers will be sufficient to move all that shippers will desire to send forward, and some owners are considering the propriety of placing their sailing vessels in ordinary till the opening of navigation next spring, as there is very little encouragement to keep them in commission. The following were the vessels chartered yesterday:

For Buffalo.	*Bushels.*
Propeller Milwaukee, wheat	60,000
Propeller Richmond, corn	33,000
Steam-barge Business, rye	40,000
Steam-barge Business, corn	12,000
Schooner M. W. Page, wheat	47,000
Schooner C. J. Wells, corn	37,000
For Erie.	
Propeller Conestoga, wheat	31,000
Propeller Conestoga, corn	15,000
Propeller Conestoga, flaxseed	5,000
Propeller Philadelphia, corn	40,000
Propeller Philadelphia, wheat	10,000
Propeller Philadelphia, flaxseed	10,000
For Kingston.	
Schooner E. Fitzgerald, wheat	20,000
For Ogdensburg.	
Schooner J. Maria Scott, corn	24,000
For Midland.	
Schooner George Steel, corn	19,000
Total capacity	403,000

There was a reasonably fair demand yesterday for vessels to bring lumber to this port, but the inquiry was less than was anticipated. The charters were pretty well distributed to the several lumber-shipping ports, though a majority were for Muskegon, the inquiry for carriers for that port growing better every day. There is no change in the rates except from Cheboygan, which advanced 12½ cents per 1,000 feet, two vessels having been charted at the advance. Rates are now quoted firm at the following figures:

From Grand Haven	$1.37½@1.50
From Muskegon	1.37½@1.50
From White Lake	1.37½
From Pentwater	1.50
From Ludington	1.62½
From Manistee	1.75
From Alpena	2.00
From Bay City	2.00
From Cheboygan	1.75
From Black River	1.62½
From Ashland	3.00 @3.25
From Ontonagon	3.00 @3.25

Vessels to carry coarse freights, especially cedar ties and posts, continue in slightly improved demand.

There is no change in the iron-ore trade, there still being a moderate inquiry from shippers for first-class carriers to load at Escanaba and Marquette for Lake Erie ports. There were one or two inquiries at this port yesterday for vessels, but no charters were reported. Rates continue to be quoted as follows:

From Marquette to Lake Erie ports	$1.10@1.35
From Escanaba to Lake Erie ports	1.00
From Escanaba to Chicago	95@1.00
From Marquette to Chicago	1.10@1.10

Coal freights at Buffalo are completely demoralized, the rate to this port and Milwaukee having fallen to 50 cents a ton, and few vessels wanted at even that figure. The tonnage continues to accumulate there, while the receipts of coal becomes smaller and smaller each day. Many of the big carriers will go light to other Lake Erie ports to secure cargoes. Rates to Lake Michigan ports are now quoted as follows:

From Buffalo to Chicago	$ 50
From Toledo to Chicago	75
From Cleveland to Chicago	75
From Erie to Chicago	75
From Oswego to Chicago	1.50@1.55
From Fairhaven to Chicago	1.50
From Sodus to Chicago	1.50
From Ashtabula to Chicago	85
From Buffalo to Milwaukee	50
From Toledo to Milwaukee	75
From Cleveland to Milwaukee	75
From Erie to Milwaukee	75
From Ashtabula to Milwaukee	80
From Buffalo to Racine	90
From Buffalo to Kenosha	85
From Buffalo to Green Bay	92½

The Indiana Elevator.

The following communication from A. S. Dunham, Esq., manager of the Indiana Elevator, relating to the complaint that the schooner James Couch was compelled to move away from the elevator spouts to make room for a line propeller explains itself:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—An article published in your issue of Saturday under head of marine news does the Indiana Elevator great injustice, and I trust you will give this reply as full publicity as the article in question. The facts in the case are as follows: The schooner James Couch was sent to the Indiana Elevator for a cargo of flaxseed. This class of grain had, at the request of each of the several owners, been run into special bins, each holder of receipts having a separate bin. The cargo of the James Couch consisted of seed from each and every one of these special bins, and every elevator and Board-of-Trade operator knows that to run grain from so many special bins to a shipping-bin requires time. The steamer Juniata called for a small lot of wheat which was in the shipping-bin, and the Couch was asked to make room for the Juniata, so that she might load and get away. At the same time the seed for the James Couch was being run, and the result was both vessels were loaded and away from the elevator before 6 o'clock p. m. No complaint of this or any other delay has ever been reported to this office. Respectfully,

A. S. DUNHAM,
Manager Indiana Elevator.

Notice to Mariners.

On and after Oct. 1 a fixed red light will be shown from the lighthouse on Frying-Pan Island, at the mouth of St. Mary's River. The light should be seen in clear weather from the deck of a vessel ten feet above the lake at a distance of nine and three-quarters miles.

Dock and Other Notes.

The Sailors' Union meets tonight.

The schooner Sweetheart is in port with a cargo of 700,000 feet of lumber from Alpena.

The schooners Anderson and Lucy J. Clark go to Cheboygan to load lumber for this port.

The tug J. C. Campbell was placed in Miller Brothers' dry-dock last evening for recalking.

The schooner Yankee Blade is in one of the docks of the Chicago Dry-Dock Company to stop a leak.

The receipts of coal at this port yesterday by lake footed up 4,250 tons of hard and 1,366 tons of soft coal.

The passenger propeller Oneida, of the New England Line, leaves for Collingwood and way ports this evening.

The barge C. W. Moore is in one of the South Side docks of the Chicago Dry-Dock Company to receive new stern bearings.

A member of the Kingston branch of the Seamen's Union has been fined $15 for shipping on the schooner Bavaria under wages.

No accidents happened in the river yesterday. It was reported that a schooner had run into a South Branch bridge, but the report was unfounded.

Capt. J. N. Upham has sold his old hulk, the Dr. Holt, to Capt. Brower, of Holland, taking in payment therefor the hull of the tug Asa Ransom, and $150 besides. The Captain intends rebuilding the tug during the winter and will make a tip-top boat of her by the opening of navigation.

Richard Powers, General President of the Seamen's Union, is the Powers nominated for the State Legislature Sunday by the Trades Assembly of this city.

The fine schooner Francis Palms, Admiral Ri Henderson, arrived yesterday with a load of coal from Cleveland. This is the Palms' first appearance at this port since last April.

The propeller Niagara has arrived at Kingston for the first time since she was lengthened by thirty-six feet. She will now carry 27,000 bushels, and take 18,000 through to Montreal.

The cost of the repairs to the schooner R. B. King, damaged by collision with the Floretta, was $175, which, by the decision of the arbitrators, has to be borne by the owner of the King.

It was rumored yesterday that the Canadian propeller Cherokee had been sunk in Georgian Bay, but no particulars could be obtained. Neither could the source from which the rumor originated be traced.

The new tug Paddy Murphy was launched at Saugatuck Saturday afternoon. George P. Gilman, her owner, left by rail last evening for that place to make arrangements to have the hull towed to this port, where the machinery now in the tug Constitution will be placed in her. Mr. Gilman went by rail, it is said, because of the nausea caused by the smell of the steam on a propeller, and not because he is afraid of water.

Sunday afternoon while Joseph Falcon, the diver, and William McLaughlin were engaged in straightening one of the Illinois Central Railroad cribs off the foot of Twenty-seventh street they noticed a little sailboat containing three small boys capsize out in the lake about a mile from shore. Without delay McLaughlin and Falcon started in a yawlboat to the rescue of the urchins, who were clinging to the capsized craft. After a hard pull, the lake being pretty rough, they succeeded in reaching the boys and bringing them safely to land.

Jacob Johnson, Esq., owner of the schooner E. M. Portch, sunk at Sheboygan from the collision with the steam-barge Leland early in the spring, yesterday received a dispatch from Capt. Charles Moore, her master, saying that the attempt to raise the vessel had proved a complete failure, and that she had been abandoned as a total loss. The attempt to raise the Portch was made by Milwaukee parties, who were to receive $3,000 if successful and nothing if unsuccessful. As they have been working at her for some six weeks they are out a considerable sum of money.

Vessels Passed Port Huron Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Sept. 11—10:30 p. m.—Passed up—Propeller Buffalo, 1:30 p. m.; propeller Lehigh, 3 p. m.; steamship H. E. Packer, 3:10 p. m.

Wind bound—Steam-barge Salina and barges, schooners Nassau, Nelson, Maria Martin, Montauk, Monguagon, Charles Wall, Kingfisher, Westside, George C. Finney, and tug Niagara.

Passed up—Steam-barge Mineral Rock and barges, 11:10 a. m.; propeller Arctic, 1:30 p. m.; propeller Arabia, 3:15 p. m.; propeller Ocean, 4 p. m.; steam-barge Iron Chief with schooner David Wagstaff, 4:20 p. m.; schooners F. M. Knapp and Cheney Ames, 6 p. m.

Wind northwest, fresh. Weather cool.

Arrivals and Departures at Escanaba.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Mich., Sept. 11.—Arrived—Steam-barge Nahant, steam-barge Mary Jarecki, steam-barge Monohanset with barge Metacomet, schooner J. B. Kitchen, schooner Brooklyn, schooner C. A. King.

Sailed—Steam-barge Monohanset and consort Metacomet, schooner C. A. King, schooner J. B. Kitchen, schooner Unodilla, schooner H. C. Richards.

Wind south, light.

Coal Freights at Buffalo Decline to 50 Cents a Ton to This Port and Milwaukee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 11.—Arrived from Chicago—Propeller Fountain City, corn, flour, etc.; steamship Tacoma, corn, wheat; propeller New York, corn, oats, flour; propeller Scotia, corn, wheat, flour, etc.; propeller Commodore, corn, flour, etc.; schooner W. A. Sherman, wheat.

Cleared for Chicago—Propeller Waverly, rails, cement, etc.; propeller Rochester, rails, etc.; steamship Harry E. Packer, coal; propeller Jay Gould, rails, etc.; propeller Delaware, sundries; schooner Halsted, coal; schooner F. P. Sheldon, light; schooner E. Blake, light. For Milwaukee—Schooner G. S. Hazard, coal. For Duluth—Propeller H. B. Tuttle, coal; steam-barge Alpena, light; schooner Winona, light.

The depression in coal freights increases as carriers accumulate. There is comparatively no demand for stock from Chicago and Milwaukee. The shipments this season are far ahead of a year ago, and there was considerable coal left over at Western ports after the mild weather of last winter. This light demand has curtailed mining operations to half time, and most of the product is taken to Eastern points. There is little likelihood of any material improvement in freights until cold weather depletes the Western stock. The rate to Chicago and Milwaukee today was weak at 50 cents, showing a decline of 35 cents in four days. Some of the engagements reported here were made on Saturday. Most of the large carriers in port, some of which have been ready to load for four or five days, could not get cargoes. Several of them will go light to Cleveland to load for Chicago at 75 cents. The vessels now here and unchartered are the steam-barge D. Ballentine and consort Moore, the steam-barges C. J. Kershaw and Siberia, and schooners W. A. Sherman and H. J. Mills. Others are on the way down with grain, and the outlook is unpromising indeed. Engagements for Chicago—Steamship Tacoma, coal at 50 cents; John Pridgeon Jr., coal at 55 cents; schooner Nellie Gardner, coal at 65 cents; steam-barges W. H. Barnum and Queen of the West and schooner Thomas P. Sheldon, coal from Cleveland at 75 cents. For Sheboygan—Schooner H. M. Scove, coal at 85 cents. For Cheboygan—Schooner Young America, coal at 65 cents. For Detroit—Schooner William Shupe, coal at 25 cents.

Canal freights were dull at 5½ cents on wheat and 5 cents on corn to New York.

The schooner David Stewart came here light from Erie, and is in Mills' dock getting her bottom recalked.

The schooner Guido Pfister was fined $20 at Erie recently for not reporting after clearing from Duluth for Buffalo and unloading at Erie a cargo of ore taken on at Marquette. She was also fined $902 for not having her tonnage marked on her deck beam. Word was received here today that both fines would be remitted.

Items from Milwaukee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 11.—The Milwaukee tug-boat line wrecking expedition, which has been at work on the sunken schooner E. M. Portch at Sheboygan for the past six weeks, today abandoned her, as the heavy seas of the past week have started all her planks, especially aft. The wreckers had driven a large number of piles around her, and had several chains under her, and were waiting for a fine day to raise her. She is a hard-looking wreck. Her spars and cabin are gone, and she will prove an eyesore to Sheboygan Harbor. The tug Welcome left for Sheboygan tonight to bring back the wreckers, steam-pumps, scow, chains, etc. The tug company will loose heavily by the operation, as they were to receive nothing unless she was released.

The heavy seas of the past week have washed away nearly all of the boxing around the stranded schooner J. O. Thayer at Sheboygan. Capt. Kirtland, the wrecking-master, who has been to work on her for several weeks with a large force, has not abandoned her, however, and will make another attempt to recover her.

About 9 o'clock tonight a large mob, supposed to be union sailors, appeared on the dock at which the schooner Fearless was lying, and ordered her crew, who are non-union men, to leave the vessel. They refused, and the Mate was badly assaulted, and it was feared that another assault would be made later.

The steam-barge Scotia was chartered today to carry 22,000 bushels of wheat to Montreal.

Iron-ore freights are a little firmer at $1.00@1.05 from Escanaba to Lake Erie. Coarse and lumber freights remain unchanged, though there is a fair demand for carriers.

Arrived from below—Propeller Scotia, rails; schooner Monitor, salt.

Cleared—Steam-barge William Edwards, for Chicago, light; schooner John Wesley, Escanaba, light.

A Barrel of Coal Oil Gets a Captain into a Bad Scrape.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KINGSTON, Ont., Sept. 11.—Capt. John Gray, of the timber-barge Annie Craig, has got into a rather serious difficulty. It appears that on his trip down with timber to Collins' Bay he bought a barrel of coal oil, which he says was intended for his own use. Last night he left Collins' Bay for Kingston in a wagon, which also contained the barrel of coal oil. On the road he was stopped by Customs-Officer Rankins, and the oil, and horses, and wagon were seized. The horses were then driven into the city and placed in a hotel-yard, and the authorities were notified, when inquiries were made as to how the oil reached this country. When it was found that it was brought here by the Annie Craig she was seized, and is now lying at Collins' Bay tied up in possession of the customs authorities. Capt. Gray states that he went into a shop at Toledo for the purpose of buying six gallons of oil, but as the merchant had no large can he persuaded the Captain to take a barrel, for which $4.70 was paid. The Craig was one of the Admiral Porter's tow. The barge has since given bonds and been released.

Entered and Cleared at Erie.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., Sept. 11.—Entered—Schooner D. S. Austin, from Escanaba, ore; propeller Wocoken, from Escanaba, ore; propeller Thomas W. Palmer, from Escanaba, ore; propeller Lycoming, from Chicago, corn and oats; schooner Henry Folger, from Escanaba, ore; schooner Hackett, from Escanaba, ore; propeller Alpena, from Buffalo, light.

Cleared—Propeller Alpena, for Duluth, light; schooner Hackett, for Cleveland, ore.

Vessel Charters at Cleveland.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 11.—Charters—Propeller Cormorant, coal, Ashtabula to Duluth, private terms; schooner Selkirk, ore, Escanaba to Cleveland, $1.

Cleared—Propeller Waverly, with merchandise, steamship Onoko, and schooners Clint and Chandler, with coal, for Chicago.

A heavy sea is running up Lake Erie, and several vessels are wind-bound here, besides several in Pigeon Bay.

Arrived at Marquette.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Sept. 11.—Arrived—Schooner H. G. Cleveland.

Passed up—Propellers India, Samuel F. Hodge, and Winslow.

Passed down—Propeller Empire State, steam-barge Osceola.

Drawing Too Much Water.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WELLAND, Ont., Sept. 11.—The propeller St. Magnus, bound down, grounded in the bridge here on Main street for two hours this morning. She backed off with the aid of a tug and waited until this evening, when she passed the bridge, and is now aground in the aqueduct.

Sheltered at Sand Beach.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SAND BEACH, Mich., Sept. 11.—In harbor tonight—Steam barge Lowell and tow, tug Balize, schooner Fred J. Dunford, schooner Mary J. Hatter, and propeller Acadia, loaded with railroad iron and bound for Chicago.

Cleared from Cheboygan.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Sept. 11.—Cleared—Propellers Canada, St. Paul, Ocean, Atlantic, St. Marie, and Van Raalte, steamers Keweenaw and Dove.

North wind, brisk. Weather fine.

Storm Signals Ordered Up.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Sept. 11.—The Meteorological Department has ordered up the cautionary storm signals at points on Lakes Erie, Ontario, and Georgian Bay. Strong gales are prevailing.

Vessels Passed the Welland Canal.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Sept. 11.—Passed down—Schooner Guiding Star, Chicago to Kingston, corn; schooners J. T. Mott and Jamaica, Chicago to Ogdensburg, corn.

Called at Sarnia.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SARNIA, Ont., Sept. 11.—The propeller Ocean, from Montreal for Chicago, with a general cargo, called here today.

Port of Chicago.

The following were the arrivals and actual sailings of vessels at this port yesterday:

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Grace Grummond, South Haven, sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Milwaukee, sundries.
Prop Russia, Buffalo, coal.
Prop J. C. Perrett, Marinette, towing.
Prop Java, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop J. R. Whiting, Duluth, quartz.
Prop Louis Pahlow, Ludington, lumber.
Prop C. H. Starke, Garfield Harbor, lumber.
Prop R. C. Brittain, White Hall, sundries.
Prop Douglas, Holland, sundries.
Prop Menominee, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop James Davidson, Buffalo, coal.
Prop Colin Campbell, Cheboygan, lumber.
Prop Business, Milwaukee, light.
Prop A. W. Lawrence, Sturgeon Bay, towing barge No. 2, lumber.
Prop T. W. Snook, White Lake, lumber.
Prop Boscobel, Peshtigo, lumber.
Schr Advance, Peshtigo, lumber.
Schr Mantenee, Peshtigo, lumber.
Schr Rising Star, Alpena, lumber.
Schr Coaster, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr J. T. Tracy, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Westchester, Pensaukee, lumber.
Schr Kate Hinchman, Green Bay, telegraph poles.
Schr Sea Star, Sturgeon Bay, posts.
Schr G. D. Dousman, Ford River, lumber.
Schr A. P. Nichols, Alpena, lumber.
Schr C. G. Mixer, Alpena, lumber.
Schr Carrier, Hamlin, light.
Schr Annie Thorine, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Telegraph, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr R. J. Skidmore, Ludington, lumber.
Schr A. Ford, Ford River, lumber.
Schr Belle Brown, Ogontz Bay, telegraph poles.
Schr Moses Gage, Menominee, lumber.
Schr J. O. Moss, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Pewaukee, Alpena, lumber.
Schr Collingwood, Marquette Isle, cedar posts.
Schr G. B. Sloan, Oswego, coal.
Schr Fleetwing, St. Ignace, lumber.
Schr M. L. Higgie, Depere, lumber.
Schr L. M. Mason, Alpena, lumber.
Schr C. J. Roeder, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Venture, Grand Haven, bark.
Schr South Haven, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Guiding Star, Marquette, lumber.
Schr Otter, Menominee, lumber.
Schr G. M. Case, Menominee, lumber.
Schr D. R. Martin, Menominee, lumber.
Schr H. C. Winslow, Alpena, lumber.
Schr E. T. Judd, Marinette, lumber.
Schr D. L. Filer, Marinette, lumber.
Schr Marinette, Marinette, lumber.
Schr Golden West, Buffalo, coal.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Iver Lawson, Manistee, lumber.
Schr R. C. Crawford, Manistee, lumber.
Schr A. B, C, F, M, Manistee, lumber.
Schr American Union, Menominee, lumber.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Grace Grummond, South Haven, sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Milwaukee, sundries.
Prop Lora, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop St. Joseph, Muskegon, light.
Prop S. C. Hall, Muskegon, light.
Prop Robert McDonald, Muskegon, light.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, light.
Prop Buckeye, Muskegon, light.
Prop A. Soper, Muskegon, light.
Prop E. E. Thompson, Muskegon, light.
Prop Menominee, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop R. C. Brittian, White Lake, merchandise.
Prop Douglas, Saugatuck, merchandise.
Prop R. G. Ingersoll, Grand Haven, light.
Prop George Burnham, Ludington, light.
Prop J. C. Perrett, Marinette, towing.
Schr William Grandy, Marinette, light.
Schr E. S. Robinson, Marinette, light.
Schr Henry Witbeck, Marinette, light.
Schr Empire State, Menominee, light.
Schr A. L. Potter, Manistee, light.
Schr Norma, Oak Creek, light.
Schr Planet, Benton Harbor, light.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, light.
Schr York State, Muskegon, light.
Schr George A. Marsh, Manistee, light.
Schr Jenny Mullen, Manistee, light.
Schr L. M. Mason, Muskegon, light.
Schr Golden Harvest, Muskegon, light.
Schr William Finch, Muskegon, sundries.
Schr Henry Cowles, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Windsor, Manistee, light.
Schr Belle Walbridge, Manistee, light.
Schr Massasoit, Escanaba, light.
Schr Noque Bay, Peshtigo, light.
Schr Alert, Peshtigo, light.
Prop Vanderbilt, Buffalo, 23,760 bu wheat and 3,665 bu corn.
Prop Fayette, Manistee, light.
Prop C. H. Starke, Garfield Harbor, sundries.
Prop Michael Groh, Muskegon, light.
Schr Stafford, Muskegon, light.
Schr E. P. Royce, Muskegon, light.
Schr American Union, Menominee, light.
Schr Brunette, Escanaba, light.
Prop W. L. Wetmore, Escanaba, light.

HUMOR.

To be disposed of under the hammer—A carpet tack.

Wolseley's Egyptian motto is "Nile desperandum," which means "I will win glory or bust."—*New Orleans Picayune.*

What is the difference between freight and cargo? A horse-car conductor says the passengers make the freight and the horses make the car go.

"'Twere better we had never met," as the goat remarked after his unsuccessful attempt to knock a cast-iron dog clear across a three-acre lawn.—*Boston Times.*

Out West a man is considered nobody unless he has "killed his man." There is where young physicians have the advantage over the average man in migrating West.—*Lowell Citizen.*

An inspired poet down in Maine begins his lay,

> Bring me papyrus, and I will write
> The oldest tale in the world tonight.

He must have got on to a circus-joke, you see.

A Chicago man, who was sleeping with a brace of revolvers under his pillow, was robbed the other night. He has thrown the weapons down a well and married a woman who snores.—*New York Commercial.*

A trade journal gives directions for "preserving harness." Preserved harness may be considered very palatable by those who like that sort of thing, but we don't want a bit in our mouth.—*Norristown Herald.*

"I'm no hand to complain," he was saying to a friend in the corridor of the post-office, "but it makes me feel bad to have a man doubt my financial standing." "Has any one doubted it?" "Well, not in so many words, perhaps, but I can see a great change in human nature. Three or four years ago I could buy a trunk for a dollar, arrive at a hotel in a $600 hack, and live on the fat of the land for three weeks before I had to skip. Alas! how times have changed. Nothing less than an $8 trunk will secure a room, and you can never tell when the clerk will ask you to break a $50 bill in order to size your pile. It makes me feel degraded to have a man doubt me, and I sometimes think I might just as well pay my bill with a bogus check as to slip out the back way and leave my empty trunk to square the account."—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Parisian Ant-Merchant.

M. Grison, in "The Dark Corners of Paris," gives the following description of an ant-merchant, a young woman named Blanche: "Her face and hands are tanned as though they had been prepared by some skillful tanner; she is clothed in buffalo-skin, and in spite of this armor she is devoured by her stock in trade. But her skin has become so hardened and insensible from long practice that she can sleep surrounded with sacks full of her merchandise undisturbed by their stinging. Mlle. Blanche has negotiants in the departments where there are extensive forests; she pays her employés two francs a day. Her business extends even as far as Germany. She never receives less than ten sacks (millers' sacks) of ants daily. The ants lay eggs, and these are sold for feeding pheasants. At the present moment Mlle. Blanche is on the road to fortune."

HEALTH IS WEALTH!

Health of Body is Wealth of Mind.

RADWAY'S
Sarsaparillian
RESOLVENT.

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone, and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A Grateful Recognition.

"To cure a CHRONIC or Long Standing Disease is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerns Defect and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—*Medical Messenger.*

FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and Its Cure," as follows:

LIST OF DISEASES CURED BY

RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel, and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative power over these diseases that Radway's Resolvent furnishes. It cures step by step, surely from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound condition. The wastes of the body are stopped, and healthy blood is supplied to the system, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of Radway's Resolvent.

In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate, have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the Sarsaparilla will resolve away those deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic Scrofulous or Syphilitic cases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the Sarsaparilla makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

OVARIAN TUMORS.

The removal of these tumors by Radway's Resolvent is now so certainly established that what was once considered almost miraculous is now a common recognized fact by all parties. Witness the cases of Hannah P. Knapp, Mrs. C. Krapf, Mrs. J. H. Jolly, and Mrs. P. D. Hendrix, published in our Almanac for 1879; also that of Mrs. C. S. Bibbins, in the present edition of our "False and True."

One bottle contains more of the active principles of Medicines than any other Preparation, taken in teaspoonful doses, while others require five or six times as much.

ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

MINUTE REMEDY.

Only requires MINUTES not HOURS, to relieve pain and cure acute disease.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

in from one to twenty minutes, never fails to relieve PAIN with one thorough application; no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, bed-ridden, infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, and Frost Bites, Bruises, Summer Complaints, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, Back, or Limbs, are instantly relieved.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for 50 cts. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

It will in a few moments, when taken according to the directions, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a Stimulant.

Miners and Lumbermen should always be provided with it.

CAUTION.

All remedial agents capable of destroying life by an overdose should be avoided. Morphine, opium, strychnine, arnica, hyoscyamus, and other powerful remedies, do at certain times, in very small doses, relieve the patient during their action in the system. But perhaps the second dose, if repeated, may aggravate and increase the suffering, and another dose cause death. There is no necessity for using these uncertain agents when a positive remedy like Radway's Ready Relief will stop the most excruciating pain quicker, without entailing the least difficulty in either infant or adult.

THE TRUE RELIEF.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is the only remedial agent in vogue that will instantly stop pain.

Fifty Cents Per Bottle.

Radway's Regulating Pills,

Perfect Purgatives, Soothing Aperients, Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in Their Operation.

A VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen.

RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a permanent cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffering Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Breast, and Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning of the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the abovenamed disorders.

Price, 25 Cents Per Box.

We repeat that the reader must consult our books and papers on the subject of diseases and their cure, among which may be named:

"False and True."
"Radway on Irritable Urethra."
"Radway on Scrofula."

And others relating to different classes of Diseases.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send a letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren, cor. Church-st., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

TO THE PUBLIC.

There can be no better guarantee of the value of Dr. RADWAY'S old-established R. R. R. REMEDIES than the base and worthless imitations of them, as there are False Resolvents, Reliefs, and Pills. Be sure and ask for Radway's, and see that the name "Radway" is on what you buy.

THE HOP CROP.

The Short Crop in Central New York Being Gathered.

Better Prices for a Small Yield than for a Large One.

The Hop-Farmers Growing Rich—Advance Sales of Standing Crops.

Scenes in the Hop-Fields—How and by Whom the Picking Is Done.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 9.—When the hop was in the bur I gave THE TRIBUNE the result of a tour of observation and inquiry among the yards of Central New York and estimates by growers and dealers of the outlook for the hop crop of 1882. Now that picking, which is considerably later than last year, is well under way it is manifest that the early predictions of a short crop were well founded. The shortage will not reach the extreme figures claimed by growers, nor drop to the minimum allowed by dealers. This much, however, is clear beyond dispute: The world's crop is short, and the farmer who has a half crop this year is better off than he was during any one of a dozen past years with a flush yield. For weeks 50 cents has been the prevailing price for hops, and today buyers find difficulty in making contracts at that figure. Taking Waterville, in this county, as the centre of the richest hop region of the State, it is safe to say that more than one-half of the entire crop in a circuit of five miles thereabouts has been bought.

THE PRICE PAID

has been 50 cents per pound as a general thing. Before the vines had started in the spring some farmer contracted their crop at prices hardly averaging half that now paid. Later on contracts were made at 35 cents. Aside from these there have been few sales during the past six weeks for less than 45 cents. The market is now strong at 50 cents, and as high as 54 cents has been offered and refused. Those who have sold are farmers in the main who are least able to hold for better prices—men who have little mortgages to clear off, others who, though owning their own lands, need to turn their products into cash to meet harvest and other expenses. These have parted with their new crop, or a portion of it, and, their class having been exhausted, buyers are experiencing difficulty in making purchases. The richer grower is able to hold on for the higher price he is confident of obtaining, and able to stand a lower price if he needs must take it.

BUYERS FROM THE WEST.

During the past week buyers from Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Cincinnati, New York, Philadelphia, and other centres have been abroad in the hop counties of New York, and the eagerness they display to buy hops is good evidence that the conviction is general of a short crop. But it is the almost total failure of the English crop, and the large shortage in Germany, not the moderate decrease in the American yield, that makes the "boom" a positive thing. Twenty-one growers in the Towns of Marshall, Sangerfield, Augusta, and Paris have sold during the past four days, in lots of from ten to one hundred bales each, over 1,400 bales of new hops at 50 cents per pound. One lot of 100 bales of 1881 growth went at the same figures; another of 200 bales—130 of which were 1881's—sold at the same price.

QUALITY OF THE CROP.

The new hops are of very excellent quality, and will be picked cleaner than is usual. This will not be due to unusual care, but to the exceptionally good weather, which prevented rust, honey-dew, and vermin from seriously affecting the fruit. And a feature of most of the yards is the prominence of the fruit. It is all on the outside, or, in other words, there is a remarkably small development of leaves. This is a help to speedy and clean picking. Partly from this condition, and partly because of the lighter yield, the harvest, though beginning ten days to two weeks later than usual, will be completed very nearly as early as in former years. A few instances from yards in various localities of the actual yield, as compared with last year's may be taken as a fair indication of the general condition of the crop. One of the largest growers in the Town of Marshall says he is getting thus far an average of 950 pounds per acre, where last year he averaged 1,344 pounds. He does not complain, for at 50 cents per pound he is also getting $475 per acre against $242 per acre at 18 cents per pound last year. Three Sangerfield growers say they are getting about 800 pounds per acre, against 11,000 last year. Another in the Town of Kirk and says he picked 1,250 pounds last year, where now he is averaging a little better than 1,300. A Madison farmer, estimating from the 300 boxes picked the first day, estimates his crop at 30,000 pounds, against 22,000 pounds last year. This is one of the exceptional cases of large increase. A good many growers report their hops heavier by the box than in previous years, but their number of boxes considerably less. The estimate of shortage of from 15 to 20 per cent will prove not far out of the way.

HOP-PICKING.

Hop-harvesting, which this year is a virtual gathering of golden ducats, is a most trying period to farmers and their households. It adds from ten to 200 to the families, and thousands of strangers to the population of a usually quiet community. Only blindness is a positive disqualification for hop-picking. At 35 cents per box and board nimble fingers can make better wages in the hop-field than in the kitchen, at chamber-work, at ordinary day labor, or as waiters in hotel or restaurant, and when the cry of "hop pack" is heard in the land there is a general rush to the fields. From Utica and Syracuse, and from villages in Central New York men, women, and children go by hundreds, and even thousands. Families shut up their homes and "go into the country" on their annual vacation, and form groups around hop boxes. The farmers want pickers, and generally they take whoever comes, without requiring a "character." Thus the very worst and the worthiest are gathered into one neighborhood, perhaps on the same farm. But it is the exception to hear of scandal from these

HOP "SUMMER-RESORTS."

The ambitious picker is at his work as soon as it is light, and continues thereat till darkness sends him to bed. Those who go to the hop fields for the fun they can get out of them are quickly detected and told to mend or move. Usually the picker is as desirous of putting as many boxes to his credit as the farmer is of having him do so, and long days of steady application in the fields beget desire for sleep during the hours of night. Frequently one will find select groups among the pickers. They may be families from the near-by villages, or perhaps from the household of the owner of the yard. Ladies of refinement and of high social accomplishments not infrequently are in at the opening and continue till the end of the "season." They pick hops for diversion, for their health, for pin-money. At any rate, they pick of their own choice—not because their assistance is particularly needed or desired by their husbands and fathers. I have in mind one charming leader of the cultured society of ——, who boasted last year of gaining ten pounds in flesh and $15 in pin-money from her vacation in her husband's hop fields. Another displayed $20 as her profits, and said her health was benefited more than it had been by her four weeks at the seaside. Both of these are picking hops again this year, and declare that their thrifty example has been followed by several of their acquaintances. Hop-dances are the chief source of amusement for the masses, and the fellow who has the "gift of fiddling" adds considerable to his earnings by playing at these festivities. Formerly the pickers got up dances whenever they felt like it, but for the last few years the farmers have taken control of the matter and insist that dancing shall be the exception and not the rule. On the best-regulated farms only one dance is permitted, and that at the close of the "season." The regulation of this matter has had much to do in adding to the repute of hop-picking. The harvest will be virtually completed by the 16th inst.

E.

An Arizona Sunday—Not a Day of Holy Calm in the Town of Crittenden.

Tombstone (Ari.) Epitaph.

Sunday afternoon news was brought to Contention of a shooting scrape at Crittenden. Two Mexicans, Manuel Lopez and Ramon Monteverde, rode into town on spirited chargers, one of them leading a crippled mare. They halted in front of a whisky-shop, dismounted, hitched the steeds, entered the shop, and proceeded to fill themselves with the material that both cheers and inebriates. When a sufficient quantity was punished, the caballeros became boisterous, mounted their horses, and rode furiously through the town. A number of railroad employés were present, and did not seem inclined to allow the boys to have their fun out. They were, however, deterred from interfering by the wiser counsels of some friends who were present, but were still very far from being in love with the proceedings. Things would doubtless have gone on all right had not the Mexicans gone a little beyond the bounds of reason. They reined in their steeds in front of the railroaders, calling them d——d gringos and other pet names, threatened to ride over them, and in other offensive ways helped to irritate the feelings of the crowd and bring to a climax the brewing broil.

Just as things were beginning to get serious, a long-bearded citizen made his appearance on the scene, and asked the Mexicans which of them claimed the bay mare. He was informed that she was the property of both of them jointly, and that she was the "d——d best mare in Arizona." This, though explicit, was not satisfactory, as the bearded citizen claimed the mare as his property, and said she was stolen from his ranch on the Babacomari some two weeks before. The Mexicans, maddened with drink, said the claimant was a liar, and fortified their positions by pulling their pistols. Almost instantaneously a dozen pistols were pulled, and without unnecessary delay as many shots were fired, and the Mexicans fell off their horses, pierced by several bullets. When the smoke cleared away the Mexicans were picked up and their injuries investigated. It was found that Lopez was shot through the right arm in two places, and had two flesh wounds in the upper portion of his body. Monteverde had one serious wound in his left breast, the bullet having apparently passed through his lungs. Peace was then proclaimed, the wounded men were taken into the saloon and tenderly cared for by those whose fingers touched off the deadly missiles that wounded them. Dr. Peters, of Calabasas, was summoned, and succeeded in extracting all the bullets save that which passed through Monteverde's lung. He declared both men not necessarily fatally wounded, but still in a very precarious condition. The bearded man took the disputed mare to his ranch.

MINISTERS' MEETINGS.

The Congregationalists.

The Congregational Union met in the Y. M. C. A. library yesterday morning, and after prayer by the Rev. S. E. Pixley the report of the Chairman of the Committee on Headquarters was read. It was resolved to meet at the Grand Pacific Hotel next Wednesday at 1 o'clock to take dinner as a body. The Rev. Charles Caverno, of Lombard, Ill., read a paper on "Divorce," and that topic was made the subject for discussion at the next meeting. The visitors in attendance were the Revs. F. E. Emerich of Maine, F. B. Woodbury of Rockford, S. E. Pixley, missionary to South Africa, H. B. Elliott of Connecticut, and Dr. Peters of Aurora.

The Methodists.

At the Methodist preachers' meeting yesterday morning the committee appointed to take action on the offer made by the Y. M. C. A. to furnish the association with a more desirable room for meetings, reported that they had decided to accept the rooms offered, and that they would be ready for occupancy in two weeks. The Rev. A. J. Bell read a paper on "The Independent Catholic Movement." He stated that he had just returned from New Jersey from a three days' visit to the first Catholic camp-meeting ever held in America. He said the movement was for the evangelization of those now under the influence of the Roman Catholic Church, and was inaugurated by converted Roman Catholic priests. He gave a brief description of the evangelical work being prosecuted by Bishop McNamara, and stated that he believed these converts to be humble, faithful Christians, who were accomplishing much good. The subject elicited such a general interest and discussion that it was referred to the Business Committee, with a view of again bringing it before the meeting. "The Duty of a Pastor to his Successor" was fixed as the topic for discussion at the next meeting, and the Rev. A. W. Patton appointed to read a paper on that subject.

The Baptists.

The regular meeting of the Baptist Pastors' Conference was held in Room 44 at the Grand Pacific. Thirty-four members of the denomination were present, including one lady. A very thoughtful and interesting paper was read by Brother Mason entitled "In What Does the Essence of True Religion Consist?" Mr. Mason defined religion as the feeling of awe and dependence excited in the mind by the exhibit of supernatural power, and theology as the attempt of the mind to understand revealed religion. The speaker contended that the correctness of our religious belief depends on our conception of God and our general training or education. What we need, then, is a proper notion of the Deity and a broad and true culture. The reading was followed by a free discussion of the essay by a number of the ministers present, after which the essayist replied to the various criticisms. Mr. Mason was quite as energetic as his opponents, and succeeded in bringing down the house at their expense. A unanimous vote of thanks was extended to him for his effort.

The invitations of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Baptist Publication Society to occupy rooms was declined with thanks.

Ordered to coöperate with the Evangelical Society in securing entertainment for the delegates.

Report from Humboldt Park shows a Sunday-school attendance of eighty-three.

Monday morning next an essay will be read by Brother Thearll.

The Presbyterians.

There was a small attendance at the meeting of Presbyterian pastors at the Sherman House yesterday. Dr. Strobridge presided. The meeting was devoted to vacation experience. The Secretary, the Rev. T. J. Stewart, stated some sad experience in caring for his family, who were down with typhoid-fever at Grand Rapids, Mich. The weeks were long and wearisome, but he was thankful that the lives of his dear ones had been spared. Father Sewell had no vacation, therefore no experience to relate. The Rev. E. R. Davis spoke of the organization of a church at Pullman with encouraging prospects. Dr. Noyes gave an account of his piscatorial exploits, in which he failed to secure a pike of extraordinary weight. The brethren thought this was decidedly a "fish" story. Dr. Noyes also spoke of the organization of a church at Iron River.

Brother Stanley had been preaching at Deerfield, with good prospects of a church.

The Rev. Merrill, of El Paso, Tex., gave a statement of his labors.

Dr. Wishard said he spent vacation at home studying Hebrew, and had a delightful time. He called attention to the Christian Conference in this city Oct. 11 to 13, and to the necessity for providing entertainment for the 1,000 delegates expected.

The Rev. J. H. Walker had spent vacation pleasantly in Wisconsin and Minnesota. He also told a big fish story, and closed by saying that the interest in his church was deep and encouraging.

The Rev. J. H. Barrows had had two hours' experience fishing in company with the Rev. Mr. Pike. He had spent some time at Nantasket Beach and in Boston, and was four weeks at Bar Harbor. He heard Drs. McCosh, Newman, Smyth, and others. He had gained nine pounds of flesh in the first nine days, and expected to lose it during the first nine weeks of his pastoral labors.

The Rev. H. Lamont, of Big Rapids, Mich., made some remarks about his work. The Rev. J. H. Trowbridge had made an excursion to Lake Geneva and one to Grand Haven. In his fishing experiences he forgot the worms and caught a bad cold.

It was decided to continue meeting at the Sherman House until the new Y. M. C. A. rooms are ready. Dr. Noyes was appointed to read a paper at the next meeting on "The Effect of Prohibitory Legislation on Temperance," notwithstanding he mildly protested, saying he was a heretic on that subject.

Swedish Methodists.

The fourth and last day's session of the Swedish Methodist Conference of the Northwest opened yesterday morning, with Bishop Peck in the chair and all members present. The Committee on Temperance reported recommending that the members of the conference labor diligently for State and National prohibition, which was unanimously adopted. A resolution was adopted requesting that the Board of Bishops assign Bishop Simpson to preside at the next conference.

The Committee on Missions appropriated the following amounts to the different districts: Chicago District, $1,105; Iowa District, $1,440; Kansas and Nebraska District, $1,800; St. Paul District, $2,155.

D. S. Lorlin was transferred to the New England Conference, P. M. Johnson to Texas, and Andrew Farrell to California.

The Committee on Education reported that twelve young men were in attendance at the theological seminary. The first class was located at Minneapolis, with J. O. Nelson as teacher, and the other class at Evanston, with Dr. Henshen as teacher. Four of the twelve are expected to enter the ministry this fall.

The Rev. William King was elected an Elder and transferred to the Minnesota Conference.

Bishop Peck read his list of appointments. Those in Chicago are: H. O. Westergren, Presiding Elder; Market Street Church, H. W. Eklund; May Street, C. G. Nelson; Shurtleff Avenue and South Chicago, A. T. Westergren.

Home Missionary Society.

The regular monthly meeting of the Illinois Home Missionary Society was held yesterday in the parlors of the Grand Pacific Hotel. Only routine business was considered. Various applications for aid from churches were read, and reports from missionaries received. The Rev. Dr. E. P. Goodwin, President of the society, occupied the chair, and Secretary James Tompkins was present. The venerable form of the Rev. Dr. Flavel Bascom graced the meeting.

THE PRESCOTT MURDER.

No Evidence Against Dougherty and Murphy.

Eugene Dougherty and Michael Murphy, who had been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the Prescott murder, had an examination before Justice Demars yesterday afternoon. Col. Forrest appeared for Murphy, and Gus Van Buren for Dougherty. Both the accused pleaded not guilty.

After the examination of the Prescott boys and Dr. Plecker as to the circumstances occurring on the night of July 9, which have already been published, Capt. Bonfield, who was conducting the prosecution, called up John Gleason.

Gleason testified that he met the accused about half-past 7 Saturday evening on Sebor street, near the hay-market. After drinking in that vicinity the three came down Clinton to Madison, where Gleason met a friend of his named Daly, and the four took a drink together. The four then went west on Madison to Desplaines and south on Desplaines to the northeast corner of Monroe, where another drink was taken. Murphy and Dougherty left them here and were seen by Gleason crossing the street towards the west side of Desplaines street in the direction of the bath-house. This was about half-past 11. The witness and Daly soon after came down on the west side of Desplaines street to Madison, and got some tobacco in a cigar-store on the corner. While standing outside Murphy came towards them, and told Gleason that his (Gleason's) wife wanted to see him. This was not true, as witness knew, so he paid no attention to him. Gleason took another drink on the northeast corner of Desplaines and Madison streets, and he noticed that the time was ten minutes past 12. When he came out he saw the crowd on Desplaines street, and went up to see what was the matter in front of the bath-house. He met Murphy and Dougherty, and when it was announced that a man had been murdered inside, Murphy said to Gleason: "This is no place for us to be." He said these words so that several in the crowd could hear him. The three then left the vicinity, and went north to Washington street and west to Halsted street. On Halsted street witness gave Dougherty a nickel to get a cup of coffee. The three then started for home, and witness left the defendants at the corner of Sebor and Halsted streets about half-past 1.

The last witness was Eliza Johnson, a colored woman living at 394 South Clark street. She knew Dougherty and Murphy, and had seen them in her house. On the Sunday following the murder she saw Murphy lying on the floor of her house, about half-past 5 in the morning. He took out a window and got in without her knowing it. He told her he found the door open, but she said she knew better, as she had the key under her pillow. While Murphy lay there Dougherty came in and whispered to him, and the two went away. Mrs. Johnson said the two men came from Michigan on Saturday, and on visiting her house said they were hungry, and she gave them something to eat. This was all the witness knew of the case.

Messrs. Van Buren and Forrest asked for the discharge of their clients. Capt. Bonfield said he thought there was circumstantial evidence to warrant holding them to the Criminal Court.

After a short argument by Mr. Van Buren, the Justice discharged the prisoners, saying the evidence was insufficient to hold them. Murphy was accordingly set free, while Dougherty was sent back to jail, the charge of murdering Johns on Halsted street still hanging over him.

GLASS CAPTURED.

A Vile and Desperate Negro Captured in the Cowboy Region—His Record.

Special to Globe-Democrat.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Sept. 10.—Advices from Winfield state that there is now confined within the Cowley County Jail a negro whose deeds of murder and other lawlessness will compare favorably with those of the bloody Quantrell or his apt pupils, the James boys. He has been living in the Indian Territory for half-a-dozen years, having married into the Creek tribe of Indians, and is named Glass. The details of his crimes are sufficient to make one's blood run cold. It is stated that he has taken a dozen lives on different horse-stealing excursions, and one of the most horrible crimes in addition to this is laid at his door. Last fall a lone woman and a little child applied at a house in the Territory for something to eat. She told a sorrowful story of desertion by her husband, and that she was trying to make her way back to her old home in Cass County, Missouri. She was given something to eat, and started on over the prairie on foot. A few miles from where she had met these kind friends to help her on her way the trail led through a gloomy gulch, rarely traversed except by hunters. This incarnate fiend—Glass—was seen by an Indian riding up the gulch in the direction the woman and her child had taken, and a few days afterwards the bodies of the woman and child were found with their throats cut from ear to ear, the condition of the woman showing that a still blacker crime had been perpetrated. This is but one of the many terrible crimes laid at his door. On one of the many horse-stealing excursions in which he had been engaged, being accompanied by two others almost equally desperate, a herd of twenty-nine ponies was stolen. Fourteen well-armed men followed the thieves, and in the night they were overtaken in camp, sleeping and unsuspicious of danger, with the herd of ponies staked out and grazing on the prairie. The pursuers surrounded the herd, and, after noiselessly driving them to a safe place, returned and surrounded the desperadoes. Just as morning was breaking the pursuers, after lying in the tall grass several hours, at a given signal rose up and began firing.

Though taken by surprise, and with terrible odds against them, the outlaws returned the fire, and for over an hour one of the most hotly-contested and bloodiest conflicts that has ever taken place on the border occurred, in which 500 shots were exchanged. Glass and one of his companions escaped, leaving the other horse-thieves and four of the pursuers dead on the ground, while there was scarcely a single person in the party who had escaped unscathed, some being desperately wounded. In his own country, among the Creeks, Glass is a terror, but no open enemy is tolerated. His enemies are all dead, in one way or another; and all died early. He was quick as lightning with a revolver, handling one or two with equal facility. Where he is best known his wrath is never provoked; for the crack of his pistol means death, quick and certain. Glass, in personal appearance, is tall, slim, and not overly dark, with a large scar on his face, while his body is a veritable checkerboard of scars from pistol and knife wounds. Sheriff Shennemann, of Cowley County, who effected his capture, did so only when sure of his man. One day, after shadowing him for weeks, he found his opportunity. Glass had gone into a barber shop in a little frontier town for the purpose of getting shaved. Before getting into the chair he removed his revolvers, wrapped them in a paper, and laid them on the table. In less space than it takes to tell it, after he had settled himself in the tonsorial artist's chair, he was very much surprised to see the muzzle of a big navy under his nose, and received a very pressing invitation not to stir until handcuffed. He acquiesced to the inevitable, and at present, as stated, is in the Cowley County Jail, strongly shackled and guarded. Chief Bushyhead, of the Cherokee Nation, offers a reward of $500 for his delivery at Vinita, and he will shortly be taken there.

LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN.

Ninth Annual Convention of the Brotherhood Now in Session at Terre Haute, Ind.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sept. 11.—The ninth annual convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen began its session here today. The attendance of delegates is very large—about 1,000—representing almost all of the States and Canada. The public exercises this afternoon were held at the opera-house. It was beautifully decorated and the stage set with a new drawing-room scene. On the stage were Gov. Porter, Senator Voorhees, Col. Thomas H. Nelson, the Hon. B. W. Hanna; Col. J. B. Maynard, of Indianapolis, who sat during the entire exercises with a cigar in his mouth; Thomas W. Harper, and others. Mayor Lyne welcomed the brotherhood to the city, after which Gov. Porter, in a very happy effort, extended a welcome of the State to the order. Speeches were made by Senator Voorhees, Thomas H. Nelson, B. W. Hanna, J. B. Maynard, and others. Tonight a banquet at Dowling Hall is in progress, at which the Hon. Thomas W. Harper, of this city, is presiding. The business of the convention will commence tomorrow, and will be conducted with closed doors.

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COLLEGE—Three courses; open to both sexes. **ACADEMY**—Classical and English. Gives the best of training. Principal Woods will meet parents at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s Book-Store, State-st., Saturday and Monday, Sept. 9 and 11, from 2 to 4 o'clock p. m. **FERRY HALL**—Seminary for Young Ladies. Year begins Sept. 13, 1882. Apply to **PREST. GREGORY, Lake Forest, Ill.**

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE, REOPENING in restored building. Both sexes admitted. College and Preparatory School. Under care of members of the Society of Friends. The main building, destroyed by fire 9th month, last, has been completely rebuilt, enlarged, and fitted up with all conveniences. Thorough instruction in Languages, Literature, Mathematics, and the Sciences. New Scientific Building containing Laboratories, Drafting Rooms, Machine Shops, and all appliances for pursuing a thorough course in Chemistry, Mechanical and Civil Engineering. The next term opens 9th month (Sept.) 26th. Apply early, as, other things being equal, places will be given the earliest applicants. For full particulars address EDWARD H. MAGILL, President, Swarthmore College, Delaware County, Pa.

Mrs. Henry H. Babcock's School for Young Ladies & Children

WILL OPEN
SEPT. 18 at 2317 MICHIGAN-AVENUE.
Pupils fitted for Wellesley, Vassar, and Smith.

BETTIE STUART INSTITUTE,

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., a family boarding and day school for young ladies and children, will commence its 15th annual session Sept. 13. The English and Classical courses are comprehensive and thorough. Modern languages practically taught. German free. The best instruction given in Music, Painting in Oil, Water Colors, and on China, and in Elocution. For catalogues apply to MRS. M. McKEE HOMES, Principal.

Mrs. S. D. Loring's School

For Young Ladies and Children
WILL REOPEN SEPT. 20 AT
2520 PRAIRIE-AV.

ST. AGNES SCHOOL,

717 WEST MONROE-ST.,

Boarding and day school for young ladies. The seventh year will open Wednesday, Sept. 13, 1882, with increased facilities and an enlarged corps of teachers. There will also be a kindergarten under an experienced kindergartner. Address MRS. McREYNOLDS, Principal.

Kirkland School,

275 & 277 HURON-ST.,

Reopens Sept. 14. New Gymnasium and Calisthenic Hall. Private Omnibus from South Side.

MONTICELLO LADIES' SEMINARY,

Godfrey, Madison County, Ill.

Opens Sept. 21. Superior advantages for English and Classical Education, with Music, Drawing, Painting, and Modern Languages. Send for catalogue to MISS H. N. HASKELL, Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACAD'MY

CHESTER. 21st Year opens September 13th. New Buildings. Superior accommodations. Appointments complete. English, Collegiate, Chemical, Civil Engineering Courses. Degrees conferred. Apply to T. A. Cosgrove, Esq., No. 85 Metropolitan Block, Chicago, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, Prest.

CHICAGO LADIES' SEMINARY.

Twentieth year opens Sept. 13. Kindergarten, Preparatory, and Collegiate Departments, with optional studies. Nos. 15 and 17 Sheldon-st., first doors north of Washington boulevard.

CHICAGO FEMALE COLLEGE,

Morgan Park, near Chicago. A Boarding School for Girls and Young Ladies. For catalogue address G. THAYER, LL.D., Morgan Park, Ill., or 77 Madison-st., Chicago.

MISSES GRANTS' SEMINARY,

247 and 249 Dearborn-av., Chicago.

For Boarding and Day Scholars. Fourteenth year begins Tuesday, Sept. 19. Send for circular.

Morgan Park Military Academy.

A Christian Family School for Boys. Prepares for College, Scientific School, or Business. Send to Capt. ED. N. KIRK TALCOTT, Principal, Morgan Park, Cook Co., Ill., for catalogue.

THE HARVARD SCHOOL

For boys, 2101 Indiana-av., corner 21st-st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Primary and Higher Departments, Preparation for College or Scientific School. Full information may be obtained at the School Building, or by addressing J. J. SCHOBINGER or JOHN C. GRANT, Principals.

HIGHLAND HALL.

FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES.

Highland Park on Lake Michigan, 23 miles from Chicago. Unsurpassed for educational and healthful advantages and refining influences. Fall session Sept. 20. Address NATH'L BUTLER, A. M., Principal.

MME. DA SILVA & MRS. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 17 West Thirty-eighth-st., New York, will reopen last Monday in September. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

Southern Home School for Girls,

197 and 199 N. Charles-st., Baltimore, Md.
MRS. W. M. CARY, MISS CARY.
Established 1842. French the language of the School.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE,

For Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.

One of the best and most favorably known of Eastern Schools for excellent advantages; in beautiful location. REV. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

Peekskill (N. Y.) Military Academy.

Col. C. J. WRIGHT, A. M., Principal. The new circular, **60 pages illustrated,** will be found of interest **to parents having sons to educate.**

GIRLS' HIGHER SCHOOL.

MISS RICE'S SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, 481 La Salle-av., Chicago, Ill., reopens Sept. 13. Resident French and German teachers. Boys under 12 admitted. Send for circular.

Cayuga Lake MILITARY Academy,

Aurora, N. Y. W. A. FLINT, Principal. The new circular, 40 pages illustrated, will be found of interest **to parents having sons to educate.**

THE MEADVILLE THEOLOGICAL School, Unitarian, educates especially for the Liberal Christian ministry. Tuition and room rent free. All expenses moderate. Address the REV. A. A. LIVERMORE, President, Meadville, Pa.

YOUNG WOMEN

Wishing to become Professional Nurses may apply to the Training-School for Nurses connected with the Brooklyn City Hospital, corner De Kalb-av. and Raymond-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

JACKSONVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY. Fifty-third year opens Sept. 13. Preparatory, Collegiate, Musical, and Fine Art Departments. Location, appointments, and instruction unsurpassed in the West. E. F. BULLARD, A. M., Principal, Jacksonville, Ill.

RACINE COLLEGE

WILL REOPEN
SEPTEMBER 14th, 1882.

CHESTNUT STREET SEMINARY.
Miss BONNEY and Miss DILLAYE, Principals.
The thirty-third year of this Boarding and Day School will open Sept. 20, 1882, at 1615 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

BOARD AND TUITION $150 TO $200 A year. Address Female Seminary, Haddonfield, N.J.

HOME SCHOOL for Small Boys. Address L. HAND, Geneva Lake, Wis.

BEATTY'S ORGANS, 27 stops, $125. Pianos, $297.50. Factory running day and night. Catalogue free. Addr. Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N.J.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*12:00 m	2:15 p m
Omaha Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver Short Line Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	[illegible]	[illegible]
Des Moines Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Des Moines Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marshalltown Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar Rapids Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar Rapids Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Algona & Webster City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Webster City & Algona Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwestern Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford & Freeport	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express, via Milwaukee and Madison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beloit & Janesville Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madison Sunday—Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winona & Minnesota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pierre & Deadwood Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minnesota & Central Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winona & Minnesota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee & Green Bay	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dodgeville & Galena, via Milwaukee and Madison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay, via Janesville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oshkosh, via Janesville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Geneva	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Geneva Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Geneva & Elgin Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin & Rockford—Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Sunday Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galesburg, Ottawa, Streator, Rockford & Freeport Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport, Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iowa Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montana & Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City & Denver Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford & Freeport Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln & Denver Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport & Dubuque Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Sunday Pass'ngr	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Sunday Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wed. & Sat. Theatre Train	[illegible]	[illegible]

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday. †Wednesday only. Dubuque, Amboy, Rock Falls, and Sterling trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, Foot of Lake-st.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Depot, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Waukesha, Oconomowoc, La Crosse	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mil., Oconomowoc, Sparta	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winona, St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay, Menasha & Appleton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stevens Point & Ashland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, Dakota, & Minnesota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prairie du Chien, Dakota, Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janesville and Mineral Point	[illegible]	[illegible]
Libertyville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford, Freeport & Janesville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque and Cedar Rapids	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque, Sioux City & Yankton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Council Bluffs & Omaha	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin and Rockford	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Special Fast	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Sunday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Itasca	[illegible]	[illegible]

Trains for Humboldt and North Chicago leave at 6:55 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.; arrive at 6:40 a. m. and 7:40 a. m. daily, Sundays excepted.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo & New Orleans Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pontiac & Chatsworth Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chatsworth Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

b—On Saturday night runs to Gilman only. c—On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, State and Twelfth-sts. All State-st. cars run to the Depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices, 56 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Gulf Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria & Burlington Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Pullman Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches, with revolving chairs, Chicago to St. Louis. Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. Free Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-sts. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo, Leadville & California Fast Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona & California Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile & New Orleans Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Express, via Chenoa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pekin & Peoria Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sunday excepted. †Monday excepted. ‡Daily.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

All the B. & O. trains run via Washington City, and this is the only line running trains through from Chicago to New York without change of cars. The new and elegant B. & O. Sleeping-Cars between Chicago and New York points leave at [illegible] and 10:50 p. m.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st. and Forty-third-st. Ticket offices, 56 Clark-st., under Sherman House, and [illegible] offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Special New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York & Boston Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elkhart Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

a—Saturdays leave at 11:30 p. m. ‡Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad.
(Pan-Handle Route.)

Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices, 83 and 121 Randolph-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville & Columbus Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville & Columbus Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Logansport Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Except Sunday. †Daily.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Depot corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Limited Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Except Sunday. †Daily.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.
(Danville Route.)

Depot, Twelfth-st. Ticket Offices, 73 Clark-st., 39 State-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific, Brink's Express Co. State and Randolph-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nashville & Florida Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner of Twelfth and State-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express (exc'pt Sunday)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (except Sunday)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue Island Acc'mod'tion (ex. Sun)	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Lawn Acc'mod'tion (ex. Sun)	[illegible]	[illegible]

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Council Bluffs Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minneapolis & St. Paul Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Atchison & Leavenworth Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Council Bluffs Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Chicago Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Chicago Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Theatre Train	[illegible]	[illegible]
Church Train	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Daily. †Daily except Sundays. ‡Daily except Saturdays. §Daily except Mondays. Sundays only. Saturdays only.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York & Boston Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kalamazoo Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Local Passenger (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sunday excepted. †Daily. ‡Saturday excepted. Sunday excepted. Saturdays leave at 5:15 p. m.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway Company. "Monon Route."

Office, 122 Randolph-st. Depot, Twelfth-st. Ticket Offices, Palmer House & Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

For explanation of reference marks see head of the time-table.

Goodrich Steamers.

TIME TABLE.
TWICE DAILY.

FOR.
Racine and Milwaukee at ... 9 a. m. and 7 p. m.
The morning boat goes through to Sheboygan and Manitowoc.
Ludington and Manistee daily at ... 9 a. m.
Menominee, Sturgeon Bay, Kewaunee, and Ahnapee daily, except Sat. and Sun. at ... [illegible]
Green Bay, De Pere, and all Bay Ports, Escanaba, and all Lake Superior Towns, via Escanaba, Saturday at ... [illegible]
Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Etc., daily at ... [illegible]
Frankfort, Pierport, Etc., Tuesdays and Saturdays at ... [illegible]
*Sunday morning excepted. Sunday excepted.
Office and docks at foot of Michigan-av.

NEW ENGLAND TRANSPORTATION LINE STEAMERS

Leave Chicago every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 p. m. for **Collingwood, Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Ogdensburg, Montreal, and intermediate points.** Through tickets for Boston, Portland, New York, and all points in New England, Northern New York, and Canada. D. B. LINSTED, Agent. Office and Docks, No. 2 North Wells-st., Chicago.

HEAR THE WITNESSES!

Many shrink from publicity in connection with S. S. S., but we are permitted to refer to the following persons who have known and witnessed its wonderful effects:

PERRY, HOUSTON CO., GA.

We have known "Swift's Specific" used in hundreds of most obstinate cases of Blood Poisoning, Mercurial Rheumatism, Scrofula, Sores, Eczema, Catarrh, etc., and do conscientiously testify that it has met with the most perfect and signal success, effected radical and permanent cures in every case without a single exception.

Hugh L. Dennard,	Geo. W. Killen,
John G. Brown,	Geo. W. Singleton,
Wm. Brunson,	John H. Hose,
James D. Tharp,	Ed. Warren,
Moore & Tuttle,	J. W. Belvin,
J. W. Wimberly,	T. W. Woolfolk,
W. D. Pierce, Sheriff,	C. M. Mann, Co. Treas.
C. C. Duncan,	J. W. Killen,
Day & Gordon,	T. M. Butner, Sheriff.

We are personally acquainted with the gentlemen whose signatures appear to the above certificate; they are citizens of said county, of the highest respectability and character.

A. S. GILES, Ord'y Houston Co., Ga.
D. H. CULLER, Clk. S. C. Houston Co., Ga.

Nothing but favorable reports. Believe S. S. S. is a specific for all Blood Disease. It gives universal satisfaction. G. W. JONES & CO., Memphis.

S. S. S. gives better satisfaction than any medicine we have ever handled. JACKS & CO., Helena, Ark.

Have never had a complaint of S. S. S. ARTHUR PETER & CO., Louisville, Ky.

S. S. S. has given entire satisfaction to every one. A. B. RICHARDS, Sherman, Tex.

I have had an excellent sale for S. S. S., and the results have been most satisfactory. J. O. BURGE, Bowling Green, Ky.

Our sales of S. S. S. have been good, and its success perfect. JONES & CARY, Montgomery, Ala.

S. S. S. has given entire satisfaction to every one. E. REUSS, Paris, Tex.

S. S. S. has given universal satisfaction. R. W. POWERS & CO., Richmond, Va.

☞ $1,000 REWARD will be paid to any Chemist who will find on analysis of 100 bottles S. S. S. one particle of Mercury, Iodide of Potassium, or any Mineral substance.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Proprietors, ATLANTA, GA.

Price of Small Size ... $1 00
Large, " ... 1 75
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

FROM 1,500 TO 26,000 PER MONTH.

Office of WM. M. DALE, Druggist and Chemist, N. E. cor. Clark and Madison-sts., CHICAGO.

Messrs. R. W. TANSILL & CO., 55 State-st., Chicago.

Gentlemen—Upon reference to my invoices I find that my retail sales of your wonderful "Tansill's Punch" Cigar have been, for the months named in the past three years as follows:

1880.			
March	1,500	May	[illegible]
April	1,700	June	[illegible]
1881.			
June	9,500	August	[illegible]
July	12,000	September	[illegible]
1882.			
April	17,500	June	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	August	26,000

Although I was paying $35 per thousand for our leading 5c brand, my sales were [illegible] since I put in your "Tansill's Punch." I could not have believed it possible. Yours respectfully, WM. M. DALE.

Actual Sales of "PUNCH" in August,

853,600!!

And Steadily Increasing.

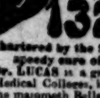
DO YOU SMOKE THEM?

CAUTION:—Smokers and dealers are cautioned against [illegible] imitation of the genuine "Tansill's Punch" [illegible] houses.

WM. M. DALE, Druggist, Cor. Clark and Madison-sts.
A. AREND, Druggist, Cor. Fifth-av. and Madison-st.
CENTRAL RETAIL AGENTS.

☞ One agent (dealer only) wanted in each town in the U. S. No drummers. R. W. TANSILL & CO., 55 State-st., Chicago.

Smoke "Tansill's Gen. Custer" 10-ct. Cigar.



Andrews Parlor Folding Bed, 30 styles. Burr Pat. Imp'd. Elegant, Comfortable, Portable. $25 up. A. H. Andrews & Co., 195 Wabash-av. Send for Ill. Catalogue.

Dr. Lucas

132 So. CLARK ST. Chicago, Ills.
PRIVATE DISPENSARY.

Chartered by the State of Illinois [illegible] YOUNG MEN [illegible]

Send two 3-cent stamps for [illegible]

NO CURE NO PAY. **DR. KEAN,** 173 South Clark-st., Chicago.

Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. [illegible]